



ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DHRANGADHRA.

Academic Session : 2020-21

Class – X

English Worksheet

SECTION A : READING

Q1 Read the following passage and answer the questions by writing the option you consider most appropriate. (8)

Ayurveda or the science of life, is an ancient system of Indian medicine that is 4,000 years old. According to Ayurveda, health depends on the normal balance of three elements of the body – vata [air], pitta [bile], and kapha [phlegm].

Information about the system with proof is contained in two important medical treatises in Sanskrit language – the Charaka Samhita and the Sushruta Samhita, considered as belonging to the physician Charaka, and Sushruta, who was a surgeon. These are compilations of up-to-date medical knowledge made in the 1st century A. D. and later in the 7th century A. D. Another work, widely followed in recent times is Vagbhata's 'Ashtangahridayam'.

Sushruta identified as many as 1,200 diseases, including tuberculosis and smallpox.

Ayurvedic treatment is largely dietetic [food prescribed] and medicinal. All drugs used are obtained from indigenous plants. Charaka lists 500 medicinal plants, and Sushruta mentions 760. In olden days the physicians used to collect the plants and prepare the drugs themselves. Many of these have finally appeared in Western pharmacopoeias [books describing drugs].

Ancient Ayurveda included advanced surgical practices. Details of instruments for different operations are given in the classical texts.

Even plastic surgery was done, particularly for the restoration of amputated [cut off] nose by transplanting tissue from the cheek. Modern surgeons have adopted this technique.

Sushruta describes 20 sharp and 101 blunt surgical instruments including knives of various patterns.

During the British rule, large sections of the population, especially in the rural areas, continued to rely on Ayurveda – Indian system of medicine. But Allopathy [Western system of medicine] was officially encouraged by the British. Since independence, however, Ayurveda integrated courses set up combining the study of ancient remedies and modern medicine. Many research institutions are now documenting ancient health practices and herbal remedies.

1. What is Ayurveda?
2. How are the Ayurvedic drugs obtained?
3. How do we get the details of Ayurvedic surgical instruments?
4. Which Ayurvedic technique has been adopted by modern surgeons?
5. According to Ayurveda health depends on _____
6. The information of Ayurvedic system is contained in _____
7. In the past physicians _____
8. During the British time Ayurveda had a setback but after independence _____

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Q.2

Many animals are able to communicate with each other very well-but none of them can talk as we do. That is, no animals use words.

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Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand. Smells, movements, and sounds are used for communication by animals, through which they express joy or anger or fear.

Human speech is a very complicated process, which no animal can perform. One reason is that in a very special way we use a whole series of organs to produce the sounds we want to make when we utter words. The way our vocal cords are made to vibrate, the way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue, and palate are moved – just to make vowel and consonant sounds, is something animals can't do. They cannot produce a whole series of words to make a sentence. And there is another, perhaps more important reason why animals can't talk. Words are only labels for objects, actions, feelings, expressions and ideas. For example, the word 'bird' is a label for a living, flying object. Other words describe its colour, shape, flying and singing. Still other words would be used to tell what the speaker thinks or feels about the bird or its actions.

For human beings, therefore, the use of words means the use of labels or symbols, and then organizing them in a certain way to communicate something. This requires a degree of intelligence and logical thinking that no animals have. So, they can't talk the way people do.

Answer the following questions.

1. While human beings use words to communicate, birds and animals are different since they are _____ for communication.
2. Though birds and animals cannot communicate like human beings, they are capable of _____.
3. The complicated process of human speech requires a very special way of using _____.
4. Using words for communication requires intelligence and _____.
5. Pick out a word from the third paragraph that means 'to move from side to side very quickly and with small movements'.

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Q3 The death of Dr Christian Barnard, the famous transplant surgeon, has occurred at a time when many of his modern counterparts are facing difficulties. Many of the early problems, such as tissue rejection, have, to a great extent, now been solved, thanks to the introduction of new drugs. However, there remains a major problem. The people in need of transplant surgery far outnumber the available organs. The shortage of organ donors has caused several doctors to call for urgent improvements to be made to the system by which organs are donated. Many countries, such as Britain, have huge waiting lists of people whose lives could be saved by being given a kidney, lung, heart, or liver transplant. Sadly, many of them die before they reach the top of those lists.

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Under the Present British scheme, people are asked to carry donor cards, and/or put their names on the national donor register. Thus, if they lose their lives suddenly, for example, in a traffic accident, they have given permission in advance of their deaths for their organs to be used. If they have not done so, surgeons are faced with the task of asking the distraught next-of-kin for permission to use the organs of the deceased. Of course, often the relatives are too upset even to think of such a thing until it is too late. Organ transplants have to take place quite soon after the death of the donor.

Dying and donating organs is not something most of us like to think about, and only about 14% of people have registered. Now, it has been suggested that, instead of the present register, there should be a register of people who wish to opt out of having their organs removed for transplant surgery.

Increasing the number of donors is made more difficult because it is such an emotive issue. Just recently, an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association showed that half of the families in the United States refused, when asked for permission to use the organs of their loved ones.

Choose the correct alternative.

- 1) Contemporary doctors face difficulties in transplant surgery because
 - a) tissue rejection has not been solved

- b) expert doctors like Christian Barnard are not at hand to give advice
 - c) people needing transplant outnumber donors
 - d) introduction of new drugs has led to harmful side effects.
- 2) Patients often meet an unfortunate end because of.....
- a) shortage of donors
 - b) tissue mis-match
 - c) lack of good doctors
 - d) lack of funds
- 3) Carrying donor cards is helpful in.....
- a) asking people to donate organs
 - b) preventing accidental deaths
 - c) locating relatives of donors
 - d) locating donors quickly after death
- 4) Many do not want to donate organs because.....
- a) they are selfish
 - b) they cannot reach the hospital in time
 - c) they are ignorant
 - d) of emotional reasons.
- 5) The word 'distracted' in the third paragraph means.....
- a) upset
 - b) angry
 - c) selfish
 - d) happy

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow

Q4

Scientists who study the rocks, minerals, landforms, and the history of the earth can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago. These scientists are called geologists. One way that they are able to do this is by the study of fossils. Fossils may be the actual remains of plants or animals, impressions of them in rock, or the tracks of animals as they walked or crawled. Most fossils are formed in the waters covering the continental shelves, in warm, shallow, inland seas, and in large swamps that covered large parts of the land in post geologic time. When the animals of these waters die, their remains are deposited on the floor of the water body where the fleshy part of the animal decays. The skeletal portion of the body is partially replaced by minerals and other sediments. If this takes place in just the right manner, the fossil is formed. Since rock sediments are involved in the formation of fossils, it is not surprising that one finds many fossils in sedimentary rock layers. Plant fossils are found in the areas that were once swamps. There are four principal kinds of fossils: original remains, replaced remains, moulds and casts, and impressions.

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- 1) Why are many fossils found in sedimentary rock layers?
- 2) Who can tell what kind of plants and animals lived on the earth a long time ago?
- 3) Why are most fossils formed in the continental shelves?
- 4) The word in the passage that means 'marshes' is - '
 - a. sediments, b. geologists, c. moulds, d. swamps

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Q5

Rabindranath Tagore, fondly called 'Gurudev', is one of the great sons of India. He was a genius in many ways. A lover of nature, Tagore wrote not only poetry, but plays, dance-dramas, stories, novels and numerous songs as well. Besides, he was a great educationist. It is difficult to find another equally versatile and gifted genius in history.

Rabindranath was born on 6th May 1861 in the rambling old mansion of the Tagore family at Jorasanko, Kolkata. Being the 14th child of his parents, young Rabindra grew up under the care of the

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family's servants.

From the very beginning, young Rabindra would not conform to the teaching of a conventional school or to learning at home under the care of tutors. Schools were like prisons to him where, as he said, "We had to sit inert, like dead specimens of some museum, while lessons were pelted at us like hailstones on flowers."

The first nursery rhyme, a common jingle in Bengali which he had learnt, revealed to him the magic of poetry. He wrote his first verse when he was only seven. What he wrote was so beautiful that well-known writers of the day were full of admiration for him. One of them, the doyen of Bengali literature, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, once took off a garland from his neck and put it on young Rabindra, saying that it was more fitting to garland the 'rising sun.'

Having suffered from bad teaching in his childhood, Tagore thought of starting a small experimental school, modeled on the ancient ideals of the Gurukul.

- 1) Choose the correct alternative
- a) Rabindranath Tagore was fondly called as _____
 - i) great son of India
 - ii) rising sun
 - iii) Gurudev
- 2) Why did Bankim Chandra Chatterji call young Ravindranath the 'rising sun'?
- 3) How was young Rabindranath introduced to the magic of poetry?
- 4) What did Rabindranath not like about the method of teaching in education?
- 5) Give the synonym of 'SECTION A [READING]

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Q6 The flowers of the mahua tree can be eaten, raw or cooked, and are an important item of the food of the Gonds and other tribes in central and western India, particularly in time of drought when rice is scarce*.

The mahua tree bursts into full bloom at the very beginning of the hot weather. As it is the slack* season among cultivators, the gathering of the mahua is a welcome task, the whole village often turning out to bring in the crop. Sometimes the grass under the mahua tree is burnt away so that the blossoms may be gathered more easily. The women equip themselves with baskets, piling them one on top of the other on their heads. The children carry brooms so after all the blossoms have been gathered the ground can be cleared in readiness for the next fall.

During the short period-only about fifteen days-that the mahua falls, the villagers practically live in the jungle. The men carry away the crop as fast as the women and children can collect it.

The blooms are laid out to dry on a smooth bare patch of ground that has been specially cleared and prepared. They become quite dry and shrink to half their normal size, changing from white to brown. The mahua is often eaten by itself, but sometimes sal seeds and rice are mixed with it to improve the flavour.

Wild animals, particularly bears, are fond of the flowers of the mahua. But no one, human or animal, has to climb the tree to gather them. The tree blooms at night, and the flowers fall to the ground at dawn.

*scarce-hard to get, slack-slow or dull

- 1) What is the important food the Gonds at the time of drought?
- 2) Why do villagers live in the forest during the flowering of the mahua?
- 3) How are mahua flowers dried?
- 4) Why are sal seeds and rice mixed with mahua flowers?
- 5) Find the words from passage-
 - a) a long spell without rain [paragraph 1] _____
 - b) become smaller [paragraph 4] _____ multi-faceted'. [para 1]

Arrange the following group of words to make meaningful sentences.

Q7 1. grandmother/my/and/good friends/were/I

2. used to/she/wake me/up/in/the morning
3. said/everyday/she/in/her/morning prayers
4. are not/ citizens/respected/senior /or cared for
5. ill-equipped/ are not only/ insufficient/old age homes /also /but
6. must /anyone else's /place them /the society /before /interest
5. spent /trying/years/to perfect/Elias Howe/ a sewing machine
6. he/ that/had been/ by/captured/one night/a tribe/ dreamed/ he
7. told /would have to /he /he / to produce/ was/ in a day/ the sewing machine
8. spread /could not /if/he/ would be/ he/by/ the tribe
9. suddenly /he /Howe /as/woke up /to/the solution/saw/his/problem
10. the / polluting / sponge iron industry / is a heavily / industry.
11. of the match / the umpires' / very good / was / handing.
12. bad manners / interrupting / when he is / someone/ talking/ is.
13. acting/one and all/his/by/was praised.
14. she /has decided/is so obsessed/not to join / with dancing/ that she/ any college.
15. to live/ in peace/ forgiving/of others/and forgetting/ best way/ is the/the wrongs
16. accolades /Sachin's /batting /one and all/has won him /from
17. playing havoc with/allowing the/ to continue operations/polluting industries/in the cities/the
health of the citizens/will mean
18. news of rigging/ the world of science/of climate change /took /by storm/the
19. only by ensuring that/strengthen/an ordinary man's voice is heard/can we /the process of
Democracy
20. had finished/he smiled/ when he/ the ivory statue/ of a beautiful woman/one day