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Daily Live : 10:00 am | Preshika Ma'am

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ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



Parajumbled

1. A. The invention of the airplane was no exception.
B. However, the idea of flying an aircraft was quite repulsive to some people.
C. Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief.
D. Most people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903 excited were and impressed.

(1) ~~DABC~~

(2) ~~DBCA~~

(3) ~~CDAB~~

(4) CADB

C A

2. The first part 'R.' is fixed.

- R. Men usually make more de-cisions
 A. and certainly the most im-portant ones
 B. earning a livelihood in most parts of the world
 C. since men play a bigger role in
 D. they have a major say in eco-nomic matters

(1) ~~BADC~~

(2) ~~DCAB~~

(3) ~~ACDB~~

(4) ACBD

RA

3. A. As cost of raw materials cannot be reduced, exporters try to cut labour costs.
B. Large MNCs in the garment in-dustry in Europe and America order their products from Indian exporters.
C. These large MNCs with world-wide network look for the cheapest goods in order to maximise their profits.
D. To get these large orders, In-dian garment exporters try hard to cut their own costs.
E. Where earlier a factory used to employ workers on a perma-nent basis, now they employ workers only on a temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.

(1) ~~DCABE~~

(3) ~~CDAEB~~

(2) BCDAE

(4) ~~ADECB~~

4. **P:** We may see alcohol and to-bacco advertisements ev-erywhere, on television, in newspaper, on street ads card etc.

Q: But we know the truth is alcohol and cigarette are harmful for people's health and sometimes it may bring bad effects to self-impres-sion.

R: Alcohol ads usually create several feints to tell people that alcohol is good for peo-ple and induce people to drink.

S: On the other hand, the ma-lign influence of advertise-ments shows smoking as something "cool".

~~(1) PRSQ~~

~~(3) QRSP~~

(2) PSOR

~~(4) RSPO~~

Cloze test

Let us take a brief look at the plan-et ____ (1) ____ which we live. As the earth hurtles through space at a ____ (2) ____ of 70,000 miles per hour, it spins, as we all know, on its axis, ____ (3) ____ causes it to be flattened at the Poles. Thus, if you ____ (4) ____ to stand at the North of South Pole you would be 13 miles near-er the centre of the earth ____ (5) ____ if you stood on the Equator.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | (1) from | (2) for | (3) on | (4) by |
| 2. | (1) force | (2) mass | (3) speed | (4) distance |
| 3. | (1) where | (2) which | (3) who | (4) that |
| 4. | (1) are | (2) have | (3) was | (4) were |
| 5. | (1) where | (2) when | (3) from | (4) than |

Necessary, they say, is the moth-er of invention. Dr. Burjor P Banaji, pioneer of Lasik surgery in India has ____ (6) ____ over a dozen surgical instru-ments. When ____ (7) ____ senior eye surgeon at Max Eye Care started Lasik, there were ____ (8) ____ surgeons doing it world-wide and no (219) instruments were available either. "As I want things ____ (10) ____, I designed a whole slew of in-struments that made my surgery more efficient," says Banaji.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. | (1) discovered | (2) invented | (3) recovered | (4) founded |
| 7. | (1) these | (2) those | (3) they | (4) the |
| 8. | (1) little | (2) any | (3) few | (4) more |
| 9. | (1) specific | (2) correct | (3) exact | (4) limited |
| 10. | (1) popular | (2) perfect | (3) prolific | (4) punitive |
- Handwritten notes:*
 (3) ~~exact~~ → productive
 (4) ~~limited~~ → punishment

RC Show

At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees.

The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract.

Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement.

The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for "a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs" was given to Louis Francois Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867 for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires.

The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals.

Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title 'Why Barb Fencing is Better Than Any Other', argued that "it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the 'ins' from being 'outs' and the 'outs' from being 'Ins', watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long..."

Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish-American War, and by the British in the second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters.

World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire-and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers.

The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

- 11. What is the main theme of the above passage?**
- (1) How ~~barbed~~ wire was patented.
 - (2) The use of ~~barbed~~ wire in Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (3) The use of ~~barbed~~ wire in agriculture.
 - (4) The evolution and use of barbed wire.

12. Who is credited with creating the modern barbed wire?

- (1) Louise Francoise Janin
- (2) Joseph F Glidden
- (3) Lucien B Smith
- (4) Richard Newton

13. What was the initial purpose of inventing the barbed wire?

- (1) To secure the borders of a country.
- (2) To keep the dogs and boys out of gardens.
- (3) To restrict the movement of trouble makers.
- (4) To confine cattle and sheep within an area.

14. Who first spread the barbed wires on the field without using the poles or any other support system?

- ☒ (1) German military engineers
- (2) British army
- (3) American military
- (4) Allied soldiers

15. Which statement is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

(1) The fence along the Indian Line of Control consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles.

(2) In the United States, the first patent was registered by Louis Francois Janin.

(3) It was Richard Newton, an Englishman, who invented the barbed wire around 1845.

(4) Barbed wire was first put to military use in the Stege of Santiago in 1890 during the Spanish-American War.

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ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



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