



## **ENGLISH**

## BOOKS - FULL MARKS ENGLISH (HINGLISH)

## **DISCURSIVE PASSAGES**



1. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. The Road to success is not straight, there is a curve called failure, a loop called confusion, speed bumps called friends, caution lights called family, and you will have flats called jobs. But, if you have a spare called determination, an engine called perseverance, insurance called faith, and a driver called God, you will make it to a place called success! 2. In spite of all our planning and preparation, unexpected challenges are certain to arise. The bumps in the road are unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The

difference between a disaster and triumph lies in whether or not you're prepared and willing to weather the storm. If you're ready, those bumps will become stepping-stones. 3. The key thing to realize is that working harder is same as working smarter. How do you work smarter? You just need to have the right skills. People want improved circumstances and better life without an improved self. They want victory without paying the price or making efforts. It really

cannot happen without the other. Any improvements that have not been generated

by improving yourself are superficial and short-lived. If you want to have a better future, you have to change yourself. Stop worrying about the various challenges that will come your way. Just believe in yourself and use them as stepping-stones.

4. "Success" is getting whatever you want out
of life without violating the rights of others."
It is not an accident. Success is the result of
our attitude and our attitude is a choice.
Hence success is a matter of choice and not
chance.

5. Today success represents a holistic and

positive attitude to life. Attitude is everything. Success is not restricted within some kind of brick and mortar premises. It assumes the individuality of a complete act executed with perfection, material achievements do not define life. We don't remember sports stars for the products they endorse but the spirit of achievement they represent. In the abundance of positive attitude underline the grandeur of a truly rewarding rich life.

6. Success can be measured from two standpoints-the external and the internal. Externally it is the measure of a job well done and recognition. Internally it is the feeling of achievement and wholeness derived from the completion of a task or fulfillment of desire. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question What qualities lead one to the place called success?

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1. The Road to success is not straight, there is a curve called failure, a loop called confusion, speed bumps called friends, caution lights called family, and you will have flats called jobs. But, if you have a spare called determination, an engine called perseverance, insurance called faith, and a driver called God, you will make it to a place called success! 2. In spite of all our planning and preparation, unexpected challenges are certain to arise. The bumps in the road are unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The

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6. Success can be measured from two standpoints-the external and the internal. Externally it is the measure of a job well done and recognition. Internally it is the feeling of achievement and wholeness derived from the completion of a task or fulfillment of desire. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How can one have a better future?

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4. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. The Road to success is not straight, there is

a curve called failure, a loop called confusion, speed bumps called friends, caution lights called family, and you will have flats called jobs. But, if you have a spare called determination, an engine called perseverance, insurance called faith, and a driver called God, you will make it to a place called success! 2. In spite of all our planning and preparation, unexpected challenges are certain to arise. The bumps in the road are unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The difference between a disaster and triumph lies

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achievement and wholeness derived from the

completion of a task or fulfillment of desire.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

Describe two ways to measure success.

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5. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. The Road to success is not straight, there is

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

The synonym of 'victory' as given in para 2 is

A. planning

B. preparation

C. triumph

D. challenges

## Answer:



**6.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

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6. Success can be measured from two standpoints-the external and the internal. Externally it is the measure of a job well done and recognition. Internally it is the feeling of achievement and wholeness derived from the completion of a task or fulfillment of desire. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question The synonym of 'surplus' as given in para 5



**7.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

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2. In spite of all our planning and preparation,

unexpected challenges are certain to arise. The bumps in the road are unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The difference between a disaster and triumph lies in whether or not you're prepared and willing to weather the storm. If you're ready, those bumps will become stepping-stones. 3. The key thing to realize is that working harder is same as working smarter. How do you work smarter? You just need to have the right skills. People want improved circumstances and better life without an

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6. Success can be measured from two standpoints-the external and the internal. Externally it is the measure of a job well done and recognition. Internally it is the feeling of achievement and wholeness derived from the completion of a task or fulfillment of desire. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question The antonym of 'defeat' as given in para 6 is

A. recognition

B. achievement

# C. completion

D. success

#### Answer:



8. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. The Road to success is not straight, there is

a curve called failure, a loop called confusion,

speed bumps called friends, caution lights

called family, and you will have flats called jobs. But, if you have a spare called determination, an engine called perseverance, insurance called faith, and a driver called God, you will make it to a place called success! 2. In spite of all our planning and preparation, unexpected challenges are certain to arise. The bumps in the road are unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The difference between a disaster and triumph lies in whether or not you're prepared and willing to weather the storm. If you're ready, those bumps will become stepping-stones.

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

The antonym of 'deep' as given in Para 3 is





**1.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for

creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

2. Even species I listed as non-poisonous aren't completely free of poison. The common Sand Boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly poisonous to birds. So the species doesn't take any chance - it crushes its prey and injects poison as an extra step. 3. Do vipers need poison powerful enough to kill hundreds of rats with just one drop? After all, they eat only one or two at a time. 4. While hunting, animals try their worst to kill most efficiently, their prey use any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to poison. For instance, Californian ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake poison.

5. Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more

deadly poison. Snakes also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.

6. Some snake killers have partial immunity to poison. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra poison, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes fearlessly. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn't evolve a more deadly poison to stop mongooses.

7. Poison has another important role. It's an extreme meat softener, specific enzymes break up the insides of the prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm rays to aid digestion.

8. But I wonder if we cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question :

Russell viper and rat-snake have different methods to attack their prey. How?



**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

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poison.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question :

How does Sand Boa kill its prey?

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**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for

creatures that do not have limbs. Some

species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

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On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question :

There is a constant tussle between the hunting animal and its prey? Why?

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**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question :

What makes mongoose a snake predator?



**5.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

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favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question :

The synonym of 'another' in para 1 is \_\_\_\_

A. alternative

B. choice

## C. selective

D. optional

### Answer:



6. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

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favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question :

The synonym of 'particular' in para 7 is\_\_\_\_



**7.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question :

The antonym of 'offended' in para 8 is \_\_

A. rejected

B. respected

C. humiliated

D. hurt

Answer:



**8.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

2. Even species I listed as non-poisonous aren't completely free of poison. The common Sand Boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly poisonous to birds. So the species doesn't take any chance - it crushes its prey and injects poison as an extra step. 3. Do vipers need poison powerful enough to kill hundreds of rats with just one drop? After all, they eat only one or two at a time. 4. While hunting, animals try their worst to kill most efficiently, their prey use any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to poison. For instance, Californian

ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake poison.

5. Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more deadly poison. Snakes also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.

6. Some snake killers have partial immunity to poison. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra poison, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes fearlessly. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn't evolve a more deadly poison to stop mongooses. 7. Poison has another important role. It's an extreme meat softener, specific enzymes break up the insides of the prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm rays to aid digestion. 8. But I wonder if we cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question :

The antonym of 'prey' in para 2 is\_\_\_\_

View	Text	So	lutior	1



 Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
 Music is perhaps the most popular and

widely practised form of Fine Arts,

transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. 2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even hum or sing sometimes. This singing, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn. This desire to show musical expression in public then becomes a serious business profession. And from here the musical journey begins.

3. This desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful and indeed it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire. But it is also important to understand that singing is an intricate art – a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training, to be acceptable. This is an aspect we forget in our keen desire to reach the stage and perform. It is almost like preparing a formal meal for some specially invited guests, without even having learnt and trained in the basics of cooking. This is why we have more noise and less music nowadays.

4. These days almost everyone sings and it does not stop here. Most of us want to become professional singers. Result : a complete disregard for and ignorance of the training part, as the need is never felt to go through one and the urge to get to the stage and perform overcomes even a little desire to learn, if any. If at all, somewhere along the way one feels the need to gain some knowledge and training, it leads to hurried shortcuts and half-hearted attempts, best described as 'Crash Courses'.

5 It is observed that those who have attained the so called partial success, suddenly feel that they lack the required knowledge and are not learned enough. But it is too late by then. It should be understood here that the stage or a performance brings in a different mindset within the artist. It is always recommended and rightly said, that while on stage, cover the mistakes and weaknesses if any, and get along. But the contrary is true when it comes to acquiring knowledge and during the learning process. While under training, the student is expected to make mistakes but then rectify those mistakes under the supervision and guidance of the teacher. Therefore, it is good to make mistakes and then be corrected during the process of learning as this subsequently makes one flawless and educated. This is a different mindset. And these two mindsets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot co-

exist.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

The desire to sing in public overcomes the

need to train. Elaborate.



2. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and

widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. 2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even

hum or sing sometimes. This singing, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn. This desire to show musical expression in public then becomes a serious business profession. And from here the musical journey begins. 3. This desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful and indeed it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire.

But it is also important to understand that singing is an intricate art – a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training, to be acceptable. This is an aspect we forget in our keen desire to reach the stage and perform. It is almost like preparing a formal meal for some specially invited guests, without even having learnt and trained in the basics of cooking. This is why we have more noise and less music nowadays.

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these two mindsets discussed above, (those of

a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

How can we say that music is a magic medicine

?



3. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. 2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this

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educated. This is a different mindset. And these two mindsets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

What is best described as "Crash Courses'?

**View Text Solution** 

4. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. 2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this

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educated. This is a different mindset. And these two mindsets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question What should be the mindset of a student of

music?



**5.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception.

2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even hum or sing sometimes. This singing, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn. This desire to show musical expression in public then becomes a serious business profession. And from here the musical journey begins.

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to make mistakes and then be corrected during the process of learning as this subsequently makes one flawless and educated. This is a different mindset. And these two mindsets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist. On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

"Transcending" in para 1 means\_\_\_\_\_

A. drown under

B. rise above

# C. surrender

D. fail

#### Answer:



6. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. 2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

'Partial' in para 5 means\_\_\_



**7.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. 2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

In para 2, the antonym of 'cursed' is \_\_\_\_\_

A. blessed

B. depressed

C. stressed

D. deepest

Answer:



**8.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of Fine Arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception.

2. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost twothirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even hum or sing sometimes. This singing, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn. This desire to show musical expression in public then becomes a serious business profession. And from here the musical journey begins.

3. This desire to sing before an audience is

innocent and beautiful and indeed it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire. But it is also important to understand that singing is an intricate art - a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training, to be acceptable. This is an aspect we forget in our keen desire to reach the stage and perform. It is almost like preparing a formal meal for some specially invited guests, without even having learnt and trained in the basics of cooking. This is why we have more noise and less music nowadays.

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the so called partial success, suddenly feel that they lack the required knowledge and are not learned enough. But it is too late by then. It should be understood here that the stage or a performance brings in a different mindset within the artist. It is always recommended and rightly said, that while on stage, cover the mistakes and weaknesses if any, and get along. But the contrary is true when it comes to acquiring knowledge and during the learning process. While under training, the student is expected to make mistakes but then rectify those mistakes under the supervision and

guidance of the teacher. Therefore, it is good to make mistakes and then be corrected during the process of learning as this subsequently makes one flawless and educated. This is a different mindset. And these two mindsets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question In para 5, the word opposite of full of mistakes' is

### View Text Solution

## Passage 4

 Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
 Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to

do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have

feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human

experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going

despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration. 5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question According to the passage, what are the attributes of humans?

## View Text Solution

**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you

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5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

What is perceived as grit?

**View Text Solution** 

**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the

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5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How is 'failing' an educational and empowering part of human life?

View Text Solution

**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the

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5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

In what ways can grit be developed?



5. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you

stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity,

gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.

4. Grit can be learned to help you become

more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration. 5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same

powerful resources to help you today.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

The synonym of 'prospering' as given in para 2

is:

A. persevere

B. flourishing

C. going

D. trying

## Answer:



**6.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts

of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to

stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration. 5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question The synonym of 'thankfulness' as given in para

3 is



7. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as

the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at

the bright side.

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration. 5. What did you do to overcome the negative

and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question The antonym of 'pessimism' as given in para 3 is:

A. failing

B. agonizing

C. fulfilling

D. optimism

## Answer:



8. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to

do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have

feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit. 3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scariest human

experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going

despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration. 5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question The antonym of 'heedlessness' as given in para

4 is \_\_\_\_\_

## Passage 5

**1.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems. 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education

System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong

advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools. 4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was

famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!" On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question What kind of life did Ishwar Chandra lead?



**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child

marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems. 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools. 4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a

very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!" On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question What changes did Vidyasagar bring about in the method of teaching at Sanskrit College?

## View Text Solution

**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems. 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools. 4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in

trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!" On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question What was Vidyasagar's contribution as a

professor in the Sanskrit College?

**View Text Solution** 

**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow

Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems. 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College.

As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought

modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools. 4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he

saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!" On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar promote women education?



**5.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems.

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching.

He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools. 4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first

one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!" On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question The synonym of the word 'will power' in para 1 is:

A. influence

B. humble

C. determination

## D. personality

## Answer:



**6.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems.

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the

worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools.

4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what

others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!"

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

The synonym of the word 'liberty' in para 3 is



**7.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems. 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text

to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought

about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

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others said about his work and made

decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!"

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

In para 4, the antonym of 'happiness' is





 Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
 It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a

lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad

outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

How are smartphones helpful in communication?

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2. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

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use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

What are the benefits of mobile phones for

the young generation?



**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading. 2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and

they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is

the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

How can mobile phones be considered

'lifesavers'?



**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading. 2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and

they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

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the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

Mention any two demerits of mobile phones.



5. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and

short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve

their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time. 3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a

lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time. 4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

In para 1, synonym of 'virtually' is:

A. technically

B. imaginary

C. assignments

D. practically

## Answer:



6. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
1. It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the

internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a

lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad

outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

Meaning of the word (synonym) 'adverse' in

para 4 is

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7. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise,

use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions

In para 2, the antonym of 'reluctantly' is:

A. effective

B. access

C. hefty

D. readily

Answer:



8. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet

features like alerts, weather data, emails,

search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

2. Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time. 3. The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smartphones can be of vital importance

in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

4. Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and

they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

5. Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the questions The Synonym of the word 'hefty' as given in para 2 is

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**1.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With

the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah. 2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek.

3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium

kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no

mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

What strategy do animals like deer, antelopes,

etc., adopt to drive away the panther?

## View Text Solution

**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With

the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah. 2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek.

3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium

kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no

mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How do the panther and the game animals

(deer, antelopes, etc.) react to open spaces?

## View Text Solution

**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With

the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah. 2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek.

3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium

kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no

mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

What effect does the loud noise made by birds

and animals have on the panther?

## View Text Solution

**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With

the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah. 2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek.

3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium

kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no

mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

How does the panther kill its prey?



**5.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up

its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah. 2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek. 3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium

kicked up by various animals when they spot

or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no mercy and expect none. It is a fight between

finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

In para 1, the word which means 'bad mannered' is:

A. impertinent

B. scarce

C. shrill

D. offending

## Answer:

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6. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah.

2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek. 3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

In para 3, the synonym of the word "uproar'

is\_\_\_



7. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. One would imagine that at the very sight of

the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow

cawing away in your verandah.

2. While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek. 3. It is difficult to describe the pandemonium kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the

monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away. The 4. The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful deffence.

5. Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close

to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

In para 3, the antonym of 'pleasing' is:

A. confusion

B. irritating

C. inimitable

D. resulting



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## Passage 8

**1.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since

habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits-in written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause. 2. Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with

grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life.

3. Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster

than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, and think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer of the question

Why is it necessary to have good

communication skills?

View Text Solution

2. Read the passages given below and answerthe questions that follow them:1. It is rare to find someone with good

technical and communication skills. You can

get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits-in written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause. 2. Learning what not to say is probably more

important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life.

3. Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, and think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is

also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question

How can communication skills be developed?



**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits-in written and verbal forms. The art

of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause. 2. Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an

emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life. 3. Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the

contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow

down, and think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question

What, according to the writer, should be

avoided while communicating?



**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits-in written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause. 2. Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life.

3. Another problem to overcome is speaking

too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, and think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you

are not a comedian who must offend as many

people as you can to be witty.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer of the question

Why should you be careful when you tend to

be humorous?



5. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. It is rare to find someone with good

technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits-in written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause.

2. Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is

the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life.

3. Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, and think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking

what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty. On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer of the question

In para 3, the word\_\_\_ means 'win over'.



**6.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles

and traits-in written and verbal forms. The art

of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause. 2. Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an

emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life. 3. Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the

contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow

down, and think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question In para 2, the antonym of 'unfeeling' is

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## Passage 9

- **1.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
- 1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the

ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the Narmada to change nature's well balanced surface equations between flora and fauna, and sloping mountainous terrain is being converted into mini oceans to supply electricity to the ever starving industrial stomach of our age. Elephants, tigers, the wild rhinos of South Africa and many other forest creatures have become endangered species. 2. Consumerism has created a garbage glut in

the world. Consumers in industrialised countries throw out staggering amounts of refuse like cartons, butts of cigarettes, polythene bags and plastic containers which mix with the waters of rivers and oceans and fertile crop-yielding soil of the earth. It is estimated that each consumer throws out nearly 1.5 kilogram of refuse each day, and most of it pollutes the water he drinks and the air he breathes. Americans alone toss out 160 million tonnes each year, which is enough to cover a thousand acres of land with mountains of garbage.

3. On the land mass, eco destroying monsters are deforestation, dams constructed to generate electricity and serve irrigational facilities, and soot and toxic gases, creating the greenhouse effect. Some American environmentalists like Jeremy Rifkin blame the world's population of cattle for most of the ecological ills. These creatures whom we feed and fatten to get their meat, spoil streams and underground aquifers. Tropical rainforests are turning into pastures for these gluttonous herds. In Saharan Africa, the burgeoning population of cattle is denuding arid lands of fertile vegetation. In the Netherlands, the population of pigs poses a major ecological threat. Their manure defiles water supply with excessive nitrates and acidifies local soils. 4. Building dams over rivers is like clotting the blood of nature and stopping its pulse beat. Scientists have proved that dams and embankments cause more floods and do more harm than good. Flooding is a boon of nature. It cleanses and renews river basins, expands feeding and breeding grounds of plants, fish, birds and wildlife, and spreads fresh layers of fertile silt from which we get bumper crops. Philip Williams, President of the International Rivers Network says, "We are recognising water quality and assisting in protection of the ecosystem." Governments must not allow construction contractors who are largely responsible for man-made floods to plunder the timber wealth of forests. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How is our beautiful ecosystem being systematically damaged? Give two examples.



**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the

Narmada to change nature's well balanced surface equations between flora and fauna, and sloping mountainous terrain is being converted into mini oceans to supply electricity to the ever starving industrial stomach of our age. Elephants, tigers, the wild rhinos of South Africa and many other forest creatures have become endangered species. 2. Consumerism has created a garbage glut in the world. Consumers in industrialised countries throw out staggering amounts of refuse like cartons, butts of cigarettes, polythene bags and plastic containers which

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4. Building dams over rivers is like clotting the blood of nature and stopping its pulse beat. Scientists have proved that dams and embankments cause more floods and do more harm than good. Flooding is a boon of nature. It cleanses and renews river basins, expands feeding and breeding grounds of plants, fish, birds and wildlife, and spreads fresh layers of fertile silt from which we get bumper crops. Philip Williams, President of the International Rivers Network says, "We are recognising water quality and assisting in protection of the ecosystem." Governments must not allow construction contractors who are largely responsible for man-made floods to plunder the timber wealth of forests. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How is the balanced equations between fauna and flora being constantly damaged and destroyed? Do you approve it?

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**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the

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answer the question

How has consumerism created a garbage glut

in the world?

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4. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the Narmada to change nature's well balanced surface equations between flora and fauna, and sloping mountainous terrain is being

converted into mini oceans to supply electricity to the ever starving industrial stomach of our age. Elephants, tigers, the wild rhinos of South Africa and many other forest creatures have become endangered species. 2. Consumerism has created a garbage glut in the world. Consumers in industrialised countries throw out staggering amounts of refuse like cartons, butts of cigarettes, polythene bags and plastic containers which mix with the waters of rivers and oceans and fertile crop-yielding soil of the earth. It is estimated that each consumer throws out

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3. On the land mass, eco destroying monsters are deforestation, dams constructed to generate electricity and serve irrigational facilities, and soot and toxic gases, creating the greenhouse effect. Some American environmentalists like Jeremy Rifkin blame the world's population of cattle for most of the ecological ills. These creatures whom we feed and fatten to get their meat, spoil streams and underground aquifers. Tropical rainforests are turning into pastures for these gluttonous herds. In Saharan Africa, the burgeoning population of cattle is denuding arid lands of fertile vegetation. In the Netherlands, the population of pigs poses a major ecological threat. Their manure defiles water supply with excessive nitrates and acidifies local soils. 4. Building dams over rivers is like clotting the blood of nature and stopping its pulse beat. Scientists have proved that dams and

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

How do building dams over rivers cause man-

made floods?



**5.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the Narmada to change nature's well balanced surface equations between flora and fauna, and sloping mountainous terrain is being converted into mini oceans to supply electricity to the ever starving industrial stomach of our age. Elephants, tigers, the wild

rhinos of South Africa and many other forest creatures have become endangered species. 2. Consumerism has created a garbage glut in the world. Consumers in industrialised countries throw out staggering amounts of refuse like cartons, butts of cigarettes, polythene bags and plastic containers which mix with the waters of rivers and oceans and fertile crop-yielding soil of the earth. It is estimated that each consumer throws out nearly 1.5 kilogram of refuse each day, and most of it pollutes the water he drinks and the air he breathes. Americans alone toss out 160

million tonnes each year, which is enough to cover a thousand acres of land with mountains of garbage.

3. On the land mass, eco destroying monsters are deforestation, dams constructed to generate electricity and serve irrigational facilities, and soot and toxic gases, creating the greenhouse effect. Some American environmentalists like Jeremy Rifkin blame the world's population of cattle for most of the ecological ills. These creatures whom we feed and fatten to get their meat, spoil streams and underground aquifers. Tropical rainforests

are turning into pastures for these gluttonous herds. In Saharan Africa, the burgeoning population of cattle is denuding arid lands of fertile vegetation. In the Netherlands, the population of pigs poses a major ecological threat. Their manure defiles water supply with excessive nitrates and acidifies local soils. 4. Building dams over rivers is like clotting the blood of nature and stopping its pulse beat. Scientists have proved that dams and embankments cause more floods and do more harm than good. Flooding is a boon of nature. It cleanses and renews river basins, expands

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In para 3, \_\_\_means 'growing large'.

A. constructed

B. creating

C. denuding

D. burgeoning

Answer:

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6. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being

systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the Narmada to change nature's well balanced surface equations between flora and fauna, and sloping mountainous terrain is being converted into mini oceans to supply electricity to the ever starving industrial stomach of our age. Elephants, tigers, the wild rhinos of South Africa and many other forest creatures have become endangered species. 2. Consumerism has created a garbage glut in the world. Consumers in industrialised countries throw out staggering amounts of refuse like cartons, butts of cigarettes, polythene bags and plastic containers which mix with the waters of rivers and oceans and fertile crop-yielding soil of the earth. It is estimated that each consumer throws out nearly 1.5 kilogram of refuse each day, and

most of it pollutes the water he drinks and the air he breathes. Americans alone toss out 160 million tonnes each year, which is enough to cover a thousand acres of land with mountains of garbage. 3. On the land mass, eco destroying monsters are deforestation, dams constructed to generate electricity and serve irrigational facilities, and soot and toxic gases, creating the greenhouse effect. Some American environmentalists like Jeremy Rifkin blame the world's population of cattle for most of the ecological ills. These creatures whom we feed and fatten to get their meat, spoil streams and underground aquifers. Tropical rainforests are turning into pastures for these gluttonous herds. In Saharan Africa, the burgeoning population of cattle is denuding arid lands of fertile vegetation. In the Netherlands, the population of pigs poses a major ecological threat. Their manure defiles water supply with excessive nitrates and acidifies local soils. 4. Building dams over rivers is like clotting the blood of nature and stopping its pulse beat. Scientists have proved that dams and embankments cause more floods and do more

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On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

The word 'proliferating' in para 1 means\_\_\_\_



**7.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Our beautiful ecosystem is being systematically damaged by industrial pollution channelled into rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna, nuclear wastes from atomic plants routed into the world's oceans, and poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide mixed with the ozonosphere. Besides, tropical rainforests and green pastures are disappearing under the pressure of a proliferating population. Dams are being built over the rivers like the Narmada to change nature's well balanced surface equations between flora and fauna, and sloping mountainous terrain is being converted into mini oceans to supply electricity to the ever starving industrial stomach of our age. Elephants, tigers, the wild rhinos of South Africa and many other forest creatures have become endangered species.

2. Consumerism has created a garbage glut in the world. Consumers in industrialised countries throw out staggering amounts of refuse like cartons, butts of cigarettes, polythene bags and plastic containers which mix with the waters of rivers and oceans and fertile crop-yielding soil of the earth. It is estimated that each consumer throws out nearly 1.5 kilogram of refuse each day, and most of it pollutes the water he drinks and the air he breathes. Americans alone toss out 160 million tonnes each year, which is enough to cover a thousand acres of land with

mountains of garbage.

3. On the land mass, eco destroying monsters deforestation, dams constructed to are generate electricity and serve irrigational facilities, and soot and toxic gases, creating the greenhouse effect. Some American environmentalists like Jeremy Rifkin blame the world's population of cattle for most of the ecological ills. These creatures whom we feed and fatten to get their meat, spoil streams and underground aquifers. Tropical rainforests are turning into pastures for these gluttonous herds. In Saharan Africa, the burgeoning population of cattle is denuding arid lands of fertile vegetation. In the Netherlands, the population of pigs poses a major ecological threat. Their manure defiles water supply with excessive nitrates and acidifies local soils. 4. Building dams over rivers is like clotting the blood of nature and stopping its pulse beat. Scientists have proved that dams and embankments cause more floods and do more harm than good. Flooding is a boon of nature. It cleanses and renews river basins, expands feeding and breeding grounds of plants, fish, birds and wildlife, and spreads fresh layers of fertile silt from which we get bumper crops. Philip Williams, President of the International Rivers Network says, "We are recognising water quality and assisting in protection of the ecosystem." Governments must not allow construction contractors who are largely responsible for man-made floods to plunder the timber wealth of forests. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question In para 1, the antonym of 'decreasing'is:

A. being

B. endangered

C. channelled

D. proliferating

## Answer:

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## Passage 10

1. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago. These scientists are called geologists. One way that they are able to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled.

2. Most fossils are formed in the waters covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland, seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the floor of the water body where the fleshy part of the animal decays. The skeletal portion of the body is partially replaced by minerals and other sediments. If this takes place in just the right manner, a fossil is formed. Since rock sediments are involved in the formation of fossils, it is not surprising that one finds many fossils in sedimentary rock layers. Plant fossils are found in the areas that were once swamps. There are four principal kinds of fossils: original remains, replaced remains, moulds

and casts, and impressions.

3. In some instances, fossils represent the actual remains of plants and animals. On the shores of the Baltic Sea in Europe, insects of millions of years ago have been found perfectly preserved in the hardened resin of pine trees upon which they crawled. This hardened resin is called Amber. Other examples of original remains are the shells of shellfish which become consolidated or pressed together to form fossil varieties of limestone, and the bones and teeth of dinosaurs and other ancient animals.

4. Another type of original remains may be found at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California, where there are asphalt pits containing the bones of thousands of animals. They were caught while looking for water or trying to cross the oil-covered lakes of asphalt. As they cried out in their death struggle, their enemies were attracted to the sticky mass and also trapped. Then the bodies sank down into the asphalt.

5. Many fossils no longer contain the original materials of which they were made, although they may look unchanged. Groundwater may replace the lime shells and bones with such hard minerals as silica and iron pyrite. The petrified trees of Arizona are an example of this formation. They were formed when groundwater slowly replaced the decaying wood of these buried trees and silica. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions

Who are geologists and what is their job?



**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago. These scientists are called geologists. One way that they are able to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled.

2. Most fossils are formed in the waters

covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland, seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the floor of the water body where the fleshy part of the animal decays. The skeletal portion of the body is partially replaced by minerals and other sediments. If this takes place in just the right manner, a fossil is formed. Since rock sediments are involved in the formation of fossils, it is not surprising that one finds many fossils in sedimentary rock layers. Plant fossils

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pressed together to form fossil varieties of limestone, and the bones and teeth of dinosaurs and other ancient animals. 4. Another type of original remains may be

found at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California, where there are asphalt pits containing the bones of thousands of animals. They were caught while looking for water or trying to cross the oil-covered lakes of asphalt. As they cried out in their death struggle, their enemies were attracted to the sticky mass and also trapped. Then the bodies sank down into the asphalt.

5. Many fossils no longer contain the original materials of which they were made, although they may look unchanged. Groundwater may replace the lime shells and bones with such hard minerals as silica and iron pyrite. The petrified trees of Arizona are an example of this formation. They were formed when groundwater slowly replaced the decaying wood of these buried trees and silica. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions

What are fossils and how are they formed?

**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago. These scientists are called geologists. One way that they are able to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled.

2. Most fossils are formed in the waters covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland, seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the floor of the water body where the fleshy part of the animal decays. The skeletal portion of the body is partially replaced by minerals and other sediments. If this takes place in just the right manner, a fossil is formed. Since rock sediments are involved in the formation of fossils, it is not surprising that one finds many

fossils in sedimentary rock layers. Plant fossils are found in the areas that were once swamps. There are four principal kinds of fossils: original remains, replaced remains, moulds and casts, and impressions. 3. In some instances, fossils represent the actual remains of plants and animals. On the shores of the Baltic Sea in Europe, insects of millions of years ago have been found perfectly preserved in the hardened resin of pine trees upon which they crawled. This

hardened resin is called Amber. Other examples of original remains are the shells of shellfish which become consolidated or pressed together to form fossil varieties of limestone, and the bones and teeth of dinosaurs and other ancient animals. 4. Another type of original remains may be found at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California, where there are asphalt pits containing the bones of thousands of animals. They were caught while looking for water or trying to cross the oil-covered lakes of asphalt. As they cried out in their death struggle, their enemies were attracted to the sticky mass and also trapped. Then the bodies sank down into

the asphalt.

5. Many fossils no longer contain the original materials of which they were made, although they may look unchanged. Groundwater may replace the lime shells and bones with such hard minerals as silica and iron pyrite. The petrified trees of Arizona are an example of this formation. They were formed when groundwater slowly replaced the decaying wood of these buried trees and silica. On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the questions

Give two examples of original remains of

fossils.



**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago. These scientists are called geologists. One way that they are able to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled.

2. Most fossils are formed in the waters covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland, seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the floor of the water body where the fleshy part of the animal decays. The skeletal portion of the body is partially replaced by minerals and

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this formation. They were formed when groundwater slowly replaced the decaying

wood of these buried trees and silica.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the questions

Give your comments on the petrified trees of

Arizona.

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5. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago. These scientists are called geologists. One way that they are able to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled. 2. Most fossils are formed in the waters covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland, seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the

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In para 1, the synonym of 'marks' is:

A. fossils

B. remains

C. impressions

D. tracks

## Answer:



6. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
1. Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell

what kind of plants and animals lived on the

earth a long time ago. These scientists are

called geologists. One way that they are able

to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may

be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled.

2. Most fossils are formed in the waters covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland, seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the floor of the water body where the fleshy part of the animal decays. The skeletal portion of the body is partially replaced by minerals and other sediments. If this takes place in just the

right manner, a fossil is formed. Since rock sediments are involved in the formation of fossils, it is not surprising that one finds many fossils in sedimentary rock layers. Plant fossils are found in the areas that were once swamps. There are four principal kinds of fossils: original remains, replaced remains, moulds and casts, and impressions.

3. In some instances, fossils represent the actual remains of plants and animals. On the shores of the Baltic Sea in Europe, insects of millions of years ago have been found perfectly preserved in the hardened resin of

pine trees upon which they crawled. This hardened resin is called Amber. Other examples of original remains are the shells of shellfish which become consolidated or pressed together to form fossil varieties of limestone, and the bones and teeth of dinosaurs and other ancient animals. 4. Another type of original remains may be found at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California, where there are asphalt pits containing the bones of thousands of animals. They were caught while looking for water or trying to cross the oil-covered lakes of asphalt.

As they cried out in their death struggle, their enemies were attracted to the sticky mass and also trapped. Then the bodies sank down into the asphalt.

5. Many fossils no longer contain the original materials of which they were made, although they may look unchanged. Groundwater may replace the lime shells and bones with such hard minerals as silica and iron pyrite. The petrified trees of Arizona are an example of this formation. They were formed when groundwater slowly replaced the decaying wood of these buried trees and silica.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the questions

The most appropriate antonym of the word

'deep' in para 2 is:

A. shallow

B. swamp

C. fossil

D. fleshy

## Answer:



 Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
 Swimming pools were once considered a

luxury limited only to the rich. Today, thanks to plastics and plenty, they number in the millions. Few, of course, are of Olympic size where a swimmer can quickly do his laps and stay in shape. Most are above-ground, round mini-pools, line for a cool-off and a frolic. But, health experts have come to realise that exercises created specially for such swimming pools can tone the muscles, strengthen the heart and pacify the spirit of people of all ages and conditions. And these exercises aren't restricted to small pools alone. Any type of pool, including a crowded municipal one, will do.

2. Designer of the principal popular exercises is C. Carson Conrad, Executive Director of the California Bureau of Health, Physicians approve of Conrad's exercises for three reasons. 3. First, since water pressure, even on a nonmoving body, stimulates the heart to pump blood throughout the body, exercise in the water promotes thorough circulation still more effectively. Second, water exercise is rhythmic. And continuous, rhythmic exercises, authorities agree, are one of the best defenses against circulatory ailments which might cause atherosclerosis, often the precursor of coronary attacks and strokes.

4. Third, water exercise can be enjoyed with benefit by both young and old, healthy and infirm swimmers, and in shallow water, nonswimmers. Dr. Ira H. Wilson and Fred W. Kasch, a physician-and-physiologist team, assert that persons with paraplegia, rheumatic even heart, asthma, emphysema, victims of polio or strokes, or amputation can exercise in water and enjoy weightless movement. Arthritis move easily under water. Some physicians use hydrocalisthenics for their cardiac patients. 5. At the University of Illinois, Prof. Richard H. Pohndori studied the effect of water exercise on a "typical" couple. He chose as subjects a man-and-wife team of physicians, 43 and 41 years old respectively, who had been sedentary for years. His program was simple: "Swim from one end of the pool to the other until you can swim 1000 yards a day. Swim every day for ten weeks." Before they started, the couple took 151 physical tests. At the end of ten weeks, they were tested again: their pulse rate had dropped, their rate of breathing had dropped, their blood pressure had come down to normal, the cholesterol level in their blood had dropped 20 per cent. Further, more than half of the broken blood vessels disfiguring the woman's thighs had vanished, her husband had improved in all his physicalfitness tests, he reduced the size of his heart, making it more efficient. Both felt younger, more vigorous. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question Are swimming pools still considered a luxury limited only to the rich? Give a reasoned

answer.



**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Swimming pools were once considered a luxury limited only to the rich. Today, thanks to plastics and plenty, they number in the millions. Few, of course, are of Olympic size where a swimmer can quickly do his laps and stay in shape. Most are above-ground, round mini-pools, line for a cool-off and a frolic. But, health experts have come to realise that exercises created specially for such swimming pools can tone the muscles, strengthen the heart and pacify the spirit of people of all ages and conditions. And these exercises aren't restricted to small pools alone. Any type of pool, including a crowded municipal one, will do.

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weeks." Before they started, the couple took 151 physical tests. At the end of ten weeks, they were tested again: their pulse rate had dropped, their rate of breathing had dropped, their blood pressure had come down to normal, the cholesterol level in their blood had dropped 20 per cent. Further, more than half of the broken blood vessels disfiguring the woman's thighs had vanished, her husband had improved in all his physicalfitness tests, he reduced the size of his heart, making it more efficient. Both felt younger, more vigorous.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer of the question

Who is the designer of the popular swimming

exercises? What is the effect of water pressure

on the body?

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**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Swimming pools were once considered a luxury limited only to the rich. Today, thanks to

plastics and plenty, they number in the millions. Few, of course, are of Olympic size where a swimmer can quickly do his laps and stay in shape. Most are above-ground, round mini-pools, line for a cool-off and a frolic. But, health experts have come to realise that exercises created specially for such swimming pools can tone the muscles, strengthen the heart and pacify the spirit of people of all ages and conditions. And these exercises aren't restricted to small pools alone. Any type of pool, including a crowded municipal one, will do.

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cause atherosclerosis, often the precursor of coronary attacks and strokes.

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normal, the cholesterol level in their blood had dropped 20 per cent. Further, more than half of the broken blood vessels disfiguring the woman's thighs had vanished, her husband had improved in all his physicalfitness tests, he reduced the size of his heart, making it more efficient. Both felt younger, more vigorous.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question

How can children and non-swimmers enjoy water exercises?



**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Swimming pools were once considered a luxury limited only to the rich. Today, thanks to plastics and plenty, they number in the millions. Few, of course, are of Olympic size where a swimmer can quickly do his laps and stay in shape. Most are above-ground, round mini-pools, line for a cool-off and a frolic. But, health experts have come to realise that exercises created specially for such swimming

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swim 1000 yards a day. Swim every day for ten weeks." Before they started, the couple took 151 physical tests. At the end of ten weeks, they were tested again: their pulse rate had dropped, their rate of breathing had dropped, their blood pressure had come down to normal, the cholesterol level in their blood had dropped 20 per cent. Further, more than half of the broken blood vessels disfiguring the woman's thighs had vanished, her husband had improved in all his physicalfitness tests, he reduced the size of his heart, making it more efficient. Both felt younger,

more vigorous.

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer of the question

What was the effect of water exercises on the

couple after 151 tests?

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5. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Swimming pools were once considered a luxury limited only to the rich. Today, thanks to

plastics and plenty, they number in the millions. Few, of course, are of Olympic size where a swimmer can quickly do his laps and stay in shape. Most are above-ground, round mini-pools, line for a cool-off and a frolic. But, health experts have come to realise that exercises created specially for such swimming pools can tone the muscles, strengthen the heart and pacify the spirit of people of all ages and conditions. And these exercises aren't restricted to small pools alone. Any type of pool, including a crowded municipal one, will do.

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On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question

In para 5, the most appropriate synonym of the word 'spending most of the time sitting down' is \_\_\_\_ A. inaction

B. sedentary

C. complimentary

D. inertia

## Answer:



6. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Swimming pools were once considered a

luxury limited only to the rich. Today, thanks to plastics and plenty, they number in the millions. Few, of course, are of Olympic size where a swimmer can quickly do his laps and stay in shape. Most are above-ground, round mini-pools, line for a cool-off and a frolic. But, health experts have come to realise that exercises created specially for such swimming pools can tone the muscles, strengthen the heart and pacify the spirit of people of all ages and conditions. And these exercises aren't restricted to small pools alone. Any type of pool, including a crowded municipal one, will

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5. At the University of Illinois, Prof. Richard H. Pohndori studied the effect of water exercise on a "typical" couple. He chose as subjects a man-and-wife team of physicians, 43 and 41 years old respectively, who had been sedentary for years. His program was simple: "Swim from one end of the pool to the other until you can swim 1000 yards a day. Swim every day for ten weeks." Before they started, the couple took 151 physical tests. At the end of ten weeks, they were tested again: their pulse rate had dropped, their rate of breathing had dropped, their blood pressure had come down to normal, the cholesterol level in their blood had dropped 20 per cent. Further, more than half of the broken blood vessels disfiguring the woman's thighs had vanished, her husband had improved in all his physicalfitness tests, he reduced the size of his heart, making it more efficient. Both felt younger, more vigorous.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer of the question

In para 5, the antonym of 'appeared' is\_\_

## View Text Solution

## Passage 12

**1.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing. 2. Obviously, the next thing to worry about is how to go about obtaining this relevant knowledge. Again, you must take the time to go out and search for it, if it pertains to some particular problem you must solve. Apart from definite and particular problems, your relevant

knowledge can only be acquired through experience, from society in general, from listening to others and from reading. 3. Don't think because you converse with other people almost constantly, and read quite a bit, that you are necessarily acquiring all the knowledge you are exposed to. One important ingredient may be missing - that is, interest. You must have a spontaneous and genuine interest and/or curiosity about a subject in order to gain much knowledge about it. One good way, incidentally, of being interested in others is to stop thinking of yourself so much. Listen a little more than you talk and you may learn something. Another way of acquiring knowledge is to read with your mind instead of only with your eyes.

4. The salesman who wants to have a ready answer for any argument must know his product inside out. He makes it his business to learn all he can about it. The executive who has a reputation for always coming up with good practical ideas at the conference table may appear to be pulling these ideas out of the air, but nothing could be further from the truth. He has probably spent a good deal of time studying all the problems that may come up. He is not the type who shuts off his thinking ability the moment he leaves his office. He does research into his business, he is genuinely interested in it. 5. There you have some work cut out for you. If you want to think clearly and effectively about your own line of endeavour (or anything else), learn all you can about it! On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question What are the two more things necessary for thinking effectively besides the God-given

ability to think?



**2.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing. 2. Obviously, the next thing to worry about is how to go about obtaining this relevant knowledge. Again, you must take the time to go out and search for it, if it pertains to some particular problem you must solve. Apart from

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your own line of endeavour (or anything else),

learn all you can about it!

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

How can we acquire the relevant knowledge?



**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have

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thinking ability the moment he leaves his office. He does research into his business, he is genuinely interested in it. 5. There you have some work cut out for you. If you want to think clearly and effectively about your own line of endeavour (or anything else), learn all you can about it! On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

Do you think 'interest is essential for acquiring

knowledge? How?



**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing.

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genuinely interested in it.

5. There you have some work cut out for you. If you want to think clearly and effectively about your own line of endeavour (or anything else), learn all you can about it! On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How do proper study and research lead to success?

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**5.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing.

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genuinely interested in it.

5. There you have some work cut out for you. If you want to think clearly and effectively about your own line of endeavour (or anything else), learn all you can about it! On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

In para 3,\_\_\_ means 'by chance'.

A. necessarily

B. constantly

C. incidentally

# D. spontaneous

#### Answer:



6. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:
1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are

knowledge and organisation. The reason you

can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing. 2. Obviously, the next thing to worry about is how to go about obtaining this relevant knowledge. Again, you must take the time to go out and search for it, if it pertains to some

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On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question In para 3, the synonym of 'happening naturally'



is\_\_\_

**7.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing. 2. Obviously, the next thing to worry about is how to go about obtaining this relevant knowledge. Again, you must take the time to go out and search for it, if it pertains to some particular problem you must solve. Apart from

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learn all you can about it!

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

In para 3, the antonym of 'bogus' is:

## A. converse

- B. important
- C. interested
- D. genuine

#### Answer:



8. Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Actually, besides the God-given natural

ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organisation. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts, or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing.

2. Obviously, the next thing to worry about is

how to go about obtaining this relevant knowledge. Again, you must take the time to go out and search for it, if it pertains to some particular problem you must solve. Apart from definite and particular problems, your relevant knowledge can only be acquired through experience, from society in general, from listening to others and from reading. 3. Don't think because you converse with other people almost constantly, and read quite a bit, that you are necessarily acquiring all the knowledge you are exposed to. One important ingredient may be missing - that is, interest.

You must have a spontaneous and genuine interest and/or curiosity about a subject in order to gain much knowledge about it. One good way, incidentally, of being interested in others is to stop thinking of yourself so much. Listen a little more than you talk and you may learn something. Another way of acquiring knowledge is to read with your mind instead of only with your eyes.

4. The salesman who wants to have a ready answer for any argument must know his product inside out. He makes it his business to learn all he can about it. The executive who has a reputation for always coming up with good practical ideas at the conference table may appear to be pulling these ideas out of the air, but nothing could be further from the truth. He has probably spent a good deal of time studying all the problems that may come up. He is not the type who shuts off his thinking ability the moment he leaves his office. He does research into his business, he is genuinely interested in it.

5. There you have some work cut out for you. If you want to think clearly and effectively about your own line of endeavour (or anything else), learn all you can about it!

On the basis of your reading of the passage,

answer the question

In para 4, the antonym of 'theoretical' is \_\_\_\_

View Text Solution

# Passage 13

**1.** Read the passages given below and answer

the questions that follow them:

1. Nowadays, Mother's Day celebrations are

held throughout the world though they may not fall at the same time. The way of celebrating may also differ but the purpose is the same. It is to honour the mother and to feel and cherish the beautiful bonds we share with her. It would be interesting to find out how the idea of Mother's Day first took root and who was its originator.

2. The first celebrations were held in spring in ancient Greece, by paying tribute to Rhea, the 'Mother of Gods'. During the 17th century, England honoured mothers by celebrating 'Mothering Sunday' on the fourth Sunday of Lent. In the United States, Julia Ward Home suggested the idea in 1872 and perceived Mother's Day as being dedicated to peace. 3. But it was Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who brought about the official observance of Mother's Day. She wanted this day to be a holiday and launched a campaign for it. This she did in memory of her mother who died in 1905 and who had, in the late 19th century, tried to establish 'Mother's Friendship Days' as a way to heal the scars of Civil War. 4. In 1907, Jarvis held a ceremony in Grafton, West Virginia, to honour her mother. The

proceedings touched her so greatly that she began a massive campaign to adopt a formal holiday for honouring mothers and in 1910, West Virginia became the first state to recognise Mother's Day. A year later, nearly every state officially marked the day. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson officially proclaimed Mother's Day as a national holiday to be held on the second Sunday of May. 5. But all her efforts to make Mother's Day one of sentiment and love proved futile when she found that the holiday had been commercialised. Her accomplishment then

turned bitter for her. She fought against the commercialisation of this day. She filed a lawsuit to stop a 1923 Mother's Day. She was even arrested for disturbing the peace at a War Mother's Convention where women sold white carnations. White carnation was her symbol for mothers, helping her to raise money. She never intended this day to be one for profit making and that was exactly what it had become.

6. Jarvis was never a mother herself. She spent her maternal fortune trying to stop the commercialisation of the holiday she founded. Today, countries like Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia and Belgium also celebrate Mother's Day on the same day as the United States.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question

Why is Mother's Day celebrated? Do you

approve of its celebration?

**View Text Solution** 

2. Read the passages given below and answerthe questions that follow them:1. Nowadays, Mother's Day celebrations are

held throughout the world though they may not fall at the same time. The way of celebrating may also differ but the purpose is the same. It is to honour the mother and to feel and cherish the beautiful bonds we share with her. It would be interesting to find out how the idea of Mother's Day first took root and who was its originator.

2. The first celebrations were held in spring in

ancient Greece, by paying tribute to Rhea, the 'Mother of Gods'. During the 17th century, England honoured mothers by celebrating 'Mothering Sunday' on the fourth Sunday of Lent. In the United States, Julia Ward Home suggested the idea in 1872 and perceived Mother's Day as being dedicated to peace. 3. But it was Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who brought about the official observance of Mother's Day. She wanted this day to be a holiday and launched a campaign for it. This she did in memory of her mother who died in 1905 and who had, in the late 19th century,

tried to establish 'Mother's Friendship Days' as a way to heal the scars of Civil War. 4. In 1907, Jarvis held a ceremony in Grafton, West Virginia, to honour her mother. The proceedings touched her so greatly that she began a massive campaign to adopt a formal holiday for honouring mothers and in 1910, West Virginia became the first state to recognise Mother's Day. A year later, nearly every state officially marked the day. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson officially proclaimed Mother's Day as a national holiday to be held on the second Sunday of May.

5. But all her efforts to make Mother's Day one of sentiment and love proved futile when she found that the holiday had been commercialised. Her accomplishment then turned bitter for her. She fought against the commercialisation of this day. She filed a lawsuit to stop a 1923 Mother's Day. She was even arrested for disturbing the peace at a War Mother's Convention where women sold white carnations. White carnation was her symbol for mothers, helping her to raise money. She never intended this day to be one for profit making and that was exactly what it

had become.

6. Jarvis was never a mother herself. She spent her maternal fortune trying to stop the commercialisation of the holiday she founded. Today, countries like Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia and Belgium also celebrate Mother's Day on the same day as the United States.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question Describe the first celebrations of Mother's Day

in different parts of the world.

**3.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

1. Nowadays, Mother's Day celebrations are held throughout the world though they may not fall at the same time. The way of celebrating may also differ but the purpose is the same. It is to honour the mother and to feel and cherish the beautiful bonds we share with her. It would be interesting to find out how the idea of Mother's Day first took root and who was its originator.

2. The first celebrations were held in spring in ancient Greece, by paying tribute to Rhea, the 'Mother of Gods'. During the 17th century, England honoured mothers by celebrating 'Mothering Sunday' on the fourth Sunday of Lent. In the United States, Julia Ward Home suggested the idea in 1872 and perceived Mother's Day as being dedicated to peace. 3. But it was Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who brought about the official observance of Mother's Day. She wanted this day to be a holiday and launched a campaign for it. This she did in memory of her mother who died in

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5. But all her efforts to make Mother's Day one of sentiment and love proved futile when she found that the holiday had been commercialised. Her accomplishment then turned bitter for her. She fought against the commercialisation of this day. She filed a lawsuit to stop a 1923 Mother's Day. She was even arrested for disturbing the peace at a War Mother's Convention where women sold white carnations. White carnation was her symbol for mothers, helping her to raise money. She never intended this day to be one

for profit making and that was exactly what it had become.

6. Jarvis was never a mother herself. She spent her maternal fortune trying to stop the commercialisation of the holiday she founded. Today, countries like Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia and Belgium also celebrate Mother's Day on the same day as the United States.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question Why did Jarvis's efforts to make Mother's Day as the day of sentiment and love prove futile?



**4.** Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them: 1. Nowadays, Mother's Day celebrations are held throughout the world though they may not fall at the same time. The way of celebrating may also differ but the purpose is the same. It is to honour the mother and to feel and cherish the beautiful bonds we share with her. It would be interesting to find out how the idea of Mother's Day first took root

and who was its originator.

2. The first celebrations were held in spring in ancient Greece, by paying tribute to Rhea, the 'Mother of Gods'. During the 17th century, England honoured mothers by celebrating 'Mothering Sunday' on the fourth Sunday of Lent. In the United States, Julia Ward Home suggested the idea in 1872 and perceived Mother's Day as being dedicated to peace. 3. But it was Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who brought about the official observance of Mother's Day. She wanted this day to be a holiday and launched a campaign for it. This

she did in memory of her mother who died in 1905 and who had, in the late 19th century, tried to establish 'Mother's Friendship Days' as a way to heal the scars of Civil War. 4. In 1907, Jarvis held a ceremony in Grafton, West Virginia, to honour her mother. The proceedings touched her so greatly that she began a massive campaign to adopt a formal holiday for honouring mothers and in 1910, West Virginia became the first state to recognise Mother's Day. A year later, nearly every state officially marked the day. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson officially proclaimed Mother's Day as a national holiday to be held on the second Sunday of May. 5. But all her efforts to make Mother's Day one of sentiment and love proved futile when she found that the holiday had been commercialised. Her accomplishment then turned bitter for her. She fought against the commercialisation of this day. She filed a lawsuit to stop a 1923 Mother's Day. She was even arrested for disturbing the peace at a War Mother's Convention where women sold white carnations. White carnation was her symbol for mothers, helping her to raise

money. She never intended this day to be one for profit making and that was exactly what it had become.

6. Jarvis was never a mother herself. She spent her maternal fortune trying to stop the commercialisation of the holiday she founded. Today, countries like Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia and Belgium also celebrate Mother's Day on the same day as the United States.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the question How did Jarvis devote herself to the cause of

Mother's Day celebrations?

