

Answering Unseen Passages

Overview

- **Importance**
- **How to approach the passage**
- **Answering the passage**
- **Practice**

Importance

- **10 Marks**
- **Ten questions**
- **Each answer carries one mark**
- **Easy to answer**
- **Tests comprehension and application skills**

Answering the passage

- Read the first sentences of each paragraph, words that catch your attention (Skimming)
- Read the questions and read for answers (Scanning)

Answering the passage

- Answer in a word, a phrase or a sentence
- Answering in a sentence is better
- Begin the answer with the question

Answering the passage

- Wh words as clues
- Who – Name of a person
- Where – Place
- Why – Reason, cause
- When – date, time,

Answering the passage

- What – information
- How – manner, process
- How long – duration
- How far – distance, extent
- How many – number
- How much - quantity

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

Maria Montessori was born in Chiaravalle, in Italy on 31st August 1870. In spite of discouragement from all quarters, Maria became the first woman medical graduate from the University of Rome.

In those days women were not enrolled at medical colleges.

After her medical education she was made in charge of an Institute for mentally retarded children. In those days people believed that mentally retarded should not learn anything.

So, no one taught them anything—even simple things like attending to their needs and changing their dresses. During her work in the institution, Maria observed these children very carefully and saw that these children seemed to find out for themselves about many things.

They would reach out for anything they found, turn it around, see its shape, etc. She concluded that, given proper training and attention, these children could be taught to take care of basic needs and also some of them could pass the reading and writing test as ordinary children.

Maria taught the children to distinguish between colours, sound, smells and tastes. She made frames with button holes and buttons to teach children how to tie shoe laces. Her methods worked well and soon the children were able to do many things on their own.

Maria thought that her method could be extended to be useful to ordinary children too. So, Maria opened the first school in the slums of Rome for children between three and six years. She called her school 'Casa Di Bambini' (Italian for "Children's House").

She applied her medical and psychological knowledge and experience for proper training of normal children. She noted that when a child is really interested in the exercise he had chosen, he would become completely absorbed and could not be distracted. The child, thus, learnt from actually what it was doing.

Dr. Maria found that children were ready for different tasks at different stages and that they needed the right exercise at the right state. A Montessori teacher's job was not to tell children what to do but to recognise in what state the child was and to guide him.

Also, children should be free to move about. They should not be pinned to their seats. Children became self-reliant and independent with this method.

The children were not given any punishment in a Montessori School because even if a child behaved badly at first,

when he became engrossed in the activity of his choice, he would be quiet and settle down.

Maria believed that all human beings passed through certain set stages of psychological development.

Differences were mainly because of the opportunities offered by the environment in which they were brought up as a child.

25. Where was Maria Montessori born?

26. Maria, during her works in the institution concluded that

a) mentally retarded children cannot be taught anything

b) they are unmanageable

c) they could be taught to take care of basic needs.

(Choose the correct answer and rewrite it)

27. Where did Maria open the first school for normal children?

28. What does “Casa Di Bambini” mean in the passage?

29. When is a child completely absorbed in learning things, according to Maria?

30. How did her method of teaching become effective on children?

31. A Montessori teacher's job is

a) to tell the children what to do

b) to recognise in which stage the child is and to guide him

c) to pin the students to their seats

32. Why are the children not given punishment?

33. Maria believed that all human beings passed through certain stages of (Fill in the blank with appropriate words from the passage)

Answering the passage

25. Where was Maria Montessori born?

Ans: Maria Montessori was born in Chiaravalle, in Italy.

26. Maria, during her works in the institution concluded that

- a) mentally retarded children cannot be taught anything
- b) they are unmanageable
- c) they could be taught to take care of basic needs.

(Choose the correct answer and rewrite it)

26.

Ans: Maria, during her works in the institution concluded that they could be taught to take care of basic needs.

27. Where did Maria open the first school for normal children?

Ans: Maria opened the first school for normal children in the slums of Rome.

28. What does “Casa Di Bambini” mean in the passage?

Ans: “Casa Di Bambini” in the passage means Children’s House

29. When is a child completely absorbed in learning things, according to Maria?

Ans: A child is completely absorbed in learning things when it is really interested in the exercise it had chosen.

30. How did her method of teaching become effective on children?

Ans: Her method of teaching made children become self-reliant and independent.

31. A Montessori teacher's job is

a) to tell the children what to do

b) to recognise in which stage the child is and to guide him

c) to pin the students to their seats

Ans: b) to recognise in which stage the child is and to guide him

32. Why are the children not given punishment?

Ans: The children are not given punishment because even if they behaved badly at first, when they became engrossed in the activity of their choice, they would be quiet and settle down.

33. Maria believed that all human beings passed through certain stages of (Fill in the blank with appropriate words from the passage)

Ans: Maria believed that all human beings passed through certain stages of psychological development

Active to Passive

35. Complete the following by filling in the blanks using appropriate form of the verbs given in brackets (3x=3)

Anandwan (*find*) by Baba Amte.
The inmates of Anandawan included leprosy patients and social outcasts.
Sometimes the children who (*throw*) into the dustbin (*carry*) to Anandwan by these inmates.

Passive form of the verb:

(Question no. 35.) (1 x 3 = 3)

Passive form of the verb is used when the subject of the sentence is passive, i.e. when the subject is not the doer of the action.

Usually,
in the public examination,
the passive form of the verb
is used to fill in the blanks.

Remember:

The passive form of the verb will have at least 2 parts.

1. “be” verb and

2. Ven form of the verb.

Step I.

Ven form of the verb :

Ven form of the verb is
always constant.

So first write the Ven form of
the verb in the blank.

Step II.

1. “be” verb:

We have 5 be verbs forms.

“be”
verbs

Present **past**

singular

am,

was

is,

plural

are

were

We have to choose the correct 'be' verb form and use it to complete the answer.

The choice of 'be' verb depends on two (2) factors.

- 1. The tense of the sentence and**
- 2. Subject – verb agreement.**

So, if the given paragraph is in present tense, we use a present tense form of the 'be' verb.

(am / is / are)

if the given paragraph is in past tense, we use a past tense form of the 'be' verb. (was / were).

Look for a clue in the paragraph that gives a hint to decide the tense of the sentence. It may be another verb in the paragraph or an adverbial of time or even a sequence of incidents would give you an idea about the tense of the sentence.

Once the tense form of the 'be' verb is fixed, then look at the subject-verb agreement. Singular subject takes a singular verb whereas a plural subject takes a plural verb.

A list of different forms of the verbs is given. Learn them and use the Ven form the verbs to fill in the blanks.

V0

Ved

Ven

Admire

admired

admired

Allow

allowed

allowed

Approach

**approach
ed**

**approach
ed**

Bite

bit

bitten

Build

built

built

Buy

bought

bought

Carve

carved

carved

compromise

compromise
d

compromise
d

Conduct

conducted

conducted

Consider considered **considered**

Crush crushed **crushed**

Cut cut **cut**

Debate debated **debated**

Deposit deposited **deposited**

display displayed displayed

Draw drew Drawn

Educate educated educate

Establish established established

Fascinate fascinated fascinated

Find	found	found
Follow	followed	followed
Force	forced	forced
Form	formed	formed
Frighten	frightened	frightened

Give	gave	given
Haunt	haunted	haunted
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	held
Instruct	instructed	instructed

Interview interviewed interviewed

Invent invented invented

Invite invited invented

Learn learnt learnt

Make made made

Marry married married

Move moved moved

Need needed needed

Oppose opposed opposed

Remove removed removed

Rename renamed renamed

Sculpt sculpted sculpted

Shock shocked shocked

Support supported supported

Take took taken

Taunt taunted taunted

Teach taught taught

Telecast telecasted telecasted

Tie tied tied

Train trained trained

Write

wrote

written



Exercises

35. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb given in brackets.

01. When Blandford was in the army training camp in Florida, he found the book, 'Of Human Bondage' at the Army library.

Notes _____ (find)

throughout the book. They

_____ (write) in a woman's

hand. Blandford _____

(fascinate) by them.

02. Meenakshisundaram Pillai was a hereditary guru. Rukmini Devi Arundale _____ (teach) sadir by him. When she gave a public performance under a banyan tree in 1935, orthodox India _____ (shock). Later, Sadir _____ (rename) Bharathanatyam by her.

03. Yamini Krishnamurthy didn't like formal schooling. She wanted to learn dance at Kalakshetra. She _____ (haunt) by her childhood memories of Chidambaram. Her decision to enroll herself at Kalakshetra _____ (debate) by her family as her family members _____ (oppose) to the idea of Yamini joining Kalakshetra.

**04. In 1951, Baba Amte _____
(give) 50 acres of barren, rock-
ridden waste land. Later,
Anandwan, a self-reliant co-
operative community _____
(establish) over there. The
inmates of Anandwan _____
(take) care of with love and
affection, even now.**

**05. A New machine _____
(invent) by Joe as he was moved
by the sight of poverty all around
him. But, his invention _____
(oppose) strongly by the villagers
because they _____(frighten)
that it would rob them of their
jobs.**

06. Kishwar Naheed, in the poem, 'I am not that woman,' says that even today the woman _____ (crush) with the weight of custom and tradition. She _____ (buy) and sold in the name of her chastity . She _____ (marry) off to get rid of a burden.

07. One summer evening ,
Tansukh was lying on a charpai.
He _____ (approach) by an
old man who looked worried.
Tansukh _____ (draw) into a
pool of dilemma when the old
man expressed his desire to buy
Kashi's buffalo. Tansukh
_____ (taunt) by his own
helplessness.

08. Rajiv Mehrotra, a popular face on television _____ (educate) at St. Stephen's College, Delhi and the universities of Oxford and Columbia in 1980s. Baba Amte- _____ (interview) by him in 2003. Even now, Baba's interview _____ (telecast) periodically.

09. Melkkoran started to build the glass tree after he _____ (give) permission by Panikkan. The old Champaka tree _____ (cut down). First, the roots and the trunk of the tree _____ (sculpt) out. Later, he carved out the leaves and the flowers.

10. On the ninth day of her stay in the Peruvian jungle, Juliane saw a boat. It _____ (make) from strong timber. It _____ (tie) up to the bank of the stream. She also, saw a hut which _____ (build) with palm branches.

11. While she was in Madras,
Sadir, a dance form _____
(learn) by Rukmini Devi. Later, the
new accomplishment _____
(display) under a banyan tree.
Rukmini Devi's costume
_____ (admire) by all.

12. In her institution she saw to it that all the students _____ (train) by the best of instructors and that no matter what happened, the quality of education _____ (not/compromise) even though classes _____ (conduct) in the open, with students seated on the grass. (MARCH 2007)

13. Melkkoran took a long time to finish the glass tree. Initially the roots and the trunk of the tree _____ (sculpt) out. Later green glass _____ (need) to carve out the leaves. After the supply of green glass, each leaf _____ (carve) out diligently by Melkkoran. (JULY 2007)

14. As Juliane continued her journey, she _____ (bite) by mosquitoes. Eggs _____ (deposit) under her skin by houseflies. Later they _____ (remove) with a skewer. (MARCH 2008)

**15. Decades ago, Kalakshetra
_____ (establish) by Rukmini
Devi to promote Arts. In
Kalakshetra, Gurukula style of
teaching _____ (follow) even
today. Now, the students
_____ (not allow) to go home
till they complete the course.
(JULY 2008)**

16. Kalakshetra _____
(found) by Rukmini Devi
Arundale. Classes _____
(hold) under the banyan tree.
Much importance _____
(give) to quality of teaching.
(MARCH 2009)

**17. International centre for Arts
_____ (form) by Rukmini Devi
under a tree at the Theosophical
Society. She _____ (support)
by George Arundale. Today
Rukmini Devi _____
(consider) India's cultural
queen.**

18. Mary took precautions to save Joe and his machine. The secret part of the machine _____ (hide).
Joe _____ (force) to go to bed.
Johnny _____ (instruct) to fetch the pistol and to keep the mob at bay. (MARCH 2010)

19. Baba Amte _____ (move) by the miserable condition of Tulsiram, a leprosy patient. So, Warora Maharogi Seva Samithi _____ (found) to help leprosy patients help themselves. Many crippled social outcasts _____ (give) shelter.