**Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

Of man’s earliest inventions we know very little. The first might have been the use of a stone to crack a nut. The next was possibly the use of a stick to strike on enemy. Once man found that sticks and stones were useful, it was only a step further to the making of a rough weapon by fastening a stone to the end of a stick.

 Man used sticks and stones ling before he darted to meddle with fire. The early men, like all wild creatures, dreaded fire. Fire, of course, existed. Fire lighting must sometimes have set the forests ablaze just as it does today, and in those days volcanoes were much more active than they are now. The people who first dared to tame fire to their own use were the greatest of early inventors; for once man had fire, he was master of all lower creatures.

1. What may have been man’s first invention?
2. Why did man not tame fire as early as he came to know the use of sticks and stones?
3. What is there to show that fire existed long long ago?
4. Why does the author of this passage call the first tamer of fire the greatest of early inventors?

**Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

Six Alexander Fleming invented the Penicillin.Penicillin is one of the most useful drugs invented by man. With its help we can heal wounds caused by bacteria which can not otherwise be healed. To begin with, very few people knew of this wonderful discovery and its uses. First, scientists and then ministers of governments were interested in it. Since Penicillin could save the wounded soldiers, it could be helpful in a war.

 And so they all decided to encourage the process of its manufacturing. Big factories were ser up for preparing it. Lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers were saved with its help.

 Penicillin, when introduced into the stream of the human blood,

Acts as an aid to those parts which are always fighting the deadly germs. It has not only power over every kind of bacteria, but certain kinds are destroyed by penicillin in the majority of cases.

1. Who was the inventor of penicillin?
2. What are the chief uses of penicillin?
3. How does penicillin act in the human body?
4. Can penicillin destroy all kinds of germs?
5. In what way could penicillin be helpful in war?
6. Give the opposite of encourage; destroyed.

 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

 Fire has been worshipped in ancient cultures worldwide. In Greek Mythology Prometheus is said to have stolen fire from heaven. He brought it down to earth for human use. Fire is the spirit of the Sun. It is the purest of all elements on earth. It clears darkness which is the region of the evil spirit. It is always moving upwards. It is compassionate when controlled, but it is merciless in destruction when out of control. Moreover it is the most human of all elements- it is used in service of the human beings. An animal has no use of fire. It is used in cooking, in forging ploughs and swords, in kilns for building houses etc. It has made human cultural evolution on earth possible.

 Questions:-

(a) What did Prometheus do ? Why did he do it ? 2

(b) What does darkness represent ? 1

(c) How does fire act when it is under control and when it is out of control ? 2

(d) How is it used in the service of human beings ? 2

(e) Find the word, from the passage, which means ‘gradual development’. 1

*2*. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Kausasmi is situated at height of 6.075 ft. in central Himalayas. Kausami provides 300 Km. wide breath taking view of the Himalayas. It is the most striking aspect of this place. The most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India. When Gandhiji visited this place in 1929 its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the Switzerland of India.

1. Where Kausami is situated? 2
2. What is the most striking aspect of Kausami? 2
3. Which is the most famous peak on view from Kausami? 2
4. How can we say that Gandhiji was greathy charmed by the br\euty of Kausami? 2

 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (07)

1. The camel is the oldest of domestic animals. It has been used for thousands of years, by the desert people of Africa and Asia to supply many of their needs. On the fertile edges of the desert , camel pull ploughs, turn wheels to irrigate the fields and carry goods to marked. In the desert itself, they are still almost the only means of transport. They supply food, milk and clothing in the form , of wool and leather.
2. . This useful animal is well adapted to life in harsh, arid lands,. The Arabian camel has one hump; the Bactrian camel has two. The hump is, in fact, a store of fat which is used as a source of energy when food and water are scarce. When it does drink, the camel can take up to 100 liters of water in ten minutes.
3. The camel has broad, soft feet for a steady grip in the sand. A thick skin protects it from the fierce daytime sun and bitterly cold nights. The camel’s eyes have three eyelids to help keep out sand; its ears and nose are also adapted to keep out sand storms. Camels stand about two meters high at the shoulder and weigh 500-800 Kilos.

[a] How does the camel help in agriculture?

[b] What do the camels do in the field of transport?

[c] What does the camels hump have?

[d] How much water does a camel drink?

[e] Find worlds from the passage of which the following words are the verbs:

[1] clothe [Para 1] [2] adapt [Para 2]

4. Read the following unseen passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Eyes are the most beautiful gift of nature. Each of our eyes is like a camera. The camera is designed to operate like the human eye. Both the camera and eye have an opening for light to enter there are many ailments that affect our eyes. Farsightedness is caused due to shortness of eyeball. Cataract is another disease in which the eye lens gets clouded. This can reduce vision and cause blindness in advance cases. It can be detected by doctor long before the patient is even aware that it exists. If detected too late the remedy is to remove the affected lens surgically. Glaucoma is another disease that can cause blindness. Many people neglect proper eye care. Eyes should not be taken for granted.

 IA) Choose the correct option to answer each question. (5m)

 i)The similarity between the eye and a camera is:

a)an opening for light b)an opening for air c)an opening for picture d)an opening for water

ii)point out the disease that is not related to eyes:

a)farsightedness b) Cataract c)jaundice d) Glaucoma

iii)The lens gets clouded in:

1. Cataract b)shortness c) Glaucoma d) farsightedness

iv) Shortness of the eyeball can be caused by

a) Shortsightedness b) farsightedness c) night blindness d) reduced vision

v) Tick the word that means ‘unattended’:

a) Close b) ease c) disease d) neglect

1B) Answer the following (5m)

1) What is human eye compared to?

2) What affect our eyes?

3) Name any two diseases that cause blindness.

4) Which disease cannot be detected easily?

5) Write from the passage another word for ‘treatment’

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. (05)

 Gandhiji’s elder brother always wore a golden bangle on his arm. Once he got into a debt and didn’t know what to do about it. At last he thought to clip a bit out of his bangle and sell it. Gandhiji was in the know of this secret. He helped his brother in this plan. The debt was paid but soon Gandhiji’s heart almost broke with remorse. He felt sure that what he had done was wrong. He made up his mind to confess it to his father. He felt terribly afraid. But he wanted to get the weight off his conscience. So he wrote what he had to say on a sheet of paper. He told his father everything. He promised that he would never steal again and asked for his father’s forgiveness.

Choose the correct option to answer each question:

1. In which act did Gandhiji help his elder brother?
2. In paying a debt.
3. In earning some money.
4. In painting his room.
5. In writing a book.
6. Why did he feel remorseful?
7. He felt his father would be angry.
8. He felt he had done a wrong thing.
9. He felt his brother would beat him.
10. He felt God would punish him.
11. How did Gandhiji’s elder brother plan to pay off his debt?
12. By borrowing some money.
13. By stealing some money from his father’s pocket.
14. By selling a little part of his golden bangle.
15. By none of the above given ways.
16. Why did Gandhiji decide to write to his father?
17. To inform his father about his brother’s debt.
18. To get the weight off his conscience.
19. To save himself from his father’s anger.
20. To show that it was not his fault.
21. Which word in the passage means ‘feeling very sorry for something bad that you have done’?
22. Debt
23. Conscience
24. Remorse
25. Forgiveness