

## SECTION -A (READING)

**Instructions-** Read the following passages and answer the questions given below them.

### Passage-1

You must have heard the name of Red Cross. The Red Cross Society is an international organization. Its aim is very noble. It helps the mankind suffering from disasters like earthquake, flood and famine. It helps the sick and the wounded during wars. It helps without any consideration of nationality, creed or colour. Sir Henri Dunant founded the Red Cross Society in 1863 in Switzerland. In 1920 the Indian Red Cross Society was formed. To inculcate the spirit of Red Cross in students, junior Red Cross was started. Students under 16 can be enrolled in junior Red Cross (J.R.C.). The motto of J.R.C. is 'I serve'. Its main objectives are Health, service and Friendship. The teacher in charge of J.R.C. is called the Counsellor. The students as members of junior Red Cross work under the guidance of their counsellor in the service of human beings who need care and support.

#### Questions:

i. Red Cross Society is an---

a. National Organization

b. Local Organization

c. International Organization

d. State Organization

ii. Who founded the Red Cross Society?

a. Sir William Shakespeare

b. Sir William Wordsworth

c. Sir Henri Dunant

d. Sir Macaulay

iii. When did Red Cross Society found?

a. 1920

b. 1863

c. 1947

d. 2000

iv. When did Indian Red Cross Society form?

a. 1920

b. 1863

c. 1947

d. 2000

v. The teacher in charge of J.R.C. is known as

a. Captain

b. Lieutenant.

c. Counsellor

d. None of these

**Passage – 2** Garbage is a great environmental hazard. It comes from various sources used paper, Tiffin packing, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. A lot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

**Questions:**

(i) Leaves can enrich .....fertility.

- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| a. Water | b. soil       |
| c. air   | d. human body |

(ii) Give a great environmental hazard-

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. Water pollution | b. air pollution |
| c. Garbage         | d. All of these  |

(iii) Garbage makes premises-

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| a. Clean     | b. Ugly |
| c. beautiful | d. dry  |

(iv) We can dispose garbage to a –

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| a. Grocer | b. Book seller |
| c. Vender | d. Junkdealer  |

iv. Garbage can be reused by-

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. re-selling | b. recycling   |
| c. repairing  | d. renovating. |

**Passage-3** Emperor Ashoka was one of the earliest Indian monarchs who planted shady trees on roads and in public places. The Moghuls, too, realized the necessity of shade on the roads which they constructed. But there was no conscious planning; and the peepal, banyan and pakur trees were indiscriminately mixed with neems, tamarinds and mahuas. It was only in Kashmir that they showed some preference for planning and planted magnificent avenues of chinar along the banks of the river Jhelum, which can be seen at their best at Gandhadhp and Matam on the way to Pahalgam.

A plantation plan for our national, state and district highways is urgently needed. At present, our roads are planted by the P.W.D. engineers who are ignorant of trees. Ultimately, the planting of new trees and replacement of dead trees is left to gardeners alone who plant any tree which comes handy. The result has been unfortunate, and our roadside avenues have become a mixture of odd trees.

**Questions:**

i. Who planted shady trees?

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Sikandar        | b. Ashoka     |
| c. Maharana Pratap | d. Haider Ali |

ii. The Moghuls planted the magnificent avenues of Chinar in

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| a. Kashmir | b. Karnataka    |
| c. Kerala  | d. Kanya kumara |

iii. Who was Ashoka?

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. A Gardner         | b. Indian Monarch |
| c. Indian film actor | d. None of these  |

iv. Which plants were planted along the bank of river Jhelum?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. Neem   | b. Peepal |
| c. Banyan | d. Chinar |

v. At present our roads are planted by

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a. S.D.O.       | b. P.W.D.   |
| c. Forest Dept. | d. Teachers |

**Passage – 4** ‘Prevention is better than cure’, and it is recognized that the only way to get rid of malaria completely is to get rid of the mosquitoes which cause it. Malaria is always associated with damp and marshy land. This is not because the land is damp, but because the stagnant water is the breeding place of the mosquito, which begins its life as a larva living in the water. Malaria does not frequently occur in the water. Malaria does not frequently occur in dry desert countries, because mosquito is to their breeding in stagnant water. This can be done by draining all ponds and pools, and by keeping them covered in the breeding season with a thin layer of kerosene oil, which by depriving the larvae of air, kills them.

**Questions:**

i. Which is better than cure?

(a). Protection

(b). Prevention

(c). Be always careful

(d). All of the above

ii. By which malaria associated?

(a). Marshy Land

(b). Running water

(c). Damp place

(d). Both (a) and (b)

iii. What is the breeding place of mosquito?

(a). Running water

(b). Stagnant water

(c). Both (a) and (b)

(d). None of the above

iv. Where does mosquito can't breed?

(a). Dry desert countries

(b). Drainage

(c). Running water

(d). Both (a) and (c)

v. How can we destroy mosquitoes?

(a). By preventing their breeding in stagnant water

(b). By draining all ponds and pools

(c). both a and b

(d). none of these

**Passage-5** Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land. One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him. People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface.

**Questions:**

i. The emperor was upset to see the old man because

- (a) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
- (b) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
- (c) it reminded him that he might fall ill.
- (d) it reminded him of his grandfather.

ii. The people saw the golden pitcher

- (a) in a pit nearby.
- (b) inside the palace.
- (c) in a lake nearby.
- (d) in a river nearby.

iii. The emperor's orders were that all the

- (a) old men should live in his land.
- (b) young men should stay in his land.
- (c) old men should leave his land.
- (d) children should leave his land.

iv. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

- (a) A handful of air.
- (b) The pitcher's handle.
- (c) A handful of water.
- (d) Nothing at all.

v. The emperor feared

- (a) getting weak.
- (b) getting ill.
- (c) getting young.
- (d) getting old.

**Passage-6** Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

**Questions:**

(i) One who cannot see is called \_\_\_\_.

- (a) deaf                      (b) dumb                      (c) lame                      (d) blind

(ii) Being able to see was \_\_\_\_.

- (a) something Mary was not happy with  
(b) a welcome surprise for Mary.  
(c) what Mary wanted.  
(d) what Mary was accustomed to.

(iii) According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was \_\_\_\_.

- (a) a handicap caused by her doctors.  
(b) what had upset her.  
(c) present from her birth.  
(d) what had caused her to move into her own flat.

(iv) Mary got a job after \_\_\_\_

- (a) she could see.    (b) years of training to live in a dark world.  
(c) She had left her studies.    (d) The doctors had found a new technique.

(v) Find out the word from the passage which is similar to 'pain' \_\_\_\_

- (a) several    (b) sight  
(c) frightened    (d) anguish