

Q: Read the following passage and choose the best suitable option for the questions/ statements.

(CSS MPT 2022)

Glaciers consist of fallen snow that compresses over many years into large, thickened ice masses. Most of the world's glacial ice is found in Antarctica and Greenland, but glaciers are found on nearly every continent, even Africa. Presently, 10% of land area is covered with glaciers. Glacial ice often appears blue because ice absorbs all other colors but reflects blue. Almost 90% of an iceberg is below water, only about 10% shows above water. What makes glaciers unique is their ability to move. Due to sheer mass, glaciers flow like every slow rivers. Some glaciers are as small as football fields, whereas others grow to be over 100 kilometers long.

Within the past 750,000 years, scientists know that there have been eight Ice Age cycles, separated by warmer periods called *interglacial* periods. Currently, the earth is nearing the end of an interglacial, meaning that another Ice Age is due in a few thousand years. This is part of the normal climate variation cycle. Greenhouse warming may delay the onset of another glacial era, but scientists still have many questions to answer about climate change. Although glaciers change very slowly over long periods, they may provide important global climate change signals.

The girth of the ice, combined with gravity's influence, causes glaciers to flow very slowly, once a mass of compressed ice reaches a critical

thickness of about 18 meters thick, it becomes so heavy that it begins to deform and move. Ice may flow down mountains and valleys, fan across plains, or spread out to sea. Movement along the underside of a glacier is slower than movement at the top due to the friction created as it slides along the ground's surface.

Most glaciers are found in remote mountainous area. However, some found near cities or towns present in danger to the people living nearby. On land, lakes formed on top of a glacier during the melt season may cause floods. At the narrow part of a valley glacier, ice falling from the glacier presents a hazard to hikers below. When ice breaks off over the ocean, an iceberg is formed.

Glaciers are a natural resource and contain 75% of the world's freshwater. People worldwide are trying to harness the power of these frozen streams. Some towns rely on glacial melting from a nearby ice cap to provide drinking water. Some farmers spread soil or ashes over snow to promote melting, hoping that the melting will provide water to irrigate crops in drought-stricken areas. Others have channeled, meltwater from glaciers to their fields. Scientists and engineers have worked together to tap into glacial resources, using electricity that has been generated in part by damming glacial melt water.

- 1. According to paragraph 4, what is a negative effect of living too close to a glacier?**
 - (a) The mass of the glacier reaches a critical thickness.
 - (B) About 10% of a glacier shows above water.
 - (C) Spreading dark material over snow promotes melting
 - (D) Lakes formed on top of glaciers may cause floods.
- 2. The underlined word *remote*, as used in paragraph 4 of the passage, most nearly means?**
 - (A) Isolated
 - (B) Nearby
 - (C) Slow travelling
 - (D) Difficult to see
- 3. The passage explains that glaciers can be found where?**
 - (A) Only on Antarctica
 - (B) Only Greenland and Alaska
 - (C) On nearly every continent
 - (D) Only the north and south poles
- 4. According to the passage, why does glacial ice often appear blue?**
 - (A) Because it does not absorb the color blue
 - (B) Because it absorbs all other colors but reflects blue
 - (C) Because it does not absorb all other colors including blue
 - (D) Because it is blue in color
- 5. After reading the passage, what can one conclude about glaciers?**

- (A) There will not be another Ice age coming
- (B) Glaciers have both negative and positive effects on human life
- (C) Scientists have difficulty studying glaciers.
- (D) Scientists have minimal data on the formation of glaciers.

6. After reading the passage, what can one infer about glaciers?

- (A) Further exploration is needed to tap the power of glacial ice is fueling electric energy

- (B) With variations in climatic, glaciers shrink and expand.
- (C) Glaciers form in cold regions where the rate of snowfall is greater than the melting rate of snow.
- (D) Glaciers are usually bordered at the slides by rock debris

Answers

1	d	2	a	3	c	4	b	5	b	6	a
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PASSAGE 2

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2020)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M. Kanter, "The world is becoming a

global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders. Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking for the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.

1. In economic terms, _____ is internationalization of production and free movement of labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy.
(a) Globalization
(b) Global Communication
(c) Global village (d) International trade
2. _____ refers to the role of Information technology which has made possible instant, secured and cheaper contacts among different nations to contact one another globally.
(a) Electronic mass communication
(b) Globalization
(c) Information communication technology
(d) Global village
3. _____ refers to economically inferior countries characterized by fiscal deficit, government regulation and illiberal economic policies and dominant public sector.
(a) First world (b) Second world
(c) Third world (d) Fourth world
4. _____ is a process by which transfer of ownership, property or business from the public sector to the private sector is made in order to reduce public sector losses in terms of subsidies and bail outs.
(a) Privatization (b) Public sector
(c) Government regulation
(d) Localization
5. The opposite of private sector is _____

- (a) Free market economy
- (b) Public Sector
- (c) Regulation
- (d) Mixed economy

Answers:

1	a	2	a	3	c	4	a	5	b
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PASSAGE 3

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2014)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution (1789) largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil,

civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

1. **The Reign of Terror happened:**
 - (a) Before the French Revolution
 - (b) After the French Revolution
 - (c) After America Revolution
 - (d) Before America Revolution.
2. **In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?**
 - (a) The Americans, unlike the French, were unified having a homogeneous national character
 - (b) They also had no burden of defending their revolution from outside powers' interference which was stumbling block in the French revolution.
 - (c) That the Americans only aimed at changing the government not the society at large.
 - (d) All of these.
3. **Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, according to author had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution?**
 - a. The French were disunited in their ranks and lacked a national character which had led to internal infighting
 - b. The French aimed at changing both society and government.
 - c. The unleashing of Reign of Terror.
 - d. All of these.
4. **What was "Tennis court oath"?**
 - a. The French commitment to national constitution and representative government
 - b. The American commitment to national constitution and representative government
 - c. Oath between Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal.
 - d. None of these
5. **In the passage "Divine Cult of reason" means:**
 - a. Worship of reason intended as replacement of Catholicism during the French revolution.
 - b. Rationalism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Spiritualism

Answers:

1	b	2	d	3	d	4	a	5	a
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PASSAGE 4

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2012)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death.

Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, expressed the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying man is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it otherwise.

1. What is the difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness?

- a. The human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories associated with the pangs of death, whereas children's fear of darkness is augmented by stories about ghastly sprits and criminals.
- b. The human beings fear of death is based on religion.
- c. Children's fear of death is based on agnostic views.
- d. None of these.

2. What is a religious and sacred view of death?

- a. The religious-minded persons believe in divine retribution.

- b. They take death as kind of punishment for all their sins committed during lifetime.
 - c. They consider death as a means to enter the hereafter
 - d. All of these
3. **Monks have described in their books the horrible ways of torturing themselves with pain and torment as means of:**
- (a) Self-purification
 - (b) Self-condemnation
 - (c) Self-abnegation
 - (d) Self-annihilation
4. **According to Seneca the circumstances which cause death and post death rites/obsequies create _____ in the minds of the people.**
- a. An irrational fear of death
 - b. An irresponsible attitude.
 - c. Somber Pessimism
 - d. A disbelief in hereinafter.
5. **What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?**
- a. The groans of the dying man, his pale and hapless face
 - b. Mourning clothes of the relatives of the deceased person
 - c. The somber rituals
 - d. All of these

Answers:

1	A	2	d	3	a	4	a	5	d
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PASSAGE 5

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2011)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Knowledge is acquired when we succeed in fitting a new experience in the system of concepts based upon our old experiences. Understanding comes when we liberate ourselves from the old and so make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new, the mystery, moment by moment, of our existence. The new is the given on every level of experience - given perceptions, given emotions and thoughts, given states of unstructured awareness, given relationships with things and persons. The old is our home-made system of ideas and word patterns. It is the stock of finished articles fabricated out of the given mystery by memory and analytical reasoning, by habit and automatic associations of accepted notions. Knowledge is primarily a knowledge of these finished articles. Understanding is primarily direct awareness of the raw material.

Knowledge is always in terms of concepts and can be passed on by means of words or other symbols. Understanding is not conceptual and therefore cannot be passed on. It is an immediate

experience, and immediate experience can only be talked about (very inadequately), never shared. Nobody can actually feel another's pain or grief, another's love or joy, or hunger. And similarly nobody can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. There can, of course, be knowledge of such an understanding, and this knowledge may be passed on in speech or writing, or by means of other symbols. Such communicable knowledge is useful as a reminder that there have been specific understandings in the past, and that understanding is at all times possible. But we must always remember that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. It is as different from understanding as the doctor's prescription for penicillin is different from penicillin.

1. _____ is a body of concepts that can be passed on/ transferred from one source to another.
 - (a) Understanding
 - (b) Knowledge
 - (c) Logic
 - (d) Experience
2. _____ is immediate experience, that can only be talked about which varies from person to person:
 - (a) Understanding
 - (b) Knowledge
 - (c) Logic
 - (d) Experience
3. The knowledge of understanding is possible which can be passed on through:
 - (a) Speech
 - (b) Writing
 - (c) Symbols
 - (d) All of above
4. According to author, knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as:
 - (a) Understanding
 - (b) Experience
 - (c) Perception
 - (d) None of these
5. Suggest a suitable title of the passage:
 - (a) Knowledge
 - (b) Understanding
 - (c) Perception
 - (d) Difference between Knowledge and Understanding

Answers:

1	b	2	a	3	d	4	a	5	d
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PASSAGE 6

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2010)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

And still it moves. The words of Galileo, murmured when the tortures of the Inquisition had driven him to recant the Truth he knew, apply in a new way to our world today. Sometimes, in the knowledge of all that has been discovered, all that has been done to make life on the planet happier and more worthy, we may be tempted to settle down to enjoy our heritage. That would, indeed, be the betrayal of our trust.

These men and women of the past have

given everything — comfort, time, treasure, peace of mind and body, life itself — that we might live as we do. The challenge to each one of us is to carry on their work for the sake of future generations.

The adventurous human mind must not falter. Still must we question the old truths and work for the new ones. Still must we risk scorn, cynicism, neglect, loneliness, poverty, persecution, if need be. We must shut our ears to the easy voice which tells us that 'human nature will never alter' as an excuse for doing nothing to make life more worthy.

Thus will the course of the history of mankind go onward, and the world we know move into a new splendour for those who are yet to be.

Questions:

1. **The tortures of the infamous and barbaric inquisition made _____ to recant the truth that he knew:**
 - (a) Galileo
 - (b) Newton
 - (c) Pascal
 - (d) Leibniz
2. **What is the heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph?**
 - a. The accumulated knowledge and scientific/ technological advancement made by previous generations.
 - b. Christian ethics
 - c. Roman art
 - d. Greek mythology
3. **The old scientific truths are subject to:**
 - (a) Change
 - (b) Scrutiny
 - (c) Change and scrutiny
 - (d) Religious dogmas
4. **A formal tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church (1232-1820) created to discover and suppress heresy was called:**
 - (a) Inquisition
 - (b) Papal court
 - (c) Scholastic court
 - (d) Dogma Judging Tribunal
5. **In the passage, "those who are yet to be" means:**
 - (a) Future nations
 - (b) Future generations
 - (c) Future tribes
 - (d) Future dogmas

Answers:

1	A	2	a	3	c	4	a	5	b
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PASSAGE 7

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2009)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams. The dream of flying - not just like a bird - but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down - to fly forward or back or sidewise,

or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works." It works by its shape - by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

1. The great _____ of the helicopter is found in its very nature as it can fly straight up and straight down, makes its movement forward, backward, sideways and it can hover over a place:
(a) Versatility (b) Diversity.
(c) Strength (d) Weakness
2. Man's one of earliest and most extraordinary dreams:
a. Dream of flying
b. Dream of talking on phones.
c. Dream of human cloning
d. Dream of longevity
3. The _____ of conventional plane deflect air, help give it some lift, suck back air and pull forward its propellers:
(a) Fans (b) Wings
(c) Propellers (d) None of these
4. The curved _____ surface of the wings exerts suction that is created by lack of air at the top of the wing
(a) Upper (b) Lower
(c) Middle (d) None of these
5. What gives the wing twice as much lift?
a. Air resistance
b. Curved upper surface wings
c. Propellers
d. Fans

Answers:

1	a	2	a	3	b	4	a	5	a
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PASSAGE 8

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2008/ 1999)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

These phenomena, however, are merely premonitions of a coming storm, which is likely to

sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a wholly political civilization, which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the acquisitive economy which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its undisciplined individualism. The faith, which you represent, recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirits, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of the king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be allowed to accumulate so as to dominate that real producer of wealth. This superb idealism of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and logists? Spiritually, we are living in a prison house of thoughts and emotions, which during the course of centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us—men of older generation—that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The while community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable of feeling the urge of fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life, and is consequently in danger of an unmanly compromise with force, which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavourable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changes not the condition of a people until they themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and save them from perpetual vacillation. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing from any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay into real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.

1. **The chief characteristic of modern political civilization is that it consider man as:**
 - a. An object to be exploited and not a being to be developed and cultivated.
 - b. Democratic spirit
 - c. Guardian of liberty
 - d. Rational being
2. **What are possibilities of our Faith, which can be of advantage to the world?**
 - a. Our Faith recognizes the dignity of man
 - b. Our disciplines man to the service of God
 - c. Our faith teaches that all are equal shorn of all social, racial, ethnic and economic discriminations
 - d. All of these.
3. **What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our Faith?**
 - a. Medieval fancies of theologians which have arrested our growth.
 - b. Super rationalism
 - c. Inability to realign with changing requirements of time
 - d. Asceticism
4. **Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the Forces opposing him?**
 - a. Man has ceased to explore the inner depths of his life
 - b. He is devoid of modern outlook
 - c. He lacks spirituality
 - d. He has become slave to unchecked materialism
5. **In the passage "acquisitive economy" means**
 - (a) Capitalism
 - (b) Socialism
 - (c) Mixed economy
 - (d) None of these

Answers:

1	a	2	d	3	a	4	a	5	a
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PASSAGE 9

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2002)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

There is indeed, something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world and the new display of the treasures of nature. The darkness and cold of winter with the naked deformity of every object, on which we turn our eyes, make us rejoice at the succeeding season, as well for what we have escaped, as for what we may enjoy. Every budding Flower, which a warm situation brings early to our view, is considered by us a messenger to notify the approach of more joyous days.

The spring affords to a mind free from the disturbance of cares or passions almost everything that our present state makes us capable of enjoying.

The Variegated Verdure of the fields and woods, the succession of grateful Odours, the Voice of pleasure pouring out its notes on every side, with the gladness apparently conceived by every animal from the growth of his food and the clemency of the weather, throw over the whole earth an air of gaiety, significantly expressed by Smile of nature. (Samuel Johnson)

1. According to author only that person can enjoy spring season whose mind is _____:
 - (a) Free from the confusions of cares or passions.
 - (b) Who has urban outlook
 - (c) Who has rural outlook
 - (d) Who has festive approach
2. All animals are glad at the approach of spring season because spring provides _____:
 - (a) Charming surroundings
 - (b) Adequate food
 - (c) Pleasant weather.
 - (d) Suitable
3. Suggest a title for the passage.
 - (a) Joys and Pleasures of Spring Season.
 - (b) Colours of spring
 - (c) Spring is gateway to happiness
 - (d) Man and spring season
4. In the passage, annual repair and improvement associated with things/ phenomenon of nature/ plant life has been called _____:
 - (a) Annual renovation
 - (b) Defoliation
 - (c) Regeneration
 - (d) None of these
5. In the passage "Air of gaiety" means:
 - (a) Atmosphere of pleasure/ pleasant atmosphere
 - (b) Harsh weather
 - (c) Pleasant fragrance
 - (d) Moderate weather

Answers:

1	A	2	d	3	a	4	a	5	a
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PASSAGE 10

(Passage taken from English (Precise & Composition) Paper, CSS 2001)

Q: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Wherever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is poetry

in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty case in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different stated, and from century to century, but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delights that it not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a Branch of authorship; it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry, and hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without poetry "man's life is as poor as beast". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant-Killer; the shepherd-boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of lowers; the countryman when he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all alive in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. (Hazlitt)

1. _____ is the language of imagination and passion because it is connected with such passions of human life as pleasure and pain:
 (a) Poetry (b) Prose
 (c) Art (d) None of these
2. Poetry is the _____ as it expresses each passion of human heart and every phenomenon of universe:
 (a) Universal language
 (b) Natural language
 (c) Elegant language
 (d) Super language
3. _____ treats dry episodes of life like wars between various states:
 (a) Art (b) History
 (c) Political (d) Religion
4. According to the author, man is a:
 (a) Poetical animal (b) Political animal
 (c) Social animal
 (d) Religious animal
5. Hazlitt terms actions like child play, (hide and seek) repeating the story, rural man looking at rainbow as
 (a) Poetry (b) Play
 (c) Dance (d) Art

Answers:

1	a	2	a	3	b	4	a	5	a
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