N.A.S Based Reading Comprehensions

CLASS X

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Papaya is a healthy fruit with a list of properties that is long and exhaustive. You can munch on it as a salad, have it cooked or boiled or just drink it up as milkshake or juices. Papaya has many virtues that can contribute to our good health. The most important of these virtues is the protein-digesting enzyme it has. The enzyme is similar to pepsin in its digestive action and is said to be so powerful that it can digest 200 times its own weight in protein. It assists the body in assimilating the maximum nutritional value from food to provide energy and bodybuilding materials. Papain in raw papaya makes up for the deficiency of gastric juice and fights excess of unhealthy mucus in the stomach and intestinal irritation. The ripe fruit, if eaten regularly corrects habitual constipation, bleeding piles and chronic diarrhea. The juice of the papaya seeds also assists in the above-mentioned ailments. Papaya juice, used as a cosmetic, removes freckles or brown spots due to exposure to sunlight and makes the skin smooth and delicate. A paste of papaya seeds is applied in skin diseases like those caused by ringworm.

The black seeds of the papaya are highly beneficial in the treatment of cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcoholism, malnutrition, etc. A tablespoonful of its juice, combined with a hint of fresh lime juice, should be consumed once or twice daily for a month. The fresh juice of raw papaya mixed with honey can be applied over inflamed tonsils, for diphtheria and other throat disorders. It dissolves the membrane and prevents infection from spreading.

Q 1. What does the protein-digesting enzyme in papaya do to the body?

(a) It helps in improving blood circulation.

(b) It assists the body in assimilating the maximum nutrition from food.

(c) It helps in increasing the resistance power of the body.

(d) It helps in slowing down the process of digestion.

Q 2. What helps in removing the deficiency of gastric juice?

(a) ripe papaya

(b) juice of papaya seeds

(c) papain in raw papaya

(d) none of the above

Q 3. The cosmetic value of papaya is that:

(a) it treats inflamed tonsils

(b) it makes the skin smooth and delicate

(c) it treats cirrhosis of the liver

(d) it is helpful in treating chronic Diarrhea

Q 4. Inflamed tonsils can be cured by:

(a) consuming a tablespoonful of papaya juice with a hint of fresh

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lime juice daily for a month

(b) by applying a paste of papaya seeds on the tonsils

(c) chewing black seeds of papaya

(d) applying fresh juice of raw papaya mixed with honey

Q 5. The word in the passage meaning the same as soft is:

(a)chronic

(b)smooth

(c)delicate

(d)cosmetic

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Festivals are an expressive way to celebrate glorious heritage, culture and traditions. They are meant to rejoice special moments and emotions in our lives with our loved ones. They play an important role to add structure to our social lives. People around the world love celebrating these festivals. In Mexico, people celebrate Radishes, a small "Red Vegetable Festival". Farmers carve radishes into various shapes and make art with it. The festival lasts only a few hours and farmers make a lot of money. Moreover they have a great time. The other festival in New Mexico is the "Balloon Festival". People make all kinds of balloons, filled with hot air. The hot air balloons at the Balloon Festival are of different shapes and sizes. People pay to ride in these balloons. Thousands of people come to watch them, float them in the air. They have picnics while they watch. People also buy T-shirts and other things to remain in the festival. "The Las Fallas Festival" is held in Spain. It is a traditional festival. People create puppets to poke fun at others. They often make puppets of famous actors and figure the puppets more than 20 feet tall. They seem very big and have different colours. Las Fallas is a very noisy festival!

1. Festivals are the means to express the celebration of.....
   a) inheritance, culture and tradition
   b) love, commitment and trust
   c) glorious relations, traditions and culture
   d) moments, emotions, values

2. How do we rejoice in our lives?
   a) by playing with emotions
   b) by celebrating festivals
   c) by enjoying social lives
   d) by sharing our culture

3. How do farmers make money at 'Red Vegetable Festival'?
   a) by selling beauty products
   b) by carving fruits into shapes
   c) by carving radishes into shapes and making art
   d) by performing plays

4. How do Spanish people enjoy the festival?
   a) they create puppets to poke fun at others
   b) they take ride in the hot air balloon
   c) they do art on radishes and earn money
   d) they create paintings to poke fun at others

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5. What is the 'suitable title' of the passage?
   a) festive season
   b) important rituals
   c) celebration by farmers
   d) festivals in various cultures

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

This is a great lesson for all of us to learn, that in all matters the two extremes are alike. The extreme positive and the extreme negative are always similar. When the vibrations of light are too slow we do not see them, nor do we see them when they are too rapid. So with sound; when very low in pitch we do not hear it, when very high we do not hear it either. Of like nature is the difference between resistance and non-resistance. One man does not resist because he is weak, lazy and cannot; because he will not; the other man knows that he can strike an irresistible blow if he likes; yet he not only does not strike, but blesses his enemies. The one who from weakness resists not commits a sin, and as such cannot receive any benefit from the non-resistance, while the other would commit a sin by offering resistance. —Swami Vivekananda.

Q1: "... in all matters two extremes are alike", means:
(a) Powerful men always gain success
(b) All human beings are of same characters
(c) Boys and girls are equally talented
(d) The extreme positive and the extreme negative are alike

Q2: When the sound is in low pitch:
(a) we fail to hear it
(b) we can hear it easily
(c) it pleases us
(d) we feel dizzy

Q3: Too rapid vibrations of light:
(a) can be easily seen
(b) cannot be seen
(c) should be enjoyed
(d) both (b) and (c) are correct

Q4: The passage contains a thought of a leading yoga guru. His name is ___.
(a)Swami Narayan
(b)Swami Yogeshwar
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Swami Dev

Q5: The word 'irresistible' means :
(a) tied so closely that it cannot be separated

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(b) so strong that it cannot be stopped
(c) that cannot be changed back
(d) so valuable that it cannot be replaced

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird? Hummingbirds make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings very fast. They beat their wings up to 80 times a second. All that flapping makes a lot of noise. That's why we call them hummingbirds. Hummingbirds fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air. They are the only birds that fly backward too. Hummingbirds need lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means that they need to eat a lot of food. Their favourite food is nectar, a sweet liquid found inside some flowers. They drink nectar in large quantities daily. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar to live. Hummingbirds use their tongues for eating, not their long beaks. Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads and bills when they feed. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Hummingbirds spread pollen from one flower to the other. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds mean more flowers. More flowers mean more food for hummingbirds. Isn't it nice how that works out?

Q1. Why are the humming birds called 'hummingbirds'?
a) They are very light.
b) They sing when they fly.
c) Their wings make a humming sound.
d) They move very fast.

Q2. What is the specialty of humming birds?
a) They can move their wings very fast.
b) They can fly backward.
c) They have a lot of energy.
d) All of the above.

Q3. Where do the hummingbirds find their food?
a) on the surface of the flowers
b) they eat pollen
c) inside the flowers
d) from the seeds

Q4. What is the function of pollen?
a) It works as fertilizer.
b) It helps flowers to make more seeds.
c) It helps flowers to make more petals.
d) It makes hummingbirds healthy.

Q5. What is the synonym of the nectar?
a) water
b) poison
c) honey
d) all the above.

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Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your own. There lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them and you will get a reputation for good fellowship,charming wit and brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interests.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid as what subject to select for good conversation. lf you don't want to set down a wet blanket or bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, not in yours; sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor; but he gets paid for it.

1. The basic need of a good conversation is:
   (i) clarity in speech
   (ii) clarity in thought
   (iii) a subject that interests both speaker and listener
   (iv) a subject of speaker's interest

2. The most important thing in a good conversation is:
   (i) to talk about your hobbies
   (ii) to talk about the other fellow's hobby
   (iii) to talk about current affairs
   (iv) to talk about weather
3. What should be avoided in good conversation?
   (i) unpleasant topics
   (ii) the talk about others
   (iii) praise of the listener
   (iv) the interests and problems of others
4. The appropriate title for the passage is:
   (i) Art of Characterisation
   (ii) Art in Good Conversation
   (iii) Art of Good Conversation
   (iv) Art as a Good Conversation
5. Choose the synonyms of illness, demise and genius:
   (i) sickness,death,brilliant
   (ii) interest,death,doctor
   (iii) sickness,fever,best
   (iv) general, bore, unpleasant

Patriotism is an old concept, as old perhaps as the earliest of human civilizations.But all through the history of mankind, it has been narrowly understood. Today people have begun to realise that patriotism is an essential part of human instinct. Patriotism has its negative sides particularly when it exceeds its proper bounds. People who think their

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own country to be the best and are blind to its weaknesses are not patriots at all.

We are the members of a large human family and so cannot neglect our duties and responsibilities towards it. Our love for the country should be conditioned by respect for the whole community. Narrow prejudice can do nothing except to bring misfortune. In trying to overlook others' interest in the modern world, we harm our own. Patriotism should be tempered with reason so that it may not be an evil.

Q1. Today what is the belief of people regarding patriotism?

(a) it is narrowly understood
(b) it is not needed
(c) it is a part of human instinct
(d) none of the above

Q2. Which type of the people can be categorised as patriots?

(a) those who think others' country greater than their own
(b) those who think their own country to be the best inspite of its weaknesses
(c) those who keep a neutral attitude towards their country
(d) those whose love for the country is conditioned by respect for the entire community

Q3. Narrow prejudices always bring

(a) misfortune
(b) good opportunity
(c) good luck
(d) huge amount of money

Q4. Patriotism is an evil when it is

(a) tempered with reason
(b) not tempered with reason
(c) beyond narrow feelings
(d) none of the above

Q5. The word in the passage means opposite to positive

(a) proper
(b) narrow
(c) negative
(d) reason

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The real unity of India lies in its immense diversity not merely in the diversity of language, region or religion, but in the plurality of its society in which all sections of the people have a role to play in preserving its integrity and ensuring its welfare. Language should not be a barrier but a bridge in providing better understanding and communication between different regions. A spirit of tolerance and a sense of adjustment are the greatest assets of any developing society which can progress only by holding together all sections of its people. The energies of the nation can be harnessed by steering clear of divisive politics and focusing its attention on more positive pursuits for larger good of its people.

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1. Language should not hinder but helps in _____ .
a) Progress b) Development
c) Betterment d) Understanding and Communication

2. Which of the following is NOT an asset of a developing country?
a) tolerance b) divisive politics
c) sense of adjustment d) integrity

3. Sense of Accommodation means:
a) Sense of adjustment b) Providing houses
c) Giving accommodation d) Accommodate all

4. A spirit of tolerance can:
a) give assets b) hold people together
c) make us politically poor d) develop society

5. 'Divisive Politics' means:
a) Useless politics b) Penetrating politics
c) Division of politics d) Politics that divides

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Our ancestors preferred to live in joint families. But nowadays, culture is changing and due to their works/jobs/sources people are preferring nuclear families. Each type of family has its boon or bane. In joint family nurturing of children is easy, because normally grandparents nurture and carry children with themselves. In nuclear families nurturing/bringing up of children is a big issue. Almost all parents do jobs in institution/agencies etc. that's why they do not have enough time. It creates problem in bringing up of children. Along with this major problem, it is also the biggest cause behind other problems. Without family members around, a child spends majority of the time outside the house. He develops bad habits in him such as overnight parties; excessive extravagance, splurging pocket money; no time for studies and family etc. These are the common problems of all nuclear families. So, good environment and good family are the basic needs of growing children. It develops good habits and good manners in children.

1. Which type of family is discussed in the paragraph?

a. Joint family

b. Nuclear family

c. Family in general

d. Both joint and nuclear families

2. What do you understand by the idiom ' a boon or a bane'?

a. Both good and bad

b. Something that is neither good nor bad

c. Something that is either good or bad

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d. Something that is better than nothing

3.In contemporary time which type of family is preferred by people?

a. Joint family

b. Childless family

c. Extended family

d. Nuclear family

4. In what kind of activities do the children of nuclear families indulge themselves?

a. extravagance

b. splurging pocket money

c. overnight parties

d. all of these

5. What is the meaning of the word 'nurture'?

a. upbringing

b. qualities

c. environment

d. grandparents

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Like everything else in this world, man must also die. A brave man knows this thing. He knows that the time of death is fixed and inevitable. He knows that it is an essential progression of Life. Therefore, he goes about life fearlessly. But, cowards live in constant fear. The element of fear puts them near death's door many a time in life. They suffer disgrace in life. They suffer a moral and mental death whenever they do some disgraceful act.

Take the case of a man who does some unpatriotic act for fear of torture and death. He may live on physically but he loses all respect and honour in society. He falls in the eyes of the people. He suffers a living death. He dies morally and spiritually before physical death comes to him. He fails to achieve anything in life. On the other hand, the braves taste death only once. They know that 'Death must come when it comes'.

1. What do the brave men know?
   (a) that death is unavoidable
   (b) that death can be avoided
   (c) that death should be feared
   (d) none of the above

2. Death should be seen as a _____ phenomenon.
   (a) false
   (b) natural
   (c) unnatural
   (d) disgraceful

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3. How do you overcome the fear of death?
   (a) by embracing disgraceful life
   (b) by torturing ourselves
   (c) by realising that death cannot be stopped
   (d) by doing unpatriotic acts

4. What happens to the people who act cowardly during tense situations?
   (a) they lose strength of character
   (b) they gain money
   (c) they get fame
   (d) none of the above

5. According to the passage, which of the following is the worst?
   (a) natural death
   (b) unnatural death
   (c) death caused by disease
   (d) moral death

Read the following Timetable and answer the questions that follow:

Activities to be organized on Children's Day

Sr. No.	Activity	For Classes	Participants	Venue	Time
1.	Singing Competition	6 - 8	For Girls Only	Auditorium	8:30 to 9:30 AM
2.	Paper Reading Competition	6 - 8	For both Boys & Girls	Hall	10:00 AM to 11:00 AM
3.	Poster Making Competition	9 - 10	For both Boys & Girls	Classroom	8:30 AM to 10:00 AM
4.	Sports (Cricket Game)	9 - 10	For Boys only	In the Playground	10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
5.	Sports (Kho-Kho)	9 - 10	For Girls only	In the Second Playground	10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
Note: The winners will be felicitated in the School Auditorium at 1:00 PM. Mr. Rajinder, Ex-Army Official will be the Chief Guest.					

1. Which activity does not invite participation of girls?

a) Kho-Kho
b) Cricket
c) Singing
d) Poster Making

2. How much time is given for outdoor activities?

a) One hour
b) Two hours
c) Three hours
d) four hours

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