

Q3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow:

(20)

And still it moves. The words of Galileo, murmured when the tortures of the Inquisition had driven him to recant the Truth he knew, apply in a new way to our world today. Sometimes, in the knowledge of all that has been discovered, all that has been done to make life on the planet happier and more worthy, we may be tempted to settle down to enjoy our heritage. That would, indeed, be the betrayal of our trust.

These men and women of the past have given everything — comfort, time, treasure, peace of mind and body, life itself — that we might live as we do. The challenge to each one of us is to carry on their work for the sake of future generations.

(The adventurous human mind must not falter. Still must we question the old truths and work for the new ones. Still must we risk scorn, cynicism, neglect, loneliness, poverty, persecution, if need be. We must shut our ears to the easy voice which tells us that 'human nature will never alter' as an excuse for doing nothing to make life more worthy)

Thus will the course of the history of mankind go onward, and the world we know move into a new splendour for those who are yet to be.

Questions:

1. What made Galileo recant the Truth he knew?
2. What is the heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph?
3. What does the 'betrayal of our trust' imply?
4. Why do we need to question the old truths and work for the new ones?
5. Explain the words or expressions as highlighted/underlined in the passage.

English Comprehension

Q1:

Ans: The tortures of the Inquisition had driven Galileo to recant the truth he knew.

Q2:

Ans: The heritage being alluded in the first paragraph accumulated the scientific developments that discovered by our previous generations make our life happier and easy.

Q3:

Ans: The facilities on earth are ~~that~~ ~~make~~ ~~our~~ ~~work~~ challenge for us to carry on the work for the betterment of the future generation.

Q4:

Ans: The adventurous human mind question the old truth and work

on new ones. he verified the
old truth which are essential
for the discovery of new
truths.

Q3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow:

(20)

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one 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 gives 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:

1. Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
2. What is the dream of flying?
3. What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
4. What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?
5. What gives the wing twice as much lift?

Q1:

Ans: The great versatility of the helicopter found. To able fly straight up and straight down, to fly forward or back or side-wise.

Q2:

Ans: The dream of flying refers to the ~~flying~~ men's desire to fly as like a bird.

Q3:

Ans: The wing of the conventional aircraft work by its shape, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. then the wing is pulled forward by propellers. without motion wing has no lift.

Q4:

Ans: The curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing.

Q5:

Ans: The air, again resisting, suck back, this give the wing twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing.