

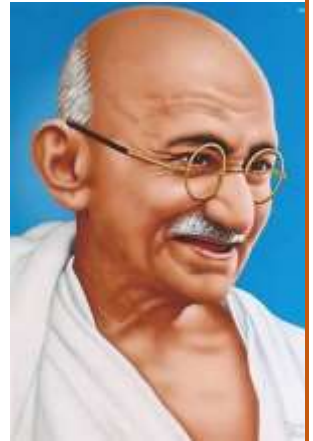
SPRING DAY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

WORKSHEET-2 READING SKILL

CLASS-7

Q.1 Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Mahatma Gandhi was a great freedom fighter. He freed India from the British rule in 1947. He was born on 2nd October, 1869, at Porbander. His full name was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi. His father was a Deewan at Rajkot. He went to England to study law. He came back and became a barrister at Bombay. Then he went to South Africa. In South Africa, Indians were not treated properly, he fought for them. He went to jail many times in the freedom struggle. He believed in Ahimsa (Non-violence). He lived a simple life. He wore pure khadi. We also call him Bapu. He was shot dead on 30th January, 1948. It was a great loss to India and to the world as well.



- a) What is the meaning of freed?
- b) Write the antonym of NON-VIOLENCE.
- c) Write synonyms of SACRIFICE. d) write 1 example of each noun and pronoun.

Q.2. Children should be educated without pressure then should enter into adulthood free from damaging effects of tradition and fear. Free expression of thought should be given to the children. A child once asked Krishnamurthy. Is it your hobby to give lecture? Don't you get tired of talking? Why are you doing it?" Krishnamurthy replied; "I am glad you asked that question. You know if you love something, you get never tired of it. I mean love in which there is no desire of wanting something out of it. If you are talking you are getting something out of it: money, reward, Sense of your importance; then there is weariness. Then it has no meaning because it is only self-fulfillment, but if there is love in your heart, it is like a fountain, always giving fresh water."

Question:

1. Children should be educated without

(a) money (b) pressure (c) fear (d) books

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

(a) Love (b) hate (c) express (d) enjoy

▪ What type of expression should be given to children.

(b) Complex (b) busy (c) free (d) Damaging.

▪ Which quality of Krishnamurthy excited the child

(c) Enjoying (b) listening (c) talking (d) talking

- Weariness means feeling _____

(d) Anger (b) tiredness (c) joy (d) happiness

Q.3)

HOMEOPATHY

Homeopathy is a form of alternative medicine, first proposed by German physician Samuel Hahnemann in 1796, that attempts to treat patients with heavily diluted medicines. Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, which homeopaths term succession after each dilution under the assumption that this increases the effect of the treatment. Homeopaths call this process potentiation. Dilution often continues until none of the original substance remains. Homeopathic reference books known as repertories are then consulted, and a remedy is selected based on the totality of symptoms. Homeopathic remedies are considered safe but are criticized for putting patients at risk due to advice against conventional medicine such as vaccinations, antimalarial drugs, and antibiotics. Depending on the dilution, homeopathic remedies may not contain any pharmacologically active molecules, and for such remedies to have pharmacological effect would violate fundamental principles of science. Modern homeopaths have proposed that water has a memory that allows homeopathic preparations to work without any of the original substance; however, there are no verified observations nor scientifically plausible physical mechanisms for such a phenomenon. The lack of convincing scientific evidence supporting homeopathy's efficacy and its use of remedies lacking active ingredients have caused homeopathy to be described as pseudoscience.

a) Write opposite of LACK

b) The use of medicine or medical care to cure an illness or injury _____.

c) Meaning of REMEDY.

d) Write down the word which means-“to move something from side to side or up and down with short and quick movements”

POLLUTION

Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution.

Pollution occurs when ecosystems can not get rid of substances introduced into the environment. The critical threshold of its ability to naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.



The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effects on ecosystems is complex. They can come from natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents ... These can have terrible consequences on people and the planet where they live: destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air ...

Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development. we have to consider to satisfy the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This means that we should remedy existing pollution, but also anticipate and prevent future pollution sources in order to protect the environment and public health. Any environmental damage must be punishable by law, and polluters should pay compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

1. The damage caused by pollution might be irreversible:
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The ecosystem
 - a. can always cope with pollutants
 - b. may not always be able to cope with pollution.
3. Pollution
 - a. is always caused by humans.
 - b. may sometimes be caused by natural disasters.
4. An ideal solution to prevent pollution would be to
 - a. refrain the development of some countries.
 - b. continue developmental projects.
 - c . take into consideration the future generations need to live in a healthy environment.