

# Multiple choice questions

## 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions :

Classroom life is shaped and constrained by the norms, values and traditions of the school. The classroom is a social system which has its own structural arrangements, cultural idioms, and functional purposes. This sets apart the classroom culture of a school and the children constantly pick up what comes across including the unspoken.

Also the interaction of children with teachers in the course of a day depends on : the type of a teacher i.e. a volunteer, a group coordinator, a trainee, the nature of work i.e. project v/s training and the setting i.e. classroom, grounds, dining hall, meditation hall etc. Classroom is a place where students learn social behaviour, humanity, co-existence and so on. In classroom students' queries widen their thoughtfulness and add accuracy in their learning and answering questions of a topic. Thus, classroom life brings desirable attitudinal transformation in the thoughts and actions of students.

### (i) It is a social system :

- (a) norms
- (b) values
- (c) traditions
- (d) classroom (d)

### (ii) It depends on the type of a teacher :

- (a) structural arrangements
- (b) cultural idioms
- (c) functional purposes
- (d) interaction of children (d)

### (iii) Classroom life is a.....life.

- (a) valueless
- (b) valuable
- (c) dull
- (d) none (b)

**(iv) Fill in the blank:**

Classroom life brings..... attitudinal transformation. (desirable/social)

**Ans.** - desirable

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

(a) What do children constantly pick up at school?

(b) How are students' queries helpful for them?

**Ans.--** (a) Children constantly pick up at school what comes across including the unspoken.

(b) Students' queries are helpful for them to widen their thoughtfulness and to add accuracy in their learning and answering questions of a topic.

**2. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

Thus we all have a role in making India great. India can soon emerge a major developed country provided we all vow to ourselves to do the jobs we are doing using all our energies and keeping the nation's interests in mind. Don't think that one person can't do. Many drops make a flood. Here are some suggestions that may be followed by different professionals.

If you are a politician, you can rise above your own and party's interests and frame policies and laws that are conducive to development. If you are a clerk in a government department, you can work more efficiently in clearing a new project. If you become an instrument in creating a feeling that Government works speedily and justly, you have created necessary conditions for a developed country. If you are a worker in a factory, you can decide to increase your productivity a little more and give attention to quality. If you are a contractor, make it a point to spend on your own to improve some part of your town. If you are a banker you could take interest in some innovative project and encourage youth who are very capable and are enthusiastic about taking up something new. If you are a doctor you can extend the benefits of free and inexpensive medical aid to the poor at least to a limited extent. It will make the suffering person's life a little better. If you are a teacher you can constantly upgrade your knowledge and skills in order to enthuse the children to think big. A student is generally as good as a teacher.

**(i) We all have a role in making India :**

(a) great.

(b) average

(c) normal

(d) all of these (d)

**(ii) How can a doctor contribute to make India a developed nation?**

- (a) by aiding to the poor
- (b) by unaiding to the poor
- (c) by aiding to the rich
- (d) none (a)

**(iii) A.....is generally as good as a teacher.**

- (a) boy
- (b) girl.
- (c) student
- (d) none (c)

**(iv) India can soon emerge a major developed country on the condition that :**

- (a) we use all our energies
- (b) we keep nation's interest in mind
- (c) both
- (d) none (c)

**(v) .....drops make a flood.**

- (a) Many
- (b) None
- (c) No
- (d) Single (a)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Don't think that one.....can't do.

(b) It will make the..... person's life a little better.

Ans.--- (a) person (b) suffering.

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage :**

(a) ground-breaking

(b) cheap

Ans.--- (a) innovative (b) inexpensive

**3. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

Every individual wants peace of mind. But it is hard to find a person who can say that he has attained such a state of mental equilibrium as will allow him to live a life of tranquility. Peace of mind is a distant dream for all of us. What is the reason for this? The reason is that people hanker after ideal peace, that is pure peace-a peace that is free from all kinds of non-peace items.

But this kind of absolute peace is not in nature's store house. Let us take the analogy of rose. A rose is a very beautiful flower, but every stem has its thorns. Indeed, thorns are an integral part of the rose plant. A poet has rightly said that thorns serve as security guards for the flower. There must be non-peace items, along with peaceful items. A peaceful mind is a very precious aspect of human nature and it too needs safety to maintain its sublime quality.

**(i) It is a distant dream for all of us : . .**

(a) peace of mind

(b) fulfilling our ambition

(c) meeting our targets

(d) climbing the mountains (a)

**(ii) The security for the flowers are :**

(a) gardens

(b) other plants

(c) thorns

(d) roots (c)

**(iii) Nature always leads people into.....situations.**

(a) challenging

(b) comfortable

(c) difficult

(d) None (a)

**(iv) Fill in the blank :**

**(a) Thorns are an..... part of a rose plant. (integral/outer)**

**Ans.** integral

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

**(a) What is pure peace?**

**(b) Why does a peaceful mind need safety?**

**Ans.** (a) Pure peace is one that is free from all kinds of disturbing items.

(b) It needs safety to maintain its high quality.

**4. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

The conquest of happiness has meant different facts to different generations. Our forefathers took pride in scholarship, a spirit of sacrifice and solicitude for the welfare of others. Gone are those days. Today we live only for ourselves. We are jealous of the advancement of our neighbours. We end up tense and unhappy.

The term 'happy has a variety of meanings. It stands for the lucky, fortunate, content, glad or apt. Happiness lies within the mind of the individual. No amount of external wealth may be helpful in making him happy.

Our forefathers had life styles, very much different from those we have today. Their life was based mainly on the concept of 'Simple living and high thinking'. People were satisfied with whatever they obtained after working hard. Excessive material wealth did not mean much for them they derived mental satisfaction and enrichment which they aimed at.

The structural framework of our forefathers families was different from those of ours. They lived in a cohesive joint family structure where they were happier than us. They cared for each other. The siblings grew up with their cousins. The bond of love which they share cannot be easily found in the

nuclear family of the day. The family provided an emotional cushioning effect against tension and stress.

**(i) Our forefathers took pride in :**

- (a) scholarship
- (b) spirit of sacrifice
- (c) welfare of others
- (d) all of these                      (d)

**(ii) How do we feel for our neighbours today?**

- (a) jealous
- (b) humble
- (c) polite
- (d) none                              (a)

**(iii) Happiness lies within the.....of the individual :**

- (a) heart
- (b) mind
- (c) eyes
- (d) none                              (b)

**(iv) Our forefathers' life was based mainly on :**

- (a) the concept of simple living
- (b) the concept of high thinking
- (c) both
- (d) none                              (c)

**(v) .....cannot be found in the nuclear family of the day,**

- (a) tension

(b) bond of love

(c) stress

(d) all

(b)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks :**

**(a) The family provided. an.....cushioning effect.**

**(b) Excessive material..... did not mean for forefathers.**

**Ans.** (a) emotional

(b) wealth

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage :**

**(a) development**

**(b) ancestor**

**Ans.** (a) advancement (b) forefather

**5. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

Some people are fond of chewing betels with tobacco. They spit and spit frequently all around showing no respect for public property. They forget that they have paid for journey and not for spoiling the train/bus. They throw all rubbish and leftovers wherever they so desire. Our public transport, our roads and streets, our public places and buildings are seen littered with all sorts of stinking refuse that tells upon our health and vigour.

In spite of the statutory warning, "Smoking is injurious to health" we do not notice any slump in the sale of cigarettes or bidis. The pity is the smokers in their own enjoyment

do not think of the people around them. Sometimes the surroundings become unfit for .. breathing. Passive smoking caused more harm.

Smoking causes health problems and pollution. Chewing betels with tobacco and spitting make the situation worse. Penalties should be imposed for lettering, spitting, smoking etc. Governments should completely ban production of toxicants.

**(i) Some people spoil these :**

(a) health and vigour

(b) train/bus

(c) journey/slump

(d) cigarettes or bidis (b)

**(ii) They do not think of the people around them:**

(a) smokers

(b) cigarettes

(c) roads

(d) streets (a)

**(iii) Citizens should show.....behaviour to public property and transport. I**

(a) responsible

(b) irresponsible

(c) careless

(d) none (a)

**(iv) Fill in the blank :**

**Smoking is.....to health. (helpful/injurious)**

**Ans.— injurious**

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

**(a) What do the people chewing betels with tobacco do?**

**(b) What are public places littered with?**

**Ans.— (a) The people chewing betels with tobacco spoil public property by their spitting.**

**(b) Public places are littered with rubbish, leftovers and all sorts of stinking refuse.**

**6. Read the following passage and answer the questions.**



It has become common knowledge that yoga is good for you. Currently yoga is being used as a therapy for cancer, infertility, lung disease, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, insomnia, high blood pressure, and joint pain. Yet there is very little awareness and understanding on exactly how yoga heals, even in the yoga and medical communities. The key is to understand the relationships between stress, yoga and disease.

Medical research estimates that as much as 90 percent of illness and disease is stress related. A few of the many diseases and conditions that have been linked to an overactive stress response include : cardio-vascular disease, depression, anxiety, some types of diabetes mellitus, etc.

What we feel as stress, is the product of the sympathetic nervous system or the "fight or flight" response : an almost instantaneous surge in heart rate, cardiac output, blood pressure, sweating, shallow breathing and metabolism, combined with a tensing of muscles. Internally, the "fight or flight" response shuts down digestion and elimination and reduces blood flow to the internal organs. Short term, this stress reaction is a good thing. The "fight or flight" response prepares us to respond to any environmental threat by fighting against it or fleeing from it. But long term continuous exposure to stress is harmful, placing excess wear and tear on the body's system and severely limiting the body's natural maintenance and healing abilities.

Chronic stress can lead to continuously high levels of cortisol. This hormone at normal levels helps to maintain an active, healthy body (including regulation of metabolism and blood pressure). .

**(i) It has become common knowledge that it is good for you.**

- (a) medicines'
- (b) yoga
- (c) drugs
- (d) diseases                      (b)

**(ii) How is yoga being used these days?**

- (a) as a therapy
- (b) as a medicine
- (c) as a test
- (d) none                              (a)

**(iii) There is very little.....and understanding on how yoga heals.**

- (a) unawareness
- (b) careless

(c) awareness

(d) none (c)

**(iv) Yoga heals 90 percent of :**

(a) illness

(b) disease.

(c) both

(d) none (c)

**(v) .....can lead to continuous high level of cortisol.**

(a) Chronic stress

(b). Insomnia

(c) Infertility'

(d) Diabetes (a)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks :**

**(a) The key is to understand the relationship between stress, .....and disease.**

**(b) This hormone at.....levels helps to maintain an active. healthv body.**

Ans.--- (a) yoga (b) normal

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage.**

**(a) treatment**

**(b) tension**

Ans.--- (a) therapy (b) stress

**7. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

We take roads as if they were especially meant for us only. Violation of traffic norms and driving rashly considered signs of gallantry, though when required, such gallants prove to be the worst cowards. The modern youth take pride in driving a great speed. They ignore the basic norms of driving such as how and when to overtake a vehicle, when to take a turn, obeying the traffic signals, keeping the vehicle in order and smokeless, driving in proper lanes, etc. The result is danger to life. It affects them as also the others moving around. In fact, the movement on roads has become so dreaded and unsafe that it affects the nervous system of many a sensitive being. God knows what calamity may happen the next moment. A number of road users are losing their life because of negligence attitude to-traffic norms. Stringent provisions should be made for acquiring a valid driving licence. Strict punishment should be imposed for neglecting traffic norms.

**(i) These are taken as if they are especially meant for us only.**

- (a) lanes
- (b) streets
- (c) roads
- (d) vehicles                      (c)

**(ii) The.....sometime prove to be the worst cowards.**

- (a) affects
- (b) others
- (c) gallants
- (d) sig                      (c)

**(iii) The passage presents the.....scene of Indian traffic system.**

- (a) past
- (b) current
- (c) future
- (d) none.                      (b)

**(iv) Fill in the blanks :**

**The movement on roads affects the.....system of many a sensitive being. (nervous/urological)**

**Ans.— nervous**

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

**(a) What are considered signs of gallantry?**

**(b) What should be done for implementing traffic norms?**

**Ans.—** (a) Violation of traffic norms and rash driving are considered signs of gallantry.

(b) Strict punishment should be imposed for neglecting traffic norms.

**8. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

We want purity—pure food, pure water, pure air. We long for pure surroundings. We yearn for pure heart and pure love. We prefer pure environment and pure society. We are fond of purity because purity promotes health. Impurities are injurious to health. Purity provides peace of mind. Impurities impair the mind. Both for bodily health and mental health, we need purity. We do require environmental purity for overall health.

Purity of body is physical health. Purity of speech is unsullied truth. Purity of heart is unselfish love. Purity of thought is righteous reason. Purity of mind is wholesome peace. Purity of action is sincere and unselfish service. Purity of society is harmonious unity. Purity of environment is soul-elevating serenity.

In the Mahabharata, there is an interesting episode to illustrate the nature of purity. The Pandavas and Kauravas were Drona's disciples. They were once summoned by the preceptor Drona for a test. The eldest of the Pandavas, Yudhishtira, was asked to bring

bad person from the society. The eldest of the Kauravas, Duryodhana, was asked to fetch one good person from the same society in Hastinapura. After a thorough search, both the cousins returned empty-handed. The pure minded Yudhishtira found everyone to be pious and pure. The impure mind of Duryodhana found everyone to be evil and impure. As is the mind, so is the vision.

Purity of mind makes our vision, words and deeds pure. It has also the power to purify people. Evil has no place in the presence of purity. Nor can it face purity, as darkness cannot face the sun. It only gets changed into purity.

**(i) We want :**

(a) pure food

(b) pure water

(c) pure air

(d) all of theca                      (d)

**(ii) How do we get purity of vision, words and deeds?**

(a) by pure mind

(b) by pure mouth

(c) by pure hands

(d) none (a)

**(iii) Purity of heart is unselfish.....**

(a) hate

(b) love

(c) anger

(d) avarice (b)

**(iv) Yudhishtira found everyone to be :**

(a) pious

(b) pure

(c) both

(d) none (c)

**(v) As is the.....so is the vision.**

(a) heart

(b) action

(c) mind

(d) all (c)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks :**

**(a) Purity of mind is..... peace.**

**(b) Evil has no place in the.....of purity.**

Ans. (a) wholesome. (b) presence

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage :**

**(a) calmness**

**(b) educator**

Ans. (a) serenity (b) preceptor

**9. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

Of all the trees of Southern Asia, the banyan tree is unique, not only for the manner of its growth but for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun. Its close relationship with man has evolved over the years to make the banyans a most popular meeting place, a focal point of worship and a source of practical materials for commerce.

Known as the 'strangler fig'. because of its unusual manner of growth, the banyan is an epiphyte or air plant that has its birth in the branches of a host tree and lives on airborne moisture and nutrients. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats or monkeys in the rich soil collected in the crevices of the host tree branches.

Banyan is the National Tree of India. The stature may be from 20 metre to 30 metre. It is a sacred tree for Hindus. It is viewed as equivalent to Brahma. It has significant therapeutic properties. Its essence eliminates diabetes. Its age is gauged around 500 years.

**(i) It is a unique tree in Southern Asia.**

(a) Banyan

(b) Neem

(c) Peepal

(d) acacia (a)

**(ii) These are deposited by birds, bats or monkeys.**

(a) fruits

(b) seeds

(c) roots

(d) leaves (b)

**(iii) Banyan's spiritual and.....properties make it special.**

(a) therapeutic

(b) harmful

(c) poisonous

(d) none (a)

**(iv) Fill in the blank:**

**Banyan has..... manner of growth. (usual/unusual)**

**Ans.** unusual

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

**(a) How is banyan tree unique?**

**(b) How is banyan epiphyte?**

**Ans.** (a) Banyan tree is unique not only for the manner of its growth but also for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun.

(b) Banyan is an epiphyte by its birth in a host tree and by getting airborne moisture and nutrients.

**10. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

But science not only provides knowledge about nature : it also provides means for controlling nature. So besides general ideas, science also affects practical affairs and everyday life. Perhaps the most obvious example concerns transport. Up to the end of the eighteenth century, transport on land differed very little from what it had been in Roman times. A Roman officer in second-century, Britain could get from London to York just about as quickly and comfortably as an eighteenth-century gentleman. Owing to the compass and to improved design of ships, sea transport had improved a little, but not much. Then came the invention of the steam-engine, and its improvement, which was dependent on the general scientific knowledge of the time. Steamships, and railways with steam engines, completely changed the business of travel and of the transport of goods. The internal combustion engine, again based on the scientific study of heat and how it is generated by gas explosions, made possible first the motor-car and the diesel engine and then the aeroplane. Now people are talking of the possibility of flying at five hundred miles an hour or more by means of the possibility of flying at five hundred miles an hour or more by means of rocket propulsion in the thin

higher layers of the atmosphere. It is interesting to note down the highest speeds possible for land, sea and air travel every ten years from 1820 to the present day.

Similarly with communication. Not only did the steam engine, and then the aeroplane, speed up the sending of letters and newspapers, but the discoveries about electricity made possible first the telegraph, then the telephone, then wireless, and today television is just about to become practical.

**(i) Science affects :**

- (a) general ideas
- (b) practical affairs
- (c) everyday life
- (d) all of these (d)

**(ii) How has sea transport been changed?**

- (a) by steamships
- (b) by boats
- (c) by canoes
- (d) none (a)

**(iii) Science provides..... about nature.**

- (a) ignorance
- (b) knowledge
- (c) literacy
- (d) none (b)

**(iv) Science controls :**

- (a) nature
- (b). humans
- (C) both
- (d) none (c)



**(vi) Fill in the blanks**

**(a) Then came the.....of steam engine.**

**(b) The internal.....engine made possible the motor car.**

**Ans.** (a) discovery      (b) combustion

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage.**

**(a) evident**

**(b) blast**

**Ans.** (a) obvious      (b) explosion

**11. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

The earth is occasionally hit by craggy remnants of creation known as asteroids. About 150 are known to cross the earth's path. These lie in a loose belt between the Mars and Jupiter like so much rubble left over from creation. The first asteroid was too faint to be seen by the naked eye. It was discovered by an Italian monk named Guiseppi Piazzi, working at an observatory in Palermo, Sicily. The largest found so far is about 8 km wide.

Slamming into the earth at roughly 26 km a second, a large asteroid could explode with the force of a million hydrogen bombs, lifting enough rock and dust to block most sunlight. Cold and darkness could last for months, destroying agriculture and probably a good part of modern civilization, leading to the deaths of a billion or more people from starvation. Scientific steps are being taken to avoid any future collision of asteroids with our beloved mother earth.

**(i) It is occasionally hit by craggy remnants of creation.**

(a) moon

(b) sun

(c) stars

(d) earth                      (d)

**(ii) These lie in a loose belt between the Mars and the Jupiter.**

(a) bombs

(b) stars

(c) asteroids

(d) steps (c)

**(iii) Collision of asteroids with earth can cause.....destruction.**

(a) light

(b) heavy

(c) some.

(d) none (b)

**(iv) Fill in the blank**

**(a) Asteroid can destroy a good part of.....civilization. (ancient/modern)**

**Ans.** modern

**(v) Write the answers of the following**

**(a) Who discovered the first asteroid?**

**(b) What is the size of the largest asteroid found so far?**

**Ans.** (a) Italian monk named Giuseppe Piazzi working at an observatory in Palermo, Sicily discovered the first asteroid.

(b) The size of the largest asteroid found so far is about 8 k.m. wide.

## **12. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

Forests are considered the 'green gold' of a country. The very survival of humans and other living beings is dependent on trees and plants which are a major source of oxygen—the vital gas for our respiration. They also act as a "sink" for the carbon dioxide exhaled by humans and animals and spewed from the chimneys and by the automobiles.

Forests play a vital role in sustaining our life and the nation's economy. They provide oxygen without which life is not possible on earth. They maintain a healthy gaseous balance in the atmosphere. They are great moderators of climate. Plants increase the humidity of water vapour from their exposed surfaces by way of transpiration.

As one may be aware, forests extensively control soil erosion and landslides. Forests in the hilly areas keep the soil of riverbanks intact with their extensive root system. They also maintain the

stability of the mountain slopes. The aerial parts of the plants intercept rain, decreasing its erosive power. Ground flora and the thick layer of litter and humus in the forests act as sponge and help to retain the water received in the form of rain or through the melting of snow this prevents floods in the plains. By decreasing the velocity of water coming down the hills forests help in greater absorption of water by the soil in the plains and thus preventing droughts. As the soil retains its moisture, it is released slowly, giving rise to perennial streams and rivulets.

The material advantage offered by forests needs no mention. Through centuries forests have provided us fuel, fodder and timber wood; our several industries are based on certain resources which are found in the woods.

**(i) Forest provide.....for our respiration.**

- (a) carbon
  - (b) oxygen
  - (c) hydrogen
  - (d) all of these
- (b)

**(ii) How do forest moderate climate?**

- (a) by transpiration
  - (b) by transplantation
  - (c) by respiration
  - (d) none
- (a)

**(iii) Forests act as a.....for the carbondioxide.**

- (a) sink
  - (b) bowl
  - (c) saucer
  - (d) none
- (a)

**(iv) Forests provide :**

- (a) oxygen
- (b) raw-material

(c) both

(d) none (c)

**(v) .....maintain stability of mountain slopes.**

(a) Forests

(b) Rain

(c) Stones

(d) all (a)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks:**

**(a) Forests are considered the.....gold of a country:**

**(b) Forests are great.....of climate.**

**Ans.** (a) green (b) moderators

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage**

**(a) everlasting**

**(b) important**

**Ans.** (a) perenial (b) vital

**13. Read the following passage and answer the questions ::**

What are volcanoes? In appearance it looks like a cone-shaped mountain. But the top of the cone is rather flat and hollow. This is the crater, which is as it were, the mouth of the volcano. The volcano is formed by matter rock coming up from below the earth's crust; by molten rock we mean rock which is so hot that it runs like liquid. This rock is called lava.

Imagine, a sort of pipe coming up from deep down in the earth's surface passing through the rocks of the earth's crust and coming up to the crater. The lava forces its way up this pipe and overflows to form the sides of the volcano. The volcanic mountain is therefore found in the areas where the earth's surface is for some reason weak and cannot resist the pressure of the molten lava.

Volcanic eruptions are measured with Volcanic Explosivity Index which ranges from zero to eight. The index combines the volume of material ejected with the height of an erupted column and the duration of the eruption.

**(i) In appearance they look like a cone-shaped mountain.**

- (a) earth
- (b) volcanoes
- (c) rock
- (d) pipe (b)

**(ii) Volcanic.....are measured with VEI.**

- (a) deposition
- (b) eruptions
- (c) areas
- (d) looks (b)

**(iii) Readings on.....eruptions make us alert.**

- (a) volcanic
- (b) lava
- (c) magma
- (d) none (a)

**(iv) Fill in the blank**

**The.....rock is called lava. (molten/frozen)**

**Ans.** molten

**(v) Write the answer of the following**

**(a) How is a volcano formed?**

**(b) How are volcanic eruptions are measured?**

**Ans.** (a) A volcano is formed by molten rock coming up from below the earth's crust. This rock is called lava.

(b) Volcanic eruptions are measured with Volcanic Explosivity Index.

**14. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

Happiness is not a house that can be built by man's hands, but a song that you hear as you pass the hedge rising suddenly and simply into the night and dying down again. Happiness is optional. It is an inner feeling of contentment and joy. Every man should give a little thought to the duty of being happy. People generally under-rate and neglect this significant duty. "Nothing too much is a good maxim of a Greek philosopher. We should control our desires. We should not be a slave to our desires. We should learn to stop while we still wish to continue. We should call off our desires before they are satisfied. Nothing too much' should be our guiding principle when we control our desires. Happiness is inside, not outside. It is not in the objects. Everyday a person should think and realise that he is a soul and he is alone. For this sake, he should spare some time and realise that nothing belongs to him for ever. He should smile and try to internalise the effect of his smile. He should try to retain the pleasing effect in the inner recesses of his heart and in the ideas of his mind. Health is also related to happiness. Walking, light physical exercises and light food free from harmful components are as useful for health as hobbies and company of good friends. Company of nature and company of good books create a basis of happy living. Happiness rooted in activity with devotion is an inner feeling of satisfaction or contentment for those who are not enslaved by desires. We are happy only when we exist in relation to the social environment with a positive attitude.

**(i) Happiness is an inner feeling of**

(a) contentment

(b) joy

(c) satisfaction

(d) all of these (d)

**(ii) What should we control?**

(a) desires

(b) job capacity

(c) thoughtfulness

(d) none (a)

**(iii) Happiness is.....**

(a) compulsory

(b) optional

(c) medium

(d) none (a)

**(iv) It creates a basis of happy living**

(a) company of nature

(b) company of books

(c) both

(d) none (c)

**(v) He should.....and try to internalise its effect.**

(a) weep

(b) smile

(c) regret

(d) none (b)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks**

**(a) Nothing too much should be our..... principle.**

**(b) Health is also related to.....**

**Ans. (a) guiding**

(b) happiness

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage**

**(a) feel**

**(b) loyalty**

Ans. (vii) (a) realise (b) devotion

**15. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

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

Snow lies thick on the ground in winter. Even lakes and rivers are frozen. Birds find scarcity of food. Therefore they have to fly over to warmer places.

**(i) They travel to the southern warmer lands.**

- (a) Animals
- (b) Birds
- (c) Insects
- (d) Trees (b)

**(ii) At night these attract and confuse birds.**

- (a) bright lights
- (b) dull lights
- (c) darkness
- (d) mountains (a)

**(iii) The passage unfolds mysteries of.....birds' travelling.**

- (a) domestic
- (b) wild
- (c) migratory
- (d) none (c)



**(iv) Fill in the blank**

**They cannot fly at their..... (fastest/slowest)**

**Ans.** fastest!

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

**(a) When do birds face many dangers and hardships?**

**(b) How do storms cause trouble to birds?**

**Ans.** (a) The birds face many dangers and hardships while travelling long distances through the air over hills, forests, plains and large stretches of water.

(b) Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them far out of course. Often they are blown right out to

sea and are drowned in the wild waves.

**16. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

The first characteristic of Bharatiya culture is that it looks upon life as an integrated whole. It has an integrated viewpoint. To think of parts may be proper for a specialist, but it is not useful from the practical standpoint. The confusion in the West arises primarily from its tendency to think of life in sections and then to attempt to put them together by patch-work. We do admit that there is diversity and plurality in life, but we have always attempted to discover the unity behind them. This attempt is thoroughly scientific. The scientists always attempt to discover the unity behind them. This attempt is thoroughly scientific. The scientists always attempt to discover order in the apparent disorder in the universe, to find out the principles governing the universe and frame practical rules on the basis of these principles. Chemists discovered that a few elements comprise the entire physical world. Physicists went one step further and showed that even these elements pulsate with energy. Today we know that the entire universe is only a form energy.

Philosophers are also basically scientists. The western philosophers reached up to the principle of duality; Hegel put forward the principle of thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis. Karl Marx uses the principle as a basis and presented his analysis of history and economics. Darwin considered the fittest as the sole basis of life.

**(i) Bharatiya .....looks upon life as an integrated whole.**

(a) culture

(b) civilization.

(c) philosophy

(d) all of these (a)

**(ii) What is only a form of energy?**

(a) entire universe

(b) land

(c) water

(d) none (a)

**(iii) The west thinks.....in sections.**

(a) death

(b) life

(c) non-living

(d) none (b)

**(iv) In life we do admit that there is**

(a) diversity

(b) plurality

(c) both

(d) none (c)

**(v) ..... are also basically scientists.**

(a) Writers

(b) Philosophers

(c) Farmers

(d) none (b)

**(vi). Fill in the blanks**

**(a) Bhartiya culture. has an.....viewpoint.**

**(b) Physicists showed that.....pulsate with energy.**

**Ans.** (a) integrated      (b) elements

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage**

**(a) dissimilarity**

**(b) fusion**

**Ans.** (a) diversity      (b) synthesis

**17. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

So far, about twenty vitamins have been discovered. Each of them performs some definite functions. The most important vitamins are A, B, C. Vitamin A is highly essential for the growth of the body and for the protection of the skin and other delicate parts of the body, found in milk, butter, eggs, green vegetables as also substance like cod liver oil. Vitamin A also checks infections and keeps the eyes healthy. Vitamin B, whose shortage in the body can cause a disease called beri-beri, is mainly found in cereals, eggs, green vegetables and yeast. A good source of Vitamin C is human milk but it is also present in large amounts in oranges, lemons and fresh fruits. Its deficiency can cause diseases like scurvy.

Vitamin E acts as an antioxidant. It keeps the skin glowing. It helps in normal functioning of skeletal muscles, gonads and tubules. Vitamin K coagulates blood. Vitamin D is received from the sun.

**(i) All types of vitamins are necessary for the body to function normally. These performs some definite functions**

(a) vitamins

(b) diseases

(c) cures

(d) pills      (a)

**(ii) Its deficiency can cause scurvy.**

(a) Vitamin A

(b) Vitamin B

(c) Vitamin C

(d) Vitamin D                      (c)

**(iii) Vitamins are.....to the body.**

(a) disadvantageous

(b) advantageous

(c) harmful

(d) none                              (b)

**(iv) Fill in the blank**

**Shortage of vitamin B can cause..... (beri-beri/scurvy)**

**Ans.** beri-beri

**(v) Write the answer of the following:**

**(a) How many vitamins have been discovered so far?**

**(b) How is vitamin K helpful?**

**Ans.** (a) About twenty vitamins have been discovered so far.

(b) Vitamin K is helpful in coagulating blood.

**18. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

From the beginning, children should be allowed to develop in their own natural happy way within the control of parental love, guidance and care and without too much pressure. A change of some conventional parental attitudes may help to prevent many cases of drug dependence and other adolescent problems.

We should also understand our parental responsibilities to the world environment. Remember that the living space of this world is limited and we must leave enough space for our future generations to live happily. To achieve that aim, we must practise family planning and limit the birth rate by having only one or two children per couple. Between each birth there should be a gap of three or four years so that each child is not deprived of the right to sufficient parental love and care. Family planning really means family welfare, as it helps to keep women healthy enough to contribute to a happy home environment. A happy healthy mother is a key to the welfare of the whole family.

The mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health. To develop a healthy mind it is important to learn to relax properly and to develop ways to deal with day to day stress. Many diseases such as high blood pressure and some heart problems are thought to be related to stress, so by using relaxation, techniques you may avoid many health problems.

However, even when we enjoy good health, diseases may occur. According to international statistics, each person is at risk of becoming sick or injured about twice a year on average. It is important to deal with any sickness or injury in a realistic and intelligent way without panic.

**(i) Children should grow within parental**

- (a) love
- (b) guidance
- (c) care
- (d) all of these                      (c)

**(ii) What can occur even when we enjoy good health?**

- (a) fitness
- (b) diseases
- (c) happiness
- (d) none                                (b)

**(iii) Family planning really means.....welfare.**

- (a) family
- (b) water
- (c) mountain
- (d) none                                (a)

**(iv) The mind is most important in the maintenance of.....health.**

- (a) negative
- (b) positive
- (c) indifferent

(d) none (b)

**(v) We can deal with any.....or injury without panic.**

(a) fitness

(b) health

(c) sickness

(d) all (c)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks**

**(a) A .....mother is a key to the welfare of the whole family.**

**(b) We must practise family.....and limit the birth rate.**

**Ans.** (a) healthy (b) planning

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage**

**(a) illnesses**

**(b) fear**

**Ans.** (a) diseases (b) panic

**Reading 19. Read the following passage and answer the questions :**

The most serious problem, today, is air pollution. In a big Indian city the vehicular pollution accounts for more than two-thirds of total air pollution of the city. The vehicles are the major sources of nitrogen oxides, carbon mono-oxide and hydrocarbons. The next major contributor to the city's air pollution are the industries. Air pollution, caused specially by emission of poisonous gases, has been linked to lung cancer, asthma and bronchitis. In fact four out of every five cancers are linked to toxic and hazardous chemicals in the environment. Nitrogen oxide emitted by vehicles is respiratory irritant that causes breathing problems, while sulphur-di-oxide damages lung function. The cities are also ridden with noise pollution caused by automobiles, railways, aircrafts, industrial machines and social and religious activities.

Thus, all types of air pollution is harmful for humans, animals, birds, insects and living beings including trees.

**(i) It is the most serious problem today.**

- (a) air pollution
- (b) cultural pollution
- (c) thought pollution
- (d) action pollution (a)

**(ii) They are the major sources of nitrogen oxides, carbonmonoxide and hydro-carbons.**

- (a) vehicles
- (b) trees
- (c) humans
- (d) disease (a)

**(iii) Pollution is the..... problem of the world.**

- (a) minor
- (b) major
- (c) partial
- (d) none (b)

**(iv) Fill in the blank**

**The cities are also ridden with..... pollution. (noise/cultural)**

**Ans.** noise be

**(v) Write the answer of the following**

**(a) Which diseases are caused by emission of poisonous gases?**

**(b) How is noise pollution cause?**

**Ans.** (a) Lung cancer, asthma and bronchitis are caused by poisonous gases.

(b) Noise pollution is caused by automobiles, railways, aircrafts, industrial machines and social and religious activities.

**20. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

Very few persons know how to read. Considerable experience with literature is needed before taste and discrimination can possibly be acquired; and, without these, it is almost impossible to learn how to read. I say, almost impossible; since there are some rare men who, through a kind of inherited literary instinct are able to read very well even before reaching the age of twenty-five years. But these are great exceptions, and I am speaking of the average; for to read the characters of the letters of the text does not mean reading in the true sense. You will often find yourselves reading words or characters automatically, even pronouncing them quite correctly, while your minds are occupied with a totally different subject. This mechanism of reading becomes altogether automatic at an early period of life, and can be performed irrespective of attention. Neither can I call it reading to extract the narrative portion of a text from the rest simply for one's personal amusement, or in other words, to read a book "for the story". Yet most of the reading that is done in the world is done in exactly this way. Thousands and thousands of books are bought every year, every month, I might even say every day, by people who do not read at all. They only think that they read. They buy books just to amuse themselves, "to kill time" as they call it; in one hour or two their eyes have passed over all the pages, and there is left in their minds a vague idea or two about what they have been looking at; and this they really believe is reading. Nothing is more common than to be hear somebody say, "I have read such and such a book." **(i) considerable experience with.....is needed to acquire taste and discrimination.**

- (a) literature
- (b) teacher
- (c) laboratory
- (d) all of these (a)

**(ii) Some rare men have inherited.....instinct.**

- (a) educational
- (b) literary
- (c) bookish
- (d) none (b)

**(iii) Thousands and thousands of..... are bought every year.'**

- (a) notebooks
- (b) registers



(c) pens

(d) books (d)

**(iv) Some readers buy books just to kill.....**

(a) minutes

(b) seconds

(c) hours

(d) time (d)

**(v) Some readers' minds are occupied with totally different.....**

(a) stream

(b) faculty

(c) subject

(d) none (c)

**(vi) Fill in the blanks**

**(a) Their minds have a.....idea or two.**

**(b) Very few.....know how to read.**

**Ans. (a) vague (b) persons**

**(vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage**

**(a) differentiation**

**(b) unclear**

**Ans. (a) discrimination (b) vague**

## **Grammar**

**Choose the correct form of the verb :**

**1. Remove your shoes outside as I.....(mop) the floor just now.**

(a) is mopping

(b) are mopping

(c) was mopping

(d) am mopping (d)

**2. She cut her finger while she.....(cut) vegetable.**

(a) was cutting

(b) were cutting

(c) is cutting

(d) are cutting (a)

**3. Rahul and his family.....(travel) in America for two weeks now.**

(a) has been travelling

(b) have been travelling

(c) travel

(d) travels (b)

**4. Tomorrow is Friday. I.....(go) to city market.**

(a) will go

(b) shall go

(c) go

(d) goes (b)

**5. I.....(read) a very interesting story now.**

(a) is reading

(b) am reading

(c) read

(d) will read (b)

**6. She.....(write) hundred poems so far.**

(a) wrote

(b) will write

(c) had written

(d) has written (d)

**7. He.....(get) a prize ten days ago.**

(a) got

(b) get

(c) gets

(d) will get (a)

**8. Rohit.....(learn) English for five years.**

(a) is learning

(b) was learning

(c) has been learning!

(d) will learn (c)

**9. Nitu .....(sing) a song now.**

(a) am singing

(b) are singing

(c) is singing

(d) was singing (c)

**10. Shanker.....(play) when we went to his house.**

- (a) were playing
- (b) is playing
- (c) are playing
- (d) was playing            (d)

**11. We..... (live) here since 2015. -**

- (a) has been living
- (b) have been living
- (c) had been living
- (d) living                    (b)

**12. We.....(go) to picnic tomorrow.**

- (a) will go
- (b) shall go
- (c) shall be go
- (d) shall have go            (b)

**13. Look! An oldman.....(run) after the bus to catch it.**

- (a) running
- (b) are running
- (c) is running
- (d) run                        (c)

**14. Rajiv's mobile dropped while he.....(board) the train.**

- (a) were boarding
- (b) was boarding

(c) boarding

(d) board (b)

**15. I.....(revise) my course for a month but it's still incomplete.**

(a) has been revising

(b) have been revising

(c) revising

(d) revise (b)

**16. The.....(start) music classes next week.**

(a) shall start

(b) will start

(c) start

(d) starting (b)

**17. Put on your helmet, you.....(enter) the danger zone now.**

(a) are entering

(b) is entering

(c) entering

(d) enters (a)

**18. My friend did not come when I..... (study).**

(a) study

(b) studying

(c) were studying

(d) was studying (d)

**19. ....(take) exercise since childhood that's why I am fit.**

(a) taking

(b) takes

(c) has been taking

(d) have been taking (d)

**20. Vivek..... (leave) by the night bus today.**

(a) leave

(b) shall leave

(c) will leave

(d) leaving (c)

**21. This student.....(finish) her work timely daily.**

(a) finish

(b) finishing

(c) finishes

(d) finished (c)

**22. I.....(drive) when permitted.**

(a) drive

(b) drives

(c) driven

(d) drove (d)

**23. Air.....(blow) since the time immemorial.**

(a) has been blowing

(b) blowing

(c) blow

(d) blows (a)

**24. I.....(pass) class 10 by the next year.**

(a) pass

(b) shall pass

(c) shall have passed

(d) will have passed (c)

**25. Presently she.....(skip) the rope.**

(a) skipping

(b) is skipping

(c) are skipping

(d) skips (b)

**26. The average student..... (top) the school this time.**

(a) has topped

(b) have topped

(c) top

(d) topping (a)

**27. We.....(draw) the map by that time.**

(a) draw

(b) have drawn

(c) had drawn

(d) drew (c)

**28. Half Yearly Examinations.....(commence) in December, next month**

- (a) will commence
- (b) shall commence
- (c) commence
- (d) commencing (a)

**29. Today, it.....(drizzle) since morning.**

- (a) is drizzling
- (b) has been drizzling
- (c) drizzling
- (d) drizzle (b)

**30. This student.....(not be) unsuccessful yet.**

- (a) haven't been
- (b) not been
- (c) hasn't been
- (d) hadn't been (c)

**31. After we.....(revise) the course, we took tests.**

- (a) revised
- (b) had revised
- (c) have revised
- (d) revise (b)

**32. India's moon mission.....(land) by the next decade on the moon. 1**

- (a) shall have landed !
- (b) will have landed



(c) land

(d) lands (b)

**33. ....(not make a noise.**

(a) Don't make

(b) Doesn't make

(c) Didn't make

(d) Not make (a)

**34. As he was running, he..... (fall) down.**

(a) fall

(b) falls

(c) falled

(d) fell (d)

**35. She.....(go) to her village. every month.**

(a) go

(b) going

(c) wanted

(d) goes (d)

**36. I.....(show you the documents tomorrow.**

(a) show

(b) shows

(c) will show

(d) shall show (d)

**37. Please.....(stand) in a queue.**

- (a) stand
- (b) standing
- (c) stands
- (d) stood                      (a)

**38. Please avoid.....(talk) here. It is a library.**

- (a) talk
- (b) talks
- (c) talking
- (d) talked                      (c)

**39. The students.....(take) extra classes for a week because the syllabus was incomplete.**

- (a) has been taking
- (b) had been taking
- (c) have been taking
- (d) taking                      (b)

**40. By the end of April next year, you.....(take) your exams.**

- (a) shall have taken
- (b) took
- (c) taking
- (d) will have taken              (d)