

Passage

Part - 2

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~~Books की Reading~~

↳ story → आसान

Vocab

अर्थ

write Down

Revision

Passage

અધ્યવિશ્વાસ

As science progresses, superstitions ought to grow less.
On the whole, that is true. However, it is surprising how
superstitions linger on. If we are tempted to look down
on savage tribes for holding such ideas, we should
remember that even today, among most civilised
nations, a great many equally stupid superstitions exist
and are believed in by a great many people.

Some people will not sit down thirteen at a table; or will
not like to start anything important on a Friday; or

refuse to walk under a ladder. Many people buy charms and talismans because they think they will bring them luck. Even in civilised nations today, many laws are made on the basis of principles which are just as much unproved. For instance, it is often held as a principle that white people are by nature superior to people of other colours. The ancient Greeks believed that they were superior to the people of Northern and Western Europe. The only way to see if there is any thing in such a principle is to make scientific studies of a number of white and

black and brown people under different conditions of life and find out just what they can and cannot achieve. It is however, true that the increase of scientific knowledge does reduce superstition and also baseless guessing and useless arguments and practices. Civilised people do not argue and get angry about what is water composed of. The composition of water is known and there is no argument about it.

1. We should not despise the savage tribes because

- ~~(1) they do not believe in science.~~
- ~~(2) they indulge in useless arguments.~~
- ~~(3) they have stopped being superstitious.~~
- (4) we are no less superstitious than they are.

Civilized Nation



tribe
↓

2. Which of the following has a scientific basis for it?

(1) We should not walk under a ladder.

(2) Number thirteen is inauspicious. → अशुभ

(3) Talismans and charms always bring luck.

(4) Fridays are as good as other days.



3. Who believe in superstitions?

(1) All civilised nations.

(2) Only some civilised nations.

(3) Only some tribals.

~~(4)~~ All tribals and some civilised nations.

4. Study the following statements.

X A. Ancient Greeks were superior to other European nations.

B. Science helps us fight with superstitions.

Codes

(1) A is True and B is False

✓ (2) A is False and B is True

(3) Both A and B are True

(4) Both A and B are False

5. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

On the whole that is true

(1) Determiner

~~(2) Pronoun~~

(3) Conjunction

(4) Preposition

~~Demonstrative
Pronoun~~

This, That
These, Those + Helping Verb

adj
This That
These, Those + Noun

6. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence.

It is often held that as a principle.

(1) Pronoun

~~(2) Adverb~~

(3) Adjective

(4) Preposition

① વસ્તુ, અસ્તિ, સ્થાન
Noun.

II શબ્દ → Noun
adjective

III ખંદિ કેડે શબ્દ → Verb
adverb

7. Fill in the blank in the following sentence.

..... is opposite in meaning to the word,

'superior'.

(1) Higher

(2) Prior

~~(3) Inferior~~

(4) Lower

गोष्ठ

अंधा

पहले का

उच्छ

↓ नीचा

Theme

8. The statement which best sums up the passage is

(1) superstitions disappear with the advancement of science.

(2) Irrational beliefs decline with the advancement of science.

(3) civilised nations are no less superstitious than the savage tribes.

(4) we are very different from the savage nations in our beliefs.

Passage

numerous

Regular physical activity provides ~~nutmerous~~ health benefits-from leaner bodies and lower blood pressure to improved mental health and cognitive functioning.

As the school physical education programme promotes physical activity and can teach skills, as well as, form or change behaviour, it holds an important key to influencing health and well-being across the life span. To improve the fitness of students, we need to rethink the design and delivery of school-based physical education programme.

Adults in the United States think that information about health was more important for students to learn than content in language, Arts, Mathematics, Science, History or any other subject. Despite this high ranking, most schools devote minimal curriculum time to teaching students how to lead healthy lives.

Our first step might be to consider ways to increase curriculum time devoted to physical education. In addition, schools need to thoughtfully analyse the design and delivery of school physical education programme to ensure that they are engaging, developmentally appropriate, inclusive and instructionally powerful life skills.

9. According to this passage, regular physical activity is needed to

(1) control one's blood pressure

(2) lose one's weight

(3) improve one's cognitive skills

(4) improve one's physical as well as mental health

10. In order to tone up the physical education programme

(1) it should be made compulsory at school

(2) as assessment of the existing programme should be made

(3) a committee should be set up in every school

(4) it should be re-oriented and implemented

11. According the Americans, health education is more important than teaching

(1) social sciences

(2) liberal arts

~~(3) any subject~~

(4) hatural sciences

12. The author wants the re-oriented physical education programme to be

(1) increased minimum curriculum time

(2) very comprehensive

(3) relevant to the modern society

(4) thoughtful

13. In order to improve the physical education programme, we should first of all

(1) allot more time to the teaching and learning of physical activity

(2) decide on the number of activities to be taught

(3) employ qualified instructors

(4) or decrease the teaching load of instructors

14. Find out the correct statement.

(1) School based physical education programmes need to be re-designed to improve the fitness of students.

(2) Content in language and arts is more important than health issues.

(3) Regular physical activity has nothing to do with our blood pressure.

(4) There will be no advantage in increase periods for physical education in schools.

15. The antonym of 'numerous' will be

(1) rare

(2) various

~~(3) few~~

(4) uniform

→ संख्या में अधिक

→ surplus

sufficient

अल्प / कम

→ meagre