



REET



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Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Level – II (विज्ञान वर्ग)

भाग – 3 (अ)

अंग्रेजी



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ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

S. N.	WORD	Hindi meaning	Meaning in English
1	Alimony	(निर्वाह-व्यय)	An allowance made to a wife by her husband when they are legally separated
2.	Ambidextrous	निपुण	Equally skilful with each hand
3.	Anecdote	किस्सा, जीवन की झांकी	A short but amusing story
4.	Anteroom	बडा कमरा	A large entrance or reception room or area
5.	Anodyne	पीडानाशक	Medicine which lessens pain
6.	Addicted	आदि होना	One who has become dependent on something or drugs
7.	Adamant	हीरा, अटल	Very hard native crystal of carbon
8.	Amoral	अनैतिक	Lacking any sense of moral standards or principles
9.	Archive	लखाकार ऐतिहासिक अभिलेख	A building where government/public records are kept
10.	Amphibian	उभयचर	Operating or living on land and in water
11.	Byre	गौशाला	Place where cows are sheltered
12.	Bohemian	रूढिवादी	One who does not follow the usual rules of social life
13.	Bankrupt/insolvent	दिवालिया	A person who is unable to pay his debt.
14.	Benign	भद्र, दयालु, सुहाना	Tumor which is not likely to spread, pleasant or beneficial in nature or influence, harmless, innocent
15.	Bilingual	दुभाषीय	People who speak two languages.

16.	Bigamy/Polygamy	द्विपत्नीकरण	- The state of having two or more wives or husbands at a time.
17.	Burglar	रेंध लगाने वाला चोर	One who breaks out into a house to steal
18.	Bureaucracy	नौकरशाही	The rule of officials.
19.	Biography	आत्मकथा	Life-history of a person
20.	Connoisseur	गुणरखी, पारखी	An expert able to appreciate a field, especially in fine art
21.	Credible	विश्वसनीय, अविश्वसनीय	That which can be believe
22.	Credulous	जो आसानी से विश्वास करे	One who believes easily whatever said to him
23.	Cavalier	खबामल घुड़शवार	Person who is skilled in horsemanship.
24.	Cavalier	लापरवाह, अभिमानी	Given to haughty disregard of others
25.	Consultant	सलाहकार	A person who gives expert advice in business.
26.	Conscious /aware	सावधान/जागरूक	Awake to what is going on.
27.	Chronological	कालक्रमानुसार	According to sequence of time.
28.	Chauffeur	मोटर चालक	A person who is paid to drive a privately owned car.
29.	Capitalism	पूंजीवाद	Economic structure organized and controlled by capitalists.
30.	Compensate	क्षतिपूर्ति करना	Give something to make up somebody's loss.
31.	Diplomacy	कूटनीति	The art practiced by statesman or politics
32.	Duffer	निकम्मा	Slow witted person
33.	Dell	घाटी	A small valley
34.	Demography	जनसंख्या अध्ययन	Study of population.
35.	Druggist	औषधि विक्रेता	A person who is qualified to prepare and sell drugs
36.	Drunkard	पियक्कड	A person who is in the habit of drinking.

37.	Domicile	निवास स्थल	Place where a person lives permanently.
38.	Decree/verdict		Judgment of a law court.
39.	Deteriorate	फ़ैशला	To go from bad to worse.
40.	Derelict	बदतर होना	A person without a home, job or property
41.	Eloquence	बेधेर व्यक्ति	Persuasive and fluent speech
42.	Epistle	वाकपटुता	A verse letter
43.	Escapism	धर्मपत्र,	Tendency to escape from hard realities.
44.	Entomology	पलायनवाद	Study of insects
45.	Err	कीट विज्ञान	Liable to error
46.	Epithet	भूल करना	A defamatory or abusive word or phrase
47.	Epigraph	गाली	A quotation at the beginning of some piece of writing
48.	Epitaph	आदर्शवाक्य, शिलालेख	A summary statement of commemoration for a dead person
49.	Edict	स्मारक, स्मृति	A formal or authoritative proclamation
50.	Ethics	आदेशपत्र	The study of moral values
51.	Foster child	नीतिशास्त्र	A child brought up by person who are not his parents
52.	Fortnight	धाय पालित शंतान	A period of fourteen days
53.	Fable	पखवाडा	An animal story with a moral
54.	Famine	नीतिकथा, कहानी	A dreadful shortage of food.
55.	Felony	अकाल	Serious crime like murder.
56.	Fatalist	महापाप/महापराध	One who believes in fate
57.	Fraud	भाव्यवादी	Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money
58.	Feasible	धाखेबाजी	Capable of being done with means at hand and circumstance as they are
59.	Garrulous	संभव, शाध्य	A person who talks too

			much.
60.	Genocide	बहुत बोलने वाला	The deliberate murder of a whole community or race.
61.	Gangster	जातिशंहर	The member of a gang of armed criminals.
62.	Gratis	डाकू	Without payment or free cost.
63.	Genetics	निःशुल्क/सिंते-मते	The study of heredity.
64.	Glossary	ज्ञानवृंशिकी विज्ञान	List of explanation of words
65.	Groan	शब्दसंग्रह	A deep sound made by someone in pain.
66.	Genius	कशहना	A child of unusual or remarkable talent
67.	Glade	प्रतिभावान	Open space in a forest
68.	Henpecked	वनपथ	A man who dances to the tunes of his wife
69.	Honorary	जोरू का गुलाम	An office for which no salary is paid
70.	Holocaust	सम्मानशुचक	Large scale destruction by fire
71.	Heath	पूर्णहुति/अग्निकाण्ड	A flat waste land
72.	Hymn	बंजर	A religious song
73.	Hermaphrodite	भजन	Creature having both male and female organs
74.	Harangue	उभयलिंगी	Loud talk or speech
75.	Harem	लम्बा चौडा या उग्र भाषण देना	Place where women dwelled (Ancient time)
76.	Howdah	जनानखाना	Seat on elephant's back
77.	Hygienist	हाथी के पीठ की सवारी	A person who is very careful about his health
78.	Irritable	आश्रमेशास्त्री	Easily made angry
79.	invulnerable	जल्दी नाराज होने वाला	Immune to attack; impregnable
80.	Interlude	अभेद्ये, अजेय	Interval between two events
81.	Inn	अंतराल/मध्यांतर	Place which provides both board and lodging
82.	Incomprehensible	सराय, धर्मशाला	Statement which cannot be understood

83.	Invoice	न शमझने योग्य	List of goods with their price
84.	Innocuous	बिल में लिखना	Not injurious to physical or mental health
85.	Instigate	अहानिकर	To urge a man to do some evil
86.	Infantry	प्रेरित करना, उकसाना	Soldiers who fight on foot
87.	Jargon	पैदल रैना	Language difficult to understand
88.	Kindergarten	विशेष बोली	School for infants and children age of 4 to 6 to prepare them for primary school
89.	Legitimate	बालविहार	Responsible according to law
90.	Legacy	वैद्य (कानूनी)	Property given by father / a gift of personal property
91.	Lear	पैत्रिक संपत्ति	A sly look that is lustful
92.	Legible	कामुक भरी निगाहा से देखना	Handwriting that can be easily read
93.	Legend	पठनीय	An old story handed down from the past
94.	Monarch	पौराणिक पारंपरिक कथा	The rule of a queen/king
95.	Manifesto	राजतंत्र	Policy of political party
96.	Mammal	दूधपापी	Animals which nourished with milk
97.	Memento	स्मरणपापी	Something kept as a reminder
98.	Massacre	यादगार	Cruel and indiscriminate killing of a large number of human beings
99.	Manual	नशंहार	A book of instructions.
100.	Misanthropist	निर्देशों की एक पुस्तक	One who hates mankind
101.	Misogynist	मानवद्वेषी	One who hates women
102.	Misogymist	नारी द्वेषी	One who hates marriage
103.	Nemesis	नारी द्वेषी	Just punishment for wrong doing

104.	Nostalgia	प्रतिशोध	Longing for something
105.	Noose	ऋतीत की झलक	Loop of rope is called
106.	Neology	फंदा	Using of new words
107.	Nefarious	नया शब्द प्रयोग	Extremely wicked, villainous
108.	Narcissist	दुष्ट, बदनाम	Someone in love with themselves
109.	Numismatist	आत्मप्रेमी	One who collects coins
110.	Nomenclature	मुद्राशास्त्र	A system of naming things
111.	Noxious	नामदाता, नामावली	The thing which is harmful and poisonous.
112.	Notorious	ऋनिष्टकारी	A person who has an evil reputation
113.	Oasis	कुख्यात	A small fertile or green area in a desert region.
114.	Obituary	मरुद्धान	Notice of the death of a person.
115.	Omniscient	मृत्यु सूचना	One who claims to know everything
116.	Omnipotent	ऋर्वज्ञाता	One who has total power
117.	Omnipresent	ऋर्वशक्तिमान	One who present everywhere
118.	Opaque	ऋर्वव्यापी	Not allowing light to pass through.
119.	Optimist	ऋपाददर्शी	One who looks at the bright side of things
120.	Orphan	आशावादी	A child whose parents are dead.
121.	Osteology	ऋनाथ	The study of the bones.
122.	Orthography	हड्डियां का ऋध्ययन	Science of correct pronunciation.
123.	Obsolete	शुद्ध उच्चारण का ऋध्ययन	No longer in use
124.	Primitive	ऋप्रचलित	A person who belongs to early age of civilization
125.	Probable	ऋदिम, प्राचीन	Having a high chance to be true or real
126.	Pacifist	ऋंभवता	A person who believes in the total abolition of war
127.	Philatelist	शातिप्रिय	One who collects postage

			stamps
128.	Pensive	टिकिट शंगही	Deep in thoughts
129.	Philistine	विचारमग्न	One indifferent to art or literature
130.	Profile	अबोद्धिक व्यक्ति	General view of a person's character
131.	Philanthropist	रूपरेखा	One who love human kind
132.	Pandemonium	मानवप्रेमी	Wild and noisy disorder
133.	Paleontology	कोलाहल	Study of fossils
134.	Perquisite	जीवाश्म अध्ययन	A emolument over and above fixed income or salary
135.	Parasite	अनुलाभ	One who lives/survive on other/others lives
136.	Quadruped	परजीवी	An animal with four feet.
137.	Quest	चौपाया जानवर	Try to search for something.
138.	Quotation	अन्वेषण	A passage often quoted
139.	Red-tapism	उद्धरण	Too much official formalities
140.	Recite	कार्यालीन नियम	To say aloud from memory
141.	Reciprocity	रुनाना, याददाश्त	Practice of give and take.
142.	Rebate	लेन-देन की प्रथा	Reduction in a tax or debt.
143.	Respite	छूट	Time of relief or rest.
144.	Relapse	आराम	Fall into a former state.
145.	Rebel	पुनः पतन होना	A person who takes arms
146.	Red-tapism	राजद्रोही	Too much official formalities
147.	Revocation	कार्यालीन नियम	The state of being cancelled or annulled
148.	. Shrew	खंडन करना	An ill-tempered woman.
149.	Surreptitious	झगडालू स्त्री	one who done stealthily
150.	Sever	चौरी ले करना	to something into two pieces
151.	Severe	कटकट अलग होना	Extremely bad or unpleasant in degree or quality

152.	Stoicism	ऋत्यधिक	Indifferent to pleasure or pain
153.	Secular	रहनशीलता	A government in which all religions are honored
154.	Sporadic	धर्मनिरपेक्ष	Occurring at irregular intervals in time.
155.	Sonnet	ऋनियमित	A poem of fourteen lines
156.	Stale	चतुर्दश पदी	A thing or food which is not fresh
157.	Somniloquist	बासी, पुराना	One who talks while sleep
158.	Somnambulist	नीद में बात करने वाला	One who walks in sleep
159.	Trilogy	नीद में चलने वाला	Group of three novels
160.	Telepathy	नाटकत्रय	Power of reading thoughts of others
161.	Topiary	दूरसंवदेन, दूरानुभूति	Art of cutting tree and bushes into ornamental shape
162.	Travelogue	कर्तन कला	Detail planned of a journey
163.	Tenable	यात्रा का विवरण	Logical,
164.	Taxidermy	तर्क संगत, मान्य	The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fish
165.	Tenant	चर्मप्रसाधन	A person who pays a rent for the use of a room, house or land. 3
166.	Telescope	किशयदार	Instrument for viewing objects at a distance.
167.	Toxicology	टेलिस्कोप, दूरबीन	Study of poisons. (विश का ऋध्ययन)
168.	Theist	विश शास्त्र	One who believes in God
169.	Unanimous	ऋरितक/ईश्वरवादी	A decision taken by the votes of all.
170.	Unpleasant	सर्वसम्मत	Disagreeable to the senses, to the mind or feeling
171.	Veteran	ऋरुचिकर, ऋनाकर्षक	long experience of any occupation
172.	Vindictive	ऋनुभवी	One who is revengeful

173.	Vulpine	प्रतिशोधी	That which looks like a fox
174.	Vulnerable	लोमडी के जैसा	Open to injure or criticism
175.	Verbose/superfluous	आघात योग्य	- Using more words than needed
176.	Virago	जरुरत से ज्यादा शब्द बालेना	An abusive woman
177.	Vegetarian	बुरा व्यवहार करने वाली श्रौत	One who eats only vegetables
178.	Venial	शाकाहारी	One who can be excused, excusable
179.	Vacillation	क्षम्य	Change one's mind too quickly
180.	Windfall	हिचकिचाहट	Unexpected stroke of good luck
181.	Whisper	हवा से गिरा फल, अप्रत्याशित लाभ	Speak in a very low tone.
182.	Widower	फुल-फुलाना	A man whose wife is dead.
183.	Widow	विधुत	A lady whose husband is dead.
184.	Xantippe	विधवा	A quarrelsome woman
		लडाकू स्त्री/कर्कशा	

Unseen Prose Passage

About :-

1. Do not over-emphasize trivialities –

Details are important but don't be obsessed with examples, illustration and so on. You just need to get a hang of the main point and not the example. Comprehending the overall flow and structure will help you analyze and answer the question.

2. Do not memorize –

You do not need to memorize every word present in the passage. Understanding the flow, structure and the main points in the passage should be your priority. For factual or specific point question, you can always re-read the passage.

3. Do not read the passage first –

Always go through the questions first and then the passage. This will prepare you to focus on the things you need to look in the passage. Focus only on the question, and not on a particular answer option. A quick overview of the question is sufficient.

4. Do not over-emphasize on vocabulary skill for RCs –

Having a strong vocabulary is great however having Shakespearean vocabulary will not prevent you from understanding the passage. So do not put yourself under stress in this area, and while reading the passage, make sure that you understand the gist of the passage and do not get stuck on particular words.

5. Do not spend time on RCs that you cannot comprehend at first –

At times we come across a passage that we are not able to comprehend. If you are

struggling with one such passage in the exam, make sure you have the patience to avoid such a passage. Focus on the ones that you can manage easily. Go back to the tricky passage in case of absolute necessity.

6. Do not think the correct option would come from outside passage –

Any of the options that is out of scope is never the correct answer. The right answer is always based on the information given within the passage. Do not focus on any of the options that distract you from the passage.

7. Do not rely on 'trigger words' –

You might get trapped in the web of 'trigger words' if you don't read attentively through the passage. A passage may focus on one point for quite a bit of sentences and then change it toward the end with trigger words like 'but' or 'however'. This will usually confuse readers who skim through the passage or rush through it in haste.

8. Make notes –

While reading obscure / abstract text, make sure you make some quick notes for ready reference. You can write the general flow, structure, paragraph-wise flow and important points. Remember that you do not have to make really long notes, just make a quick notes of the important markers/point in the passage.

9. Try to preempt questions –

This is a really difficult skill but if you can master this, you will surely be the 'king of reading comprehension'. While reading the passage, try to identify the possible questions that could be asked, and which parts of the passage seem the most likely candidates for question-setting.

10. Opening and closing paragraphs require extra focus –

Questions such as the main idea question are based on the overall subject of the passage, and majority of the times the answer for this question type lies in the first and last paragraph of the passage. Ensure you derive the maximum possible information from these paragraphs.

11. Constantly question yourself while reading the passage –

In order to maintain your concentration while reading, make sure that some basic questions keep playing at the back of your mind: what is the author's main point? Why is the author writing this? How has the author chosen the convey his main point? How has the author organized material? Finally, don't expect to be stimulated. In fact expect the opposite! Majority of the times you would be bored by RC topics and you should not allow this to drain your energy. Maintain an impartial attitude towards the passage, and do not get mentally hassled by obscure content. The above form some of the basic points that should be kept in mind while approaching reading comprehensions. These would improve your focus, increase your grasp of the subject matter and deliver greater understanding. If you achieve these, your task is more or less done.

What needs to be set right is our approach to work. It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of time they spent in gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is negligible. The problems is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forgot the minsters because they mix politics and administration. What do

top bureaucrats do? What do the below down official do? The administration set up remains week mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE – 1

What needs to be set right is our approach to work? It is a common sight inn our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of time they spent is gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is legible. The problem is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forgot the minsters because they mix politics and administration. What do top bureaucrat do? What do the below down officials do? The administration set up remains week mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

1. The word assesment meane
(a) report
(b) evaluation
(c) summary
(d) enquiry

Ans. (b)

2. According to the writer, the administration in India.

- (a) Is by and large effective
- (b) Is more or less ineffective
- (c) Is affected by red tape
- (d) Is very strict and firm

Ans. (b)

3. Choose the synonym of the word negligible ?

- (a) Trivial
- (b) Significant
- (c) Considerable
- (d) Momentous

Ans. (a)

4. What is the superlative degree of blood ?

- (a) better
- (b) worse
- (c) best
- (d) bad

Ans. (c)

5. It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time

The underlined word in the above sentence is-

- (a) reflexive pronoun
- (b) a relative pronoun
- (c) Preposition
- (d) A personal pronoun

Ans. (c)

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE – 2

The eldest children in families tend to develop higher I.Q.'s than their siblings, researchers are reporting today, in a large study that could settle more than a half-century of scientific debates about the relationship between I.Q. and birth order. The average difference in I.Q. was slight – three point higher in the eldest child than in the closest sibling – but significant, the researchers said. And they said the results made it clear that it was due to family dynamics, not to biological factors like prenatal environment.

Researchers have long had evidence that firstborns tended to be more dutiful and cautious than their siblings, and some previous studies found significant I.Q. differences. But critics said those reports were not conclusive, because they did not take into account the vast differences in upbringing among families.

Three points on an I.Q. test may not sound like much. But experts say it can be a tipping

point for some people – the difference between a high B average and a low A, for instance. That, in turn, can have a cumulative effect that could mean the difference between admission to an elite private liberal-arts college and a less exclusive public one.

Moreover, researchers said yesterday that the results – being published today in separate papers in two journals, science and intelligence – would lead to more intensive study into the family dynamics behind such differences. Though the study was done in men, the scientists said the results would almost certainly apply to women as well.

1. Which degree of adjective is used in the first line of the passage have ?

- (a) comparative
- (b) Positive
- (c) superlative
- (d) None

Ans. (c)

2. Researchers said yesterday “that the results in being published” Which tense is used in this principle clause.

- (a) The present perfect tense
- (b) The past Indefinite tense
- (c) The past perfect tense
- (d) The past perfect continuous

Ans. (b)

3. The difference between a high B average and a low A, for instance. The underlined words are.

- (a) Pronoun
- (b) Adjective
- (c) Preposition
- (d) None

Ans. (c)

4. Choose the antonym of the word ‘Elite’ ?

- (a) Bad
- (b) Better
- (c) Wonderful
- (d) Prime

Ans. (a)

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE – 3

The worldwide obsession with celebrities spawns one of the most fascinating and feared by products of pop culture – paparazzi. Paparazzi are photographers who tirelessly hunt celebrities, public figures and their families for the opportunity to photograph them in candid, unflattering and at times compromising moments. What began as simple “street photography” is now a high-stakes game of cat and mouse that plays out in the everyday lives of the paparazzi’s celebrity prey. As our culture’s voracious hunger for celebrity snapshots grows, so do the prices of these photos and the risk paparazzi take to get them. Many ethical, legal and privacy issues arise out of this questionable business. Paparazzi sell their photos to the highest bidder. Depending on the quality, subject and situation, photos can go for anywhere between a few hundred dollars to several thousand dollars.

The celebrity photograph business is highly competitive and risky to both life and limb. Very few photographers make their fortune as paparazzi: often, it costs more to get the shot than they’ll make selling the photo. In essence, paparazzi are freelance photographers. Once they have a photo, they must shop it around to the different publications. To offer a photograph, the paparazzo can e-mail a low-resolution copy of the photo, with a watermark embedded in the image, to prospective buyers. These precautions keep the digital photo from being stolen. If the buyer is interested, the price of the photo is negotiated. More successful paparazzi have agents who will find buyers. This allows the photographer to focus on his or her work. The very successful paparazzo has an agent, a lawyer, drivers and additional photographers who all work together as a team to get the best shots possible so they can sell them at the highest price.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “voracious” as used in the passage ?

- (a) greedy
- (b) Satisfied
- (c) Content
- (d) generous

Ans. (a)

2. This allows the photographer to focus on his or her work. Which tense does the sentence have ?

- (a) Past perfect tense
- (b) Present perfect tense
- (c) Present Indefinite tense
- (d) Present continuous tense

Ans. (c)

3. What does the idiom “to risk life and limb” mean ?

- (a) To do something very dangerous where one might get hurt.
- (b) To state an opinion or do something which is very different to most other people
- (c) To be alone and lack support from other people
- (d) To attack someone violently

Ans. (d)

4. Choose the antonym of the word ‘Voracious’ ?

- (a) edacious
- (b) rapacious
- (c) wolfish
- (d) abstemious

Ans. (d)

5. Which of the following does not find a mention in the passage ?

- (a) The work of paparazzi
- (b) The prices charge by paparazzi
- (c) The evasion of private lives of celebrities
- (d) How to groom oneself to become a paparazzi

Ans. (d)

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE – 4

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

1. Antibiotics are called “over worked miracles” because

- (a) They are hardly used
- (b) They performed miracles
- (c) They exhausted their miracles
- (d) They are over- used

Ans. (d)

2. We cannot think of a return to pre- antibiotic days’ means

- (a) We must go back to pre-antibiotics
- (b) Antibiotics become indispensable
- (c) We cannot stop using antibiotics
- (d) We can stop using antibiotics.

Ans. (c)

3. These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics means.

- (a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotic
- (b) It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics
- (c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics
- (d) It is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics

Ans. (b)

4. What is the meaning of the word unbridled ?

- (a) Enormous
- (b) untidy
- (c) unconstrained
- (d) Not shuffled

And (C)

14. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle draught Which tense is used in the about sentence.

- (a) Past perfect tense
- (b) Present indefinite tense
- (c) Past indefinite tense
- (d) Present perfect continuous tense

Ans (a)

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE – 5

In May 1966, the world health organization was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was eradicate the disease in the one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated but eleven years after the initial organization of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field. The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active smallpox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each smallpox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated. Today smallpox is no longer a threat to humanity routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

1. What was the goal of the campaign against small pox?

- (a) To decrease the spread - pox world wide
- (b) To eliminate small- pox world wide.
- (c) To provide mass vaccinations against small- Pox World wide.
- (d) To Initiate world wide projects for small pox, material and yellow fever.

Ans (B)

2. Which statement doesn’t refer to small- pox?

- (a) Previous Projects had failed
- (b) People are no longer vaccinations for it
- (c) The world health organization mounted a world wide campaign to eradicate the threat
- (d) It was a serious threat

Ans (a).

3. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade.

- (a) Past perfect continuous tense
- (b) Past Indefinite tense
- (c) Present continuous tense
- (d) Past continuous tense

Ans (d)

4. Today small – pox is no longer a threat to humanity routine vaccinations have been stopped world wide. Which degree of objective has ben used in this sentence?

- (a) Superlatiul
 - (b) Positive
 - (c) Comparative
 - (d) None
- (c)

5. Choose the Antonym of the world Initiate ?

- (a) Begin
- (b) Start
- (c) Introduce
- (d) Annihilate