

# ONLINE COACHING [ DAY 83 ] 28-06-2019

## READING COMPREHENSION



NAME OF THE CANDIDATE : \*

M4

PLACE \*

PATHANAMTHITTA

Untitled Section

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READING COMPREHENSION



<https://youtu.be/fz0zl2ANEKY>

READING COMPREHENSION...



READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY 

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

The Indian Premier League (IPL) is a professional Twenty20 cricket league in India contested during April and May of every year by 8 teams representing 8 cities of India. The league was founded by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in 2008, and is regarded as the brainchild of Lalit Modi, the founder and former commissioner of the league. IPL has an exclusive window in ICC Future Tours Programme. The IPL is the most-attended cricket league in the world and in 2014 ranked sixth by average attendance among all sports leagues. In 2010, the IPL became the first sporting event in the world to be broadcast live on YouTube. The brand value of IPL in 2018 was US\$6.3 billion, according to Duff & Phelps. According to BCCI, the 2015 IPL season contributed ₹11.5 billion (US\$182 million) to the GDP of the Indian economy. There have been eleven seasons of the IPL tournament. The current IPL title holders are the Chennai Super Kings, who won the 2018 season.

READ THE ABOVE PASSAGE AND ANSWER CAREFULLY[1-5]

1. Indian Premier League is considered whose brainchild? \*

1 point

- Lalit Modi
- Nirav Modi
- Vinnet Jain
- Mukesh Ambani

2. How many seasons have been played of IPL till 2018? \*

1 point

- 10
- 12
- 11
- 9

3. What is the antonym of the word "professional" w.r.t its usage in the passage? \*

1 point

- Competent
- Amateur
- Master
- Polished

4. In which year IPL became the first sporting event to be broadcast live on an online platform? \*

1 point

- 2011
- 2010
- 2008
- 2012

5. According to Duff & Phelps, the brand value of IPL in 2018 was \*

1 point

- 11.5 billion
- US 182 million
- 6.3 billion
- US 6.3 billion

The 543 elected MPs will be elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The President of India nominates an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community if he believes the community is under-represented. Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India. Some people convicted of electoral or other offences are barred from voting. Earlier there were speculations that the Modi Government might advance the 2019 general election to counter the anti-incumbency factor, however learning from its past blunder of preponing election made by the Vajpayee Government it decided to go into election as per the normal schedule which was announced by Election Commission of India (ECI) on 10 March 2019, after which Model Code of Conduct was applied with immediate effect.

READ THE ABOVE PASSAGE AND ANSWER CAREFULLY [6-10]

6. Which word or phrase means “disapproval of current political officeholders” in the passage \*

1 point

- First - past - the - post
- Blunder
- Anti- incumbency
- Model Code Of Conduct

7. Since when was the Model Code of Conduct applied with immediate effect? \*

1 point

- 23rd May 2018
- 10th March 2019
- 10th March 2018
- 11th March 2019

8. When does the President of India nominate an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community? \* 1 point

- When there are less than 543 elected MPs
- When the Anglo-Indian community fails to send a representative
- When the president believes that the Anglo-Indian community is over-represented
- When the president believes that the Anglo-Indian community is under-represented

9. What are the mandatory requirements to vote in India? \* 1 point

- Must be an Indian citizen
- Must be 18 or older
- Must have a valid criminal record
- all of these

10. What is the apt meaning of "speculations" as per the passage? \* 1 point

- Conjectures
- Assumptions
- Either (a) or (b)
- Both (a) and (b)

Nature writing is nonfiction or fiction prose or poetry about the natural environment. Nature writing encompasses a wide variety of works, ranging from those that place primary emphasis on natural history facts (such as field guides) to those in which philosophical interpretation predominate. It includes natural history essays, poetry, essays of solitude or escape, as well as travel and adventure writing. Nature writing often draws heavily on scientific information and facts about the natural world; at the same time, it is frequently written in the first person and incorporates personal observations of and philosophical reflections upon nature. Modern nature writing traces its roots to the works of natural history that were popular in the second half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th. An important early figure was the "parson-naturalist" Gilbert White (1720 – 1793), a pioneering English naturalist and ornithologist. He is best known for his *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne* (1789).

READ THE ABOVE PASSAGE AND ANSWER CAREFULLY [11-15]

11. Nature writing emphasizes on [i.] Historical facts about the nature. [ ii. ] Philosophical interpretations of the nature. [ iii.] Scientific information and facts. Choose the most appropriate \*

1 point

- NONE OF THESE
- Only (i) and (ii)
- ALL THE ABOVE
- ONLY( 1)

12. Based on the passage what is period to which the modern nature writing can be traced to \*

1 point

- 1850 till 1999
- 1850 to 1899
- 1750 till 1899
- 1750 till 1900

13. Which statement summarizes the above passage \*

1 point

- The passage talks about the life and lessons of Gilbert White, a profound naturalist and ornithologist.
- The passage talks about how the nature writing is missing in the modern era and needs to be revived.
- The passage talks about from where the writers draw inspiration for nature writing, and how its importance is diminishing in the modern era.
- The passage talks about what nature writing is, the different types of nature writing, its style, and about the roots and pioneer of modern nature writing

14. Which word aptly describes the word “reflections” as used in the passage \*

1 point

- Opinion
- Reproduction
- Images
- None of the above

15. According to the passage, what kind of works are written as part of nature writing? [i]. Natural history essays and essays of solitude or escape [ii].Poetry [iii] Travel and adventure writing \*

1 point

- Only (i)
- Only (i) and (ii)
- Only (ii) and (iii)
- ALL THE ABOVE



Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia. Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model. Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important. During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular

perennialism developed. During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

READ THE ABOVE PASSAGE AND ANSWER CAREFULLY [16-20]

16. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle? \* 1 point

- Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- There was no difference
- Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

17. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field? \* 1 point

- It is not practically applicable
- Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- It is irrelevant for education
- None of the above

18. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage? \* 1 point

- It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

19. Plato's beliefs about education democratic? \* 1 point

- He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- Yes
- He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- He believed that all pupils are not talented

20. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts? \* 1 point

- Facts are not important
- Facts do not lead to holistic education
- Facts change with the changing times
- Facts are frozen in time

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a Professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics. Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

READ THE ABOVE PASSAGE AND ANSWER CAREFULLY [21-25]

21. Marie had a bright mind and a ----- personality. \*

1 point

- STRONG
- LIGHT HEARTED
- HUMEROUS
- STRANGE

22. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt \*

1 point

- HOPELESS
- ANNOYED
- DEPRESS
- WORRIED

23. Marie ----- by leaving Poland and travelling to France to enter the Sorbonne. \*

1 point

- Challenged authority
- Showed intelligence
- Behaved
- Was distressed

24. \_\_\_\_ she remembered their joy together. \*

1 point

- Dejectedly
- Worried
- Tearfully
- Happily

25. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never \_\_\_\_.\*

1 point

- Troubled
- Worried
- Sorrowful
- Disappointed

THANK YOU ! 

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