

Self Practice

Directions There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each question four probable answer bearing letters (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and indicate your correct response.

Passage 1

Unless mothers are truly well educated, the upbringing of the children, both male and female, must suffer in the most important stages. This must be so whatever progress is to be made in the organisation of our schools and colleges. Therefore, we must pay much greater and more scientific attention to the education of girls than we are doing now.

Rushing girls into schools and colleges and enabling them to qualify for a degree is not enough. The education we should give to girls is one that should equip them for undertaking the duties of enlightened mothers, the task of the upbringing of children, both boys and girls, in the critical years of their life.

1. Who should be necessarily well educated?
(1) Fathers (2) Mothers
(3) Children (4) None of these
2. Where should we pay more attention?
(1) To the education
(2) To the dancing classes
(3) To the cooking classes of girls
(4) None of these
3. What is the plural of child?
(1) Childs (2) Children
(3) Babies (4) None of these
4. What is the opposite gender of 'male'?
(1) Man (2) Woman
(3) Girl (4) Female
5. The purpose of girls' education is
(1) enabling them to qualify for a degree
(2) enabling them to undertake the duties of enlightened mother
(3) enabling them to cook delicious food
(4) not given in the passage

Passage 2

There was a king called Midas. One day, he was walking through the fields, he met a man. He was God Pan. He challenged God Apollo to play better music than he could. King Midas was asked to be the judge. Both Gods played music well. But Midas was a great fan of God Pan the winner. Now Apollo was very angry. He shouted, "Can't you tell beautiful music when you hear it? What is wrong with your ears?" Midas ears began to grow bigger and bigger and he found that he could move them about. He ran to near by lake and saw that he had grown ass's ears.

1. What was the name of the king?
(1) Midas (2) Pan
(3) Apollo (4) None of these
2. Who challenged God Apollo?
(1) Midas (2) Pan
(3) A man (4) None of these
3. Which one of the following is a synonym of the word 'challenge'?
(1) Approval (2) Dare
(3) Agreement (4) Assent
4. Who became very angry?
(1) Apollo (2) Pan
(3) Midas (4) None of these
5. Who was the judge in the story?
(1) Apollo (2) Midas
(3) Pan (4) None of these

Passage 3

The weather is very cold in taiga ecosystems. The winter season lasts a long time, and the weather is icy cold. Storms are severe, bringing biting cold winds. Summers never get very warm and the summer season is exceptionally short.

Short, stubby grass and shrubs grow in taiga regions, but they are better known for their beautiful evergreen trees. All the trees you think of when you imagine kinds of Christmas trees are at home in the taiga. Pines, firs, and spruce trees are common. The thin, waxy leaves (sometimes called needles) of evergreen trees hold in water all year round. People living and working in taiga regions often disrupt the natural balance. Activities such

as hunting, trapping and fishing affect the animal populations, sometimes thinning them to the point that they are endangered. Mining for oil and gas and harvesting trees does irreparable damage, destroying animal habitats and robbing the Earth of important oxygen sources.

- Which of the following best describes the seasons in a taiga ecosystem?
 - The winter is very cold and long, while the summer is short and slightly warm.
 - There is heavy rain in winter and the summer is hot.
 - Snow falls in the winter and rain falls in the summer.
 - None of the above
- What characteristic of the trees in the taiga is well known?
 - The tree trunks are very tall.
 - They are evergreen with thin waxy leaves.
 - The trees shed their leaves in winter.
 - The trees do not use photosynthesis for making their food.
- Which human activities disrupt the natural balance of the taiga ecosystems?
 - Planting new trees
 - Using natural resources in a way that makes resources renewable
 - Not damaging animal habitats
 - Hunting, trapping and fishing
- The phrase 'biting cold' in the first paragraph means
 - cold which can be tolerated
 - warm
 - very cold and unpleasant
 - None of the above

- The word 'irreparable' in the fourth paragraph means
 - drastic
 - too serious to put right
 - slight
 - None of these

Passage 4

Plants need sunlight and water to make their own food. You can do an experiment to test if this is true. Place a bucket over a patch of green grass. After a few days, lift the bucket. You will see that the grass is not as green anymore. If you leave the bucket in place for a week, the grass will become very dull. This happens because the grass cannot make food in the dark. Remove the bucket. In a few days, the grass will start turning green again.

- What do plants need?
 - Grass
 - Sunlight
 - Air
 - None of these
- What is the experiment?
 - A way to grow grass
 - A way to test an idea
 - A way to use a bucket
 - A way to use air
- Give the opposite of 'Dull'?
 - Bright
 - Light
 - Brown
 - Sunlight
- According to the passage, how long does it take for the grass to become dull?
 - a month
 - a week
 - a year
 - a few days
- Why do plants need sunlight and water?
 - To do an experiment
 - To make their food
 - To consume water
 - To live longer

Answers

Passage 1

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (4) 5. (2)

Passage 2

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (4) 5. (2)

Passage 3

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (2)

Passage 4

1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (2)