

## Chapter

# 9

# Comprehension

- Comprehension का अर्थ है 'बोधशक्ति' अर्थात्, समझने की शक्ति।
- Comprehension is an exercise to test the students by a few questions, to understand the contents of a passage and then to bring out the meaning and significance from it.

### How to solve such questions?

- सर्वप्रथम दिये गए Passage तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों को ध्यान से पढ़ना चाहिए।
- पुनः एक बार Passage को पढ़ना चाहिए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के अनुसार Passage में जहाँ-जहाँ प्रश्नों के उत्तर हैं वहाँ numbering कर लेनी चाहिए।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर Passage से ही देने होते हैं, अपने ideas या opinion का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।
- यदि Passage का title देना हो तो title Passage की main theme या central idea पर आधारित होना चाहिए।
- यदि किसी शब्द का Antonym या Synonym पूछा जाता है तो उस शब्द का Antonym या Synonym, Passage में उस शब्द के अर्थ के अनुसार देना चाहिए।

## Practice Exercise

**Directions** Read each of the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below.

### Passage 1

Among the major tasks before us, none is of greater importance for our strength and stability than the task of building up the unity and solidarity of our people. Our country often stood like a solid rock in the face of common danger and there is a deep underlying unity which runs like a golden thread through all our seeming diversity. There have been occasions when unfortunate and disturbing divisions, some of them accompanied by violence, have appeared in our society.

Political democracy and the way it has functioned in our country is surely a great achievement. Here again we owe an immeasurable debt to Shri J L Nehru ji for his deep attachment to democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. There is something in our older cultural heritage too. I have particularly in view that enduring strength in Indian life which can best be described as respect for human personality and the spirit of tolerance. I have no doubt in my mind that it is only by methods of persuasion and mutual accommodation and by a constant search for areas of agreement as the basis for action, that democracy can work. It is in this spirit that I shall devote myself to the duties and responsibilities of the office I have been called upon to fill.

Of all the problems facing us, none is more distressing than that of dire poverty in which tens of millions of our country men continue to live. It is my great desire to be able to lighten in some measure the burden of poverty on our people. In this, I remember particularly the claims of most backward sections, like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who have suffered neglect and have had to endure disabilities for many centuries. It would be my proud privilege to work for the establishment of a more just social order.

1. Shri Nehru was deeply attached to
  - (1) democracy as a way of life
  - (2) democracy of the western
  - (3) democracy which emerges from our culture
  - (4) the Indian way of living
  - (5) the western way of living
2. What is the permanent trend in Indian life?
  - (1) Respect for human personality
  - (2) Love for animals
  - (3) Worship of nature
  - (4) Hero-worshipping
  - (5) None of the above
3. The author believes that democracy can work
  - (1) if leaders are honest
  - (2) if people participate
  - (3) if method of persuasion and mutual adjustment are employed
  - (4) if people have faith in democracy
  - (5) if laws are strict
4. The writer wants to work for
  - (1) just economic forces
  - (2) just social order
  - (3) democratic forces
  - (4) political forces
  - (5) None of the above
5. The writer thinks that
  - (1) we have never faced dangers
  - (2) in our country there is unity underlying diversity
  - (3) our society is tribal in organisation
  - (4) stability of the nation depends upon many factors
  - (5) None of the above

## Answers

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

### Passage 2

Since the most ancient times, India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes but also visited by tradesman and travellers, scholars and sight-seers. Some of them have written books. The books of these writers become all the more important because there were not too many of them; and they have served as rich sources for the historian. It is especially in this context that observations provided by the great Chinese writer HiuenTsang become very relevant.

Already in the 7th century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was common for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion. Perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China before entering the Indian sub-continent. Being both scholar and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India itself he traversed deserts and climbed mountains, stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practised in monasteries and studied in universities, and spent time in some royal courts as well.

He went to Mathura and Ayodhya, to Prayag and Pataliputra, to Gaya and Kamarupa. He studied Sanskrit and Pali to delve deeper into Buddhist philosophy and Hindus traditions. Most important of all, he wrote down in detail his many experiences and impressions.

1. Why are the writings of HiuenTsang considered as relevant?
  - (1) He had spent some time in some royal courts
  - (2) He visited India as a trader and sight-seer
  - (3) He had travelled to many Asian countries
  - (4) He was a good writer
  - (5) He was a gentle observer
2. What probably prompted HiuenTsang to travel to India?
  - (1) To study influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion
  - (2) To spread his religion in India
  - (3) To undertake pilgrimage and enhance knowledge
  - (4) To study the powerful cultural force in India
  - (5) None of the above
3. HiuenTsang did all of the following during his travel in India except
  - (1) travelled in deserts
  - (2) lived in villages
  - (3) followed the schedule in monasteries
  - (4) climbed the mountains
  - (5) taught in the universities
4. Which of the following has been considered as the real contribution of HiuenTsang?
  - (1) He meticulously recorded his experiences and feelings
  - (2) He visited and spent time in many places in India
  - (3) He pointed out the impact of Hinduism on Buddhism
  - (4) He influenced elites in China to visit India
  - (5) None of the above
5. As per the passage, which of the following cities was NOT visited by HiuenTsang?
  - (1) Mathura                      (2) Varanasi
  - (3) Gaya                        (4) Pataliputra
  - (5) Prayag
6. Why did Hiuen Tsang study Sanskrit and Pali?
  - (1) To write his memoirs in these languages
  - (2) To teach these languages in China
  - (3) To translate literature from Chinese into these languages
  - (4) To prove his intelligence
  - (5) None of the above
7. The writing of HiuenTsang appears to be objective because
  - (1) he was learned and cultured
  - (2) he had visited China and could compare it with India
  - (3) he had great respect for India
  - (4) he was basically a historian
  - (5) None of the above
8. China was under the influence of which of the following during HiuenTsang's time?
  1. Educated and elite classes
  2. Chinese pilgrims
  - (1) Both (1) and (2)                      (2) Only 1
  - (3) Only 2                                      (4) Neither 1 nor 2
  - (5) Not given in the passage



## Answers

1. (5)      2. (3)      3. (5)      4. (1)      5. (2)      6. (5)      7. (4)      8. (5)

### Passage 3

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is the real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilization. If the eastern people become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them as western nations do, to build industrial organizations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilization brings opportunities and great rewards but also great risks and temptations. If machines get into the saddle, all our progress will have been in vain. The problem facing us is a universal one. Both east and west are threatened with the same danger and face the same destiny. Science and technology are neither good nor bad. They are not to be tabooed but tamed and assigned their proper place. They become dangers only if they become idols.

1. What is man tempted to assume?
  - (1) Western nations are superior to eastern nations
  - (2) Science and technology pose no danger to humanity
  - (3) Technological progress is the real progress
  - (4) As such, there is nothing wrong with machines
  - (5) None of the above
2. When do science and technology become dangerous?
  - (1) When they become idols
  - (2) When they are used with temptation
  - (3) When their advantages are not used judiciously
  - (4) When it is assumed that material success is the criterion of civilization
  - (5) None of the above
3. What will happen if eastern people use machines?
  - (1) It will bring great opportunities and rewards to them
  - (2) It will show the victory of mind over matter
  - (3) They will realise that it is not an end in itself
  - (4) They will get involved in politics and drift into the danger of death
  - (5) None of the above
4. Which of the following statements is/are true in the context of the passage?
  1. Science and technology are neither good nor bad
  2. Through machines, man can achieve all progress
  3. Science and technology bring great risks and temptations

(1) 1 and 2      (2) 1 and 3      (3) 2 and 3  
(4) Only 2      (5) 1, 2 and 3
5. Choose the word which is SIMILAR in meaning as the word 'tabooed' used in the passage.
  - (1) Forbidden      (2) Accepted      (3) Damaged
  - (4) Criticised      (5) Hidden

## Answers

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

### Passage 4

When you buy a car, examine carefully the important features of the model you are considering. Many a buyer of the latest model has got into trouble by buying a car too broad or too long for his garage. Furthermore, a long car is too hard to manage in traffic and too difficult to park. Another feature is the comfort afforded. Are the seats nice and durably upholstered? Is there enough glass to give the driver a good view in all directions, particularly to the rear? It should be remembered that the heavier and the more powerful a car is, the more expensive it will be to operate. High powered motors require expensive high octane petrol. The greater weight means greater tyre wear and enlarged brakes. The old cliché is still true : it is not the initial cost but the upkeep which matters.

1. The writer favours a car with a wide glass areas so that the driver can
  - (1) enjoy the scene outside while driving
  - (2) have a good view of the rear
  - (3) roll down the glass panes to get enough fresh air
  - (4) display his beautiful upholstery with pride
  - (5) None of the above
2. It is very expensive to maintain a large car because it
  - (1) is heavy
  - (2) requires more space for parking
  - (3) needs changing its tyres more frequently
  - (4) needs more durable upholstery
  - (5) None of the above
3. While buying a car, one should specially consider its
  - (1) price      (2) maintenance cost
  - (3) upholstery      (4) brakes
  - (5) power
4. According to this passage, the two factors that the buyer of a new car should keep in mind are
  - (1) its price and size
  - (2) its model and upholstery
  - (3) its size and the comfort it offers
  - (4) its upholstery and glass area
  - (5) None of the above
5. The size of the car should be in accordance with
  - (1) the money one can afford to pay
  - (2) the size of the garage the buyer has
  - (3) the width of the road where the buyer lives
  - (4) the volume of traffic on road
  - (5) the members of the family

## Answers

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

### Passage 5

By the beginning of the twentieth century, doctors knew that many diseases were caused by living microbes. They knew about immunisation and vaccines. Thanks to the efforts of scientists like Jenner, Pasteur, Koch and Ehrlich Lister, it had taught them the value of antiseptics. Known chemical disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, would kill germs, but they would also injure cell tissues. How could harmful microbes be destroyed without, at the same time, injuring body tissues?

In 1900, to a shipping clerk—Alexander Fleming—a career in Science seemed like distant dream. Alexander was born on August 6, 1881, the youngest son of an Ayrshire, Scottish farmer. He was able to complete High School but then his family's funds ran out. At sixteen, he took a job as a shipping clerk and stayed there for four years. In 1901, Alexander came into a small legacy which enabled him to continue his education, and on the advice of one of his brothers, who was a doctor, he chose to prepare for a career in medicine.

Alexander did unusually well in medical school along with rifle shooting, swimming, water polo and painting. After his graduation, his teacher Prof Wright asked him to join him in bacteriological research, which he readily agreed.

1. According to the passage, what was the main problem being encountered by doctors?
    - (1) How to eliminate microbes while protecting body cells
    - (2) How to use known chemical disinfectants
    - (3) How to get fresh carbolic acid in time to treat the patient
    - (4) How to convince patients to get vaccination regularly
    - (5) None of the above
  2. How did Alexander keep himself busy in his spare time during college days?
    - (1) By taking up part time job to get some money
    - (2) Studying the effect of chemicals on body tissues
    - (3) Helping his Professor in his research work
    - (4) Roaming around in search of things
    - (5) Not given in the passage
  3. Which of the following was taught to the doctors at the beginning of twentieth century?
    - (1) Scientists can help doctors in the use of disinfectants
    - (2) The role and importance of antiseptics in medical treatment
    - (3) Pursuing a career in medicine is a difficult job
    - (4) Good microbes help in developing body cells
    - (5) None of the above
  4. Why did Fleming take up the job as a shipping clerk?
    - (1) On the advice of one of his brothers
    - (2) His financial position was not good at that time
    - (3) It was his cherished dream
    - (4) It was a very prospective job with opportunities to go abroad
    - (5) To enjoy himself
  5. Which of the following advices was given by his brother to Alexander?
    - (1) To pursue a career in bacteriological research
    - (2) To continue his school education
    - (3) To take up a career in medicine
    - (4) Not to pursue career in shipping
    - (5) None of the above
  6. Why was it possible for Alexander to continue his studies?
    - (1) The inspiration given by his farmer father
    - (2) His desire to become a scientist at any cost
    - (3) The shipping job gave him enough money
    - (4) He inherited sufficient money to continue his education
    - (5) None of the above
  7. Who amongst the following has not been mentioned in the passage as 'Scientist'?
    - (1) Jenner                      (2) Pasteur                      (3) Wright
    - (4) Koch                      (5) Lister
  8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
    - (1) Alexander's father was a Scottish farmer
    - (2) One of the Alexander's brothers was a doctor
    - (3) Alexander's performance in the medical school was very good
    - (4) Harmful microbes attack and cause diseases to tissues which are injured by chemical disinfectants
    - (5) Both (1) and (2)
- Directions** (Q.Nos. 9–10) *Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in capital letters as used in the passage?*
9. **VALUE**
    - (1) Cost                      (2) Price                      (3) Importance
    - (4) Respect                      (5) Need
  10. **ASKED**
    - (1) Directed                      (2) Ordered                      (3) Longed
    - (4) Consulted                      (5) Suggested

## Answers

1. (1)      2. (5)      3. (2)      4. (2)      5. (3)      6. (4)      7. (3)      8. (4)      9. (3)      10. (5)

### Passage 6

The Chinese have a way of giving a name to every new year, like the 'Year of the Dog'. In our country, each year according to the Tamil calender gets a name. 1994 was called Yuva Varsha or the Year of the Youth. That brings us to our mind the Year of the child. That description was given to 1979 by the United Nations (UN) which, too, baptises each year. Last year, it was the Year of the Family; 1995 was the Year of Tolerance.



In 1979, the UN urged every member-country to plan programmes for the welfare of children. In subsequent years, they formulated the rights of the child and held a World Conference of Children. By calling 1994 the Year of the Family, the United Nations stressed the importance of family ties which are safeguarded by affection, regard, and respect for each other among the several members of the family. Bhagawat Gita says : "Every person should be equally disposed towards friends and foes, towards the indifferent and the hateful, towards the righteous and unrighteous." This is Tolerance. The Gita calls such persons, who are tolerant of others, as "leaders whose perfect actions are worth emulating."

When differences of opinion occur, one is often advised to step into the other person's shoes and evaluate the problem from the other person's point of view. One need not even then agree to those views because of personal reasons, but tolerance will help him accept the right of the other to hold a different view.

Mahatma Gandhi would characterise religion as a way to attain 'Self-knowledge' or 'Self-realisation'. He once said : "I look at all religions with equanimity, because they speak the same truth." Among all acts of human behaviour, religious tolerance assumes the greatest importance.

1. How, according to the passage, should differences of opinion be resolved?
  - (1) By sticking firmly to one's own opinion
  - (2) By not agreeing to the view of others
  - (3) By requesting the other person to step in your shoes
  - (4) By judging the issues from the other person's view point
  - (5) None of the above
2. Programmes of children's welfare were planned as a result of the
  - (1) UN's celebration of the year of the family
  - (2) UN's appeal to the member countries
  - (3) sacred teaching of the 'Bhagawat Gita'
  - (4) lessons of tolerance
  - (5) inspiration from China
3. Which of the following can be considered as 'Tolerance' as described in the passage?
  - (1) Affinity for friends and close associates
  - (2) Ability to differentiate between friends and foes
  - (3) Balanced and unbiased attitude towards everybody
  - (4) Ability to differentiate between right and wrong actions
  - (5) None of the above
4. For accepting the right of others to hold a different view point, one needs to have
  - (1) personal reason
  - (2) individual view point
  - (3) ability to evaluate
  - (4) sacred teachings
  - (5) tolerance
5. The Chinese and the United Nations have one thing in common that both of them
  - (1) celebrated Yuva Varsha
  - (2) celebrated Gandhiji's birth anniversary
  - (3) have been working for world peace
  - (4) give some name to each year
  - (5) not given in the passage

## Answers

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

## Passage 7

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered, is not science, but war. Science merely reflects the social forces by which it is surrounded. It is found that when there is peace, science is constructive, when there is war, science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us don't necessarily create war, these make war increasingly more terrible. Until now it has brought us to the doorstep of doom. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science but to stop war. This is a job in which everybody must participate including the scientists. But the bomb of Hiroshima suddenly woke us to the fact that we have very little time. The hour is late and our work has scarcely begun. Now we are face to face with this urgent question : "Can education and tolerance, understanding and creative intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with our own mounting capacity to destroy?" This is the question which we will have to answer one way or the other in this generation. Science must help us in finding the answer, but ultimately the main decision lies within ourselves.

1. According to the author, the real enemy of mankind is not science but war, because
  - (1) science during the war is very destructive
  - (2) science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought
  - (3) the weapons that science invents necessarily lead to war
  - (4) the weapons invented by science do not cause war though they make it more destructive
  - (5) None of the above
2. According to the author, the solution lies in
  - (1) preventing scientists from participating in destructive activities
  - (2) abolishing war
  - (3) stopping scientific activities everywhere
  - (4) stopping science from reflecting social forces
  - (5) abolishing experiments
3. The expression 'bring to the doorstep of doom' means
  - (1) lead us to threshold of a new destiny
  - (2) introduce us to an unpredictable future
  - (3) carry us close to death and destruction
  - (4) take us step by step to ruin
  - (5) destroyed us completely
4. The phrase, 'our work has scarcely begun' implies that our work
  - (1) has only just begun
  - (2) has not yet begun
  - (3) has begun but not yet finished
  - (4) is not likely to begin
  - (5) is about to begin

5. Our mounting capacity to destroy can be kept under control by
- (1) encouraging social forces
  - (2) education for all
  - (3) creativity and intelligence
  - (4) social reformers
  - (5) education, liberal thinking and creativity

## Answers

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

## Passage 8

A research report published by a reputed international organisation states that one-fourth of the women, who die in the world today, are Indian. The report adds that the situation in the country was very grave during the last two decades of this century as the deaths were mostly due to malnutrition and disease. Despite this fact, it is found that the media is indifferent to building public awareness in this regard. From a month-long study of newspapers and periodicals, it was clear that there was no deliberate, systematic or sustained effort to sensitise the public by investigative and factual coverage on the women. It was also found that the meagre coverage, not more than one percent, was related to issues of women-education, liberation etc but not with survival and development. The rural woman hardly figured in the media so says the report.

The expectant mothers are undernourished, anaemic and hence they give birth to children who are handicapped. These children do not receive prenatal care. Even if such children survive, four to six months later they become susceptible to diarrhoea, respiratory or other infections because of insufficient nutrition, incomplete immunisation and improper treatment. The result is that by the time such children reach 3 yr of age, they start showing signs of wasting. They do not grow to their full mental and physical potential.

Unfortunately, the bias against girl babies still continues. In the slum areas in India's metropolitan cities, there still exists a bias against immunisation of baby girls. The report expresses a feeling that a social awareness and not merely laws could provide women with the protection and the facilities they deserve.

1. What, according to the passage, is the root-cause of increasing number of handicapped children?
  - (1) Abundant prenatal care
  - (2) Undernourished and anaemic mothers
  - (3) Lack of awareness among parents
  - (4) Poverty and other social constraints
  - (5) None of the above
2. The report puts the blame on which one/two or more of the following for the sad state of affairs?
  - 1. Expectant mothers
  - 2. Undernourished children
  - 3. Media
  - (1) Only 1                      (2) Only 2
  - (3) Only 3                      (4) 1 and 3
  - (5) All the three
3. Which of the following statements is FALSE in the context of the passage?
  - (1) Women from rural areas get more media coverage than those from urban areas
  - (2) Pregnant mothers, if anaemic and undernourished, cannot generally give birth to healthy babies
  - (3) People in our country still do not treat men and women equally
  - (4) Framing of rules cannot change women's ill status
  - (5) Both (2) and (3)
4. Which of the following can be the best title for the above passage?
  - (1) Media coverage
  - (2) Health is wealth
  - (3) Women's problems and children's health
  - (4) Rules and regulations
  - (5) Life of a woman
5. What does the report mention about the people in the slum areas of the Indian metropolitan cities?
  - (1) They are becoming more and more unbiased
  - (2) They are against immunisation of baby girls in particular
  - (3) They live in sub-human conditions
  - (4) They are susceptible to various diseases
  - (5) None of the above
6. The report believes that the sad condition of women can be changed by
  - (1) making firm rules
  - (2) immunisation programme
  - (3) proper treatment
  - (4) giving them power
  - (5) None of the above
7. The report states that the media did not give adequate coverage to
  - (1) deliberate and sustained efforts of the women
  - (2) issues of women-education and liberation
  - (3) the research report published by a reputed organisation
  - (4) issues of women's survival and development
  - (5) successful women's deeds
8. The children become victims of diarrhoea and other diseases because of
  - 1. want of nourishing food
  - 2. inappropriate cure
  - 3. inadequate preventive measures
  - (1) Only 1
  - (2) Only 2
  - (3) 1 and 2
  - (4) 2 and 3
  - (5) All the three



9. Which of the following has not been covered by the report?

- (1) Women's educational status
- (2) Social biases against women
- (3) Women's condition
- (4) Children's diseases
- (5) Both (1) and (2)

10. The report expects that the media should

- (1) be indifferent to social problems
- (2) be sensitive to only unimportant issues
- (3) be able to give proper treatment to ill children
- (4) conduct research programmes to know the facts
- (5) give its own view

## Answers

1. (2)      2. (3)      3. (1)      4. (3)      5. (2)      6. (5)      7. (4)      8. (5)      9. (2)      10. (4)

## Passage 9

"I am an urban creature, city-born. My childhood felt no touch of the village. When I started to look after our estates, I feared that my duties would be irksome. I was not used to such work and my ignorance lay heavy on my mind. I could not imagine that, tied down to figures and accounts, I might yet remain human and natural.

As I entered into the work, it took hold of me. It is my nature that, whenever I undertake any responsibility, I lose myself in it and try to do my utmost. Setting myself to unravel the complexities of Zamindari work, I earned a reputation for the new methods I evolved : as a matter of fact, neighbouring landlords began to send their men to me to learn my methods.

The old men on my Staff grew alarmed. They used to maintain records in a way that I could never have grasped. Their idea was that I should understand nothing more than what they chose to explain. A change of method would create confusion, so they said. They pointed out that on anything becoming a subject matter of litigation, the court would be doubtful about the new way the records were kept. I persisted through changing the thing from top to bottom and the result proved to be satisfactory.

The tenants often came to see me at any time. Sometimes I had to spend the whole day listening to their representations and meal times would slip by. I did all this work with enthusiasm and joy. I had lived in seclusion since boyhood and here was my first experience of the village. I was filled with the pleasure of blazing news trails.

I was anxious to see village life in the minutest detail. My duties took me from village to village, thus giving me a chance to see all aspects of village life and to satisfy my eager curiosity about the daily tasks of village-folk and the varied cycle of their work. Slowly, the poverty and misery of the people grew vivid before my eyes and made me restless and began to wish that I could do something for them. I was struck with shame that I was Zamindar, impelled by the money motive absorbed in revenue returns. With that realisation, I awoke to the task of trying to stir the minds of the people, so that they could shoulder their own responsibilities."

1. The author was possessed by the work when he started doing it because

- (1) he used to concentrate on any work that he undertook
- (2) he was not confident of getting support from others
- (3) the work was very much interesting and absorbing
- (4) the old men on the staff very much desired him to do so
- (5) None of the above

2. Which of the following statements is/are definitely TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (i) The author's new accounting method proved to be satisfactory
- (ii) The courts expressed doubt about the new method
- (iii) The change in method created confusion among all
- (1) Only (i)      (2) Only (ii)
- (3) Only (iii)      (4) (ii) and (iii)
- (5) All the three

3. Which of the following statements is/are FALSE in the context of the passage?

- (i) The author felt irritated when he had to skip meals for listening to the complaints of the villagers.
- (ii) The author had spent his boyhood in village among the villagers and poor people.

(iii) The author was happy when he had escaped from the clutches of the nagging villagers.

- (1) Only (i)      (2) Only (ii)      (3) Only (iii)
- (4) (i) and (ii)      (5) (ii) and (iii)

4. How did the author's contribution to Zamindari work get recognition from others?

- (1) His staff members grew alarmed and were reluctant to change
- (2) The neighbouring Zamindars sent their men to impart training to the author
- (3) The neighbouring Zamindars sent their men to the author to know his new methods
- (4) His changed method created confusion among others
- (5) None of the above

5. Which of the following aspects of the villagers made the author 'restless' ?

- (1) Curiosity
- (2) Miserliness
- (3) Idleness
- (4) Carelessness
- (5) None of the above

## Answers

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