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### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-01**

### Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:-

Newspaper, writing paper, printing paper, typing paper, bolting paper, cardboard paper, wall paper, stamp paper – who can deny that paper is one of the most useful article in man's daily life? Yet man did not invent paper. The real inventors are the wasps who pile away tiny wood shavings from fenceposts and tree trunks and chew them to a fine pulp from which they make the grey paper walls to their nests. Who were the first paper makers amongst men? Thousands of years ago the people of Egypt made a kind of paper from the pith of the papyrus plant, which grew in marshes near the river Nile. Papyrus paper was made in long rolls, and the books written on it were rolled up, not cut into pages. One ancient book which is to be seen in the British Museum in London is a hundred and twenty feet long.

feet lo		which is to be seen in the British	Muse	um in London is a hundred and twenty
1.	Who i	s the real inventor of paper ?		(,0,
	(a)	Wasps	(b)	Japanese
	(c)	Thomas	(d)	None of these
2.	Purpo	ose Wasps make paper walls was '	?	
	(a)	For his nests	(b)	For News Paper
	(c)	For writing Books	(d)	None of these
3.	Who	were the first paper makers among	jst mer	ı ?
	(a)	Japan	(b)	Egypt
	(c)	USA	(d)	Africa
4. which		sands of years ago the people on marshes near the river Nile. Na	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	t made a kind of paper from a plant plant.
	(a)	Green Grass	(b)	Popular
	(c)	Papyrus	(d)	Bamboo
5.	Where	e can an ancient book which is one	e hund	red and twenty feet long are seen?
	(a)	British Museum in London	(b)	In the house of Wasps
	(c)	A Museum in USA	(d)	In France

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#### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-02**

### Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:-

Narmada is one of the great rivers of India. She is the longest river in Penninsular India. She is believed to be older than Himalayan Rivers. Scholars say that the rocks she flows over are so old that they were when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Today this river is known all over the world for the large number of massive dams that are to be built across her. Narmada springs from the top of Amar Kantak the highest peak of the Maikal mountain in eastern Madhya Pradesh, to begin her course of 1,245 kms between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. She flows west-south-west towards Arabian Sea, until she pours out her waters into the Gulf of Khambat in Guiarat

	•	r waters into the Gulf of Kha			rat.				
1.	Which	n is longest river in Pennins	ular Ind	lia?					
	(a)	Narmada		(b)	Krishna				
	(c)	Godavari		(d)	Mahanadi				
2.	Where	e does the river Narmada ร <sub>ุ</sub>	oring fr	om?					
	(a)	Vindhya Ranges		(b)	Top of Amar Kantak				
	(c)	Satpura Ranges		(d)	Non of these				
3.	What	is the total course of river N	larmad	a?					
	(a)	2525 kms		(b)	724 kms				
	(c)	1245 Kms		(d)	None of these				
4.	Narm	ada finally pours her water l	Into ?						
	(a)	Bay of Bengal		(b)	Gulf of Khambat				
	(c)	Arabian Sea		(d)	None of these				
5.	Which	of the following statements	s is true	e ?					
	(i)	Narmada starts from Amarnath peak.							
	(ii)	Narmada pours her waters into the Bay of Bengal.							
	(iii)	Narmada is believed to be even older than Himalayan rivers.							
	(a) (c)	iii i and iii	(b) (d)	ii i					
	(°)		·~/						

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#### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-03**

### Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:-

The great advantage of early rising is that one can start one's work long before others. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other man have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh and no sounds or noises disturb out attention. The work done at that time is generally well done. Also one finds time to take some exercise in the fresh air in the morning. Exercise supplies him/her with a good deal of energy that enables him to work hard. By beginning so early, he knows that he has lot of time to do his work thoroughly. He need not to hurry over any part of his work. He gets to sleep long before midnight. At that time, sleep is most refreshing. After a sound night's rest, he rise early in the morning in good health for a new day.

- 1. What advantage does an early riser have over others?
  - (a) One can start his/her work long before others.
  - (b) One can go school before the others.
  - (c) One can bath before the others.
  - (d) One can sleep long the others.
- 2. Why should one take exercise in the morning?
  - (a) He/She get easy designation of food.
  - (b) He/She got more time to sleep.
  - (c) Exercise supplies with a good deal of energy that enables to work hard.
  - (d) None of these.
- 3. What are the advantage of going to sleep long before midnight?
  - (a) He/She get easy designation of food.
  - (b) He/She got more time to sleep.
  - (c) At that time, sleep is most refreshing.
  - (d) None of these.

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#### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-04**

### Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:-

Mahatma Gandhi fasted on many occasions to purify himself, and sometimes to rouse the people for whom he cared so much. He was a great fighter against untouchability, and called the untouchables 'Harijans', or the Children of God. He disliked Indians getting clothes made in foreign countries. He asked all the people to spin for themselves at least for so much cloth as they required. Home-spun cloth or khadi became the dress for all nationalists. The Mahatma himself spun regularly throughout his life. He was recognised as the greatest Indian leader, not only by the important men, but by the entire people. Thousands left their work and homes at a call from Gandhijee, they followed his advice faithfully and suffered a great deal for their country.

For purify him.

- 1. Why did Mhatma Gandhi fast?
  - (a) To fight against the British Govt. (b)
  - (c) To fight against the Untouchability. (d) None of these.
- 2. How much cloth did he want the Indians to spin?
  - (a) At least for so much cloth he required.
  - (b) At least for so much cloth Harijans required.
  - (c) At least for so much cloth his family required.
  - (d) At least for so much cloth Nationalists required.
- 3. What did the Mahatma Gandhi fight against?
  - (a) Mahatama Gandhij fight against spin the cloth for himself.
  - (b) Mahatama Gandhij fight against Home-spun cloth.
  - (c) Mahatama Gandhij fight against untoucability.
  - (d) Mahatama Gandhi fight against fast.
- 4. How did the people recognise Gandhijee?
  - (a) Gandhijee was recognised as the greatest Indian leader.
  - (b) Gandhijee was recognised as the greatest cloth spinner.
  - (c) Gandhijee was recognised as the leader of Harijans.
  - (d) None of these.

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### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-05**

#### Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

From far out space, Earth looks like a blue ball, Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour see most. The continents looks brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have travelled to the Mon, people cannot visit the Mood without special suits. The Moon has nor air water. Plants and animals cannot live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. Thee are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and **Formed** the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space. Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon and the Sun.

- 1. Why is blue the colour we see most when looking at Earth from outer space?
  - (a) Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
  - (b) Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.
  - (c) Because most of the Earth is covered in water.
  - (d) Because clouds wrap around the Earth.
- 2. What does 'formed' mean?

(a) Hit. (b) Made.

(c) Broke. (d) Stopped.

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- 3. What causes daylight on the Earth?
  - (a) The full Moon causes daylight.
  - (d) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
  - (c) The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.
  - (d) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.
- 4. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?
  - (a) The Sun looks small because it is so far from the Earth.
  - (b) The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
  - (c) The Sun is a small star.
  - (d) The Sun is not as hot as it looks.
- 5. Why did the astronauts bring rocks back from the Moon?
  - (a) Because they did not know if they would return to the Moon ever again.
  - (b) Because they wanted to prove that they went to the Moon.
  - (c) Because they wanted to remember how the Moon looked.
  - (d) Because they wanted to study them and learn more about the Moon.

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### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-01**

Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans
1.	а	2.	а	3.	b	4.	С	5.	а

### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-02**

Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans
1.	а	2.	b	3.	С	4.	b	5.	а

### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-03**

	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans
Ī	1.	а	2.	С	3.	С	4.		5.	

### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-04**

Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans
1.	b	2.	а	3.	С	4.	а	5.	

### **ENGLISH: COMPREHENSION-05**

Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q.	Ans	Q.	Ans
						No		No	
1.	С	2.	b	3.	d	4.	а	5.	d