

- There are three comprehension passages.**
- Each carries 20 marks (5x4).**
- Kindly evaluate accordingly.**

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (20)

It is very nature of helicopter that is great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of tone of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams. The dream of flying – not just like a bird – but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down – to fly forward or back or sidewise, or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works". It works by its shape – by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this give the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

Questions:

- (i) Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
- (ii) What is the dream of flying?
- (iii) What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
- (iv) What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?
- (v) What gives the wing twice as much lift?

1. Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?

The great versatility of the helicopter is found in its nature as it is able to do various things that a conventional aircraft cannot do.

2. What is the dream of flying?

The dream of flying is man's dream to fly up in the sky like nothing else can fly. This dream is to make man able to fly in all possible directions.

3. What does the wing of conventional aircraft do?

The fixed-wing of the conventional aircraft deflects air when the plane is in motion. The wing is able to do so due to its shape. The deflection of air is possible due to the density and resistance of air which reacts to force of wing.

4. What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?

The curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction which creates a lack of air at the top of the wing.

5. What gives the wing twice as much lift?

As a resistance against the suction exerted by upper surface of the wing, the air sucks back which gives the wing twice as much lift.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (20)

Throughout his life, Michelangelo was tormented by the thoughts of death and his salvation in Jesus Christ. Living in a time of great religious thought and controversial change, he was influenced by the many Christian and humanist thinkers in Renaissance Florence. Although it is extremely difficult to ascertain specific influences on his faith and religious beliefs, it is obvious that Michelangelo was a deeply spiritual man and was troubled from an early age about what was to be his fate after death. Many of his creative endeavours, both his art (painting and sculpture) and poetry, shed light on his religious beliefs and his overwhelming preoccupation with a human Christ who suffered like a mortal to free man from the burden of Adam's fall.

It is well documented that Michelangelo "thoroughly enjoyed reading the Holy Writ," and it is apparent that his reading of the Bible influenced his ideas about the resurrection of the body, one of the central tenets of the Christian faith. God's incarnation in Jesus and consequent suffering on the cross is a striking image for Michelangelo, one that frequently reappears in his art from the early depiction of the Risen Christ to his late drawing of the Crucified Christ, culminating in his last Pieta, a work left unfinished at his death. This belief was upheld strongly in Papal Rome during this time, and "often the preachers conjoin the two events of the Incarnation and the Crucifixion.

In his sculpture Risen Christ, Michelangelo carved a figure influenced by the classical tradition, in a contrapposto pose and of perfect proportion. This is only the first of many recurring occasions in which Michelangelo depicts a human Christ who suffered for man; many of the later images convey this message in a much more dramatic way. In order to be saved, one must understand and accept the magnitude of Christ's suffering for his followers.

Questions

1. What did Michelangelo consider the cause of the suffering of Jesus?
2. Why does the author question the spiritual beliefs of Michelangelo?
3. How did Michelangelo depict human condition in his art?
4. Why is it necessary to understand Michelangelo's attitude towards religion?
5. What images are regularly used by Michelangelo in his depiction of the Christ?

1. What did Michelangelo consider the cause of the suffering of Jesus?

Michelangelo considered that Jesus suffered in order to free man from the burden of Adam's fall.

2. Why does the author question the spiritual beliefs of Michelangelo?

The author questions the spiritual beliefs of Michelangelo because he lived in a time of controversial change and his views were not only influenced by Christians but also humanist thinkers.

3. How did Michelangelo depict human condition in his art?

In his sculptures and art, Michelangelo carved human figures, influenced by classical tradition, in a contrapposto position and of perfect proportion depicting human suffering.

4. Why is it necessary to understand Michelangelo's attitude towards religion?

It is necessary to understand Michelangelo's attitude towards religion because many of his art works represented religious themes.

5. What images are regularly used by Michelangelo in his depiction of the Christ?

Michelangelo uses contrapposto pose in his various depiction of the Christ. Michelangelo shows suffering of Christ in dramatic way influenced by traditional classical tradition.

Q. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(20)

The New Year is the time for resolution. Mentally, at least most of us could compile formidable lists of 'do's and 'don'ts'. The same old favorites recur year in and year out with the children, do a thousand and one job about the house, be nice to people we don't like, drive carefully, and take the dog for a walk every day. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain deep rooted liars, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolution to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our bad old ways. Aware of these pitfalls, this year I attempted to keep my resolution to myself. I limited myself to two modest ambitions, to do physical exercise every morning and to read more in the evening. An overnight party on New Year's Eve provided me with a good excuse for not carrying out either of these new resolutions on the first day of the year, but on the second, I applied myself assiduously to the task. The daily exercise lasted only eleven minutes and I proposed to do them early in the morning before anyone had got up. The self-discipline required to drag myself out of bed eleven minutes earlier than usual was considerable. Nevertheless, I managed to creep down into the living room for two days before anyone found me out. After jumping about in the carpet and twisted the human frame into uncomfortable positions. I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. It was this that betrayed me. The next morning the whole family trooped into watch the performance. That was really unsettling but I fended off the taunts and jibes of the family good humoredly and soon everybody got used to the idea. However, my enthusiasm waned, the time I spent at exercises gradually diminished. Little by little the eleven minutes fell to zero. By January 10th I was back to where I had started from. I argued that if I spent less time exhausting myself at exercises in the morning. I would keep my mind fresh for reading when I got home from work. Resisting the hypnotizing effect of television, I sat in my room for a few evenings with my eyes glued to a book. One night, however, feeling cold and lonely, I went downstairs and sat in front of the television pretending to read. That proved to be my undoing, for I soon got back to the old bad habit of dozing off in front of the screen. I still haven't given up my resolution to do more reading. In fact, I have just bought a book entitled 'How to Read a Thousand Words a Minute'. Perhaps it will solve my problem, but I just have not had time to read it.

Questions:

1. Why most of us fail in our efforts for self-improvement? (5)
2. Why is it a basic mistake to announce our resolution to everybody? (5)
3. Why did the writer not carry out his resolution on New Year's Day? (5)
4. Find out the words in the above passage which convey the similar meaning to the following:
(a) intimidating (b) peril (c) dwindle (d) repel e) barb (5)

1. Why most of us fail in our efforts for self-improvement? (5)

Most of us fail in our efforts for self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and our resolutions are over-exaggerated as compared to our potential. We usually over-estimate ourselves while setting goals and we never have enough time to carry out our resolutions.

2. Why is it a basic mistake to announce our resolution to everybody?

By announcing our resolutions and goals to everybody and not being able to achieve them makes us look more foolish and ridiculous. That is why, it is a basic mistake to announce our resolutions to everybody.

3. Why did the writer not carry out his resolutions on the New Year's Day?

The writer did not carry any of his resolutions

on New Year's Day as he provided himself an excuse. The excuse was the overnight party on the eve of New Year.

4. Find out the words in the above passage which convey the similar meaning to the following:

(a) intimidating
formidable

(b) peril
pitfalls

(c) dwindle
twisted

(d) repel
fended off

(e) barb
waned