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CLAT

ENGLISH

CHAPTER WISE SUMMARY
CHAPTER WISE QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

LALI MATHEW
MA, M.Ed

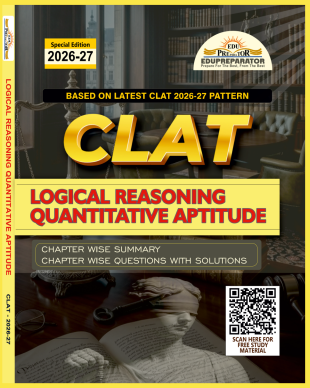
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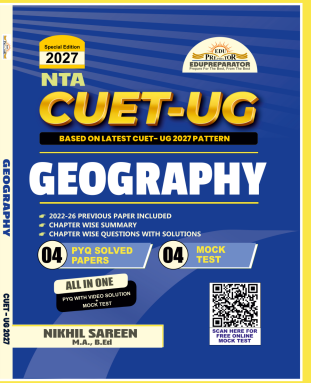


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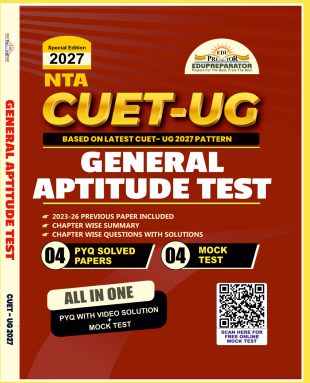
Mr. Lali Mathew stands as an erudite luminary in the sphere of English education and legal aptitude, whose distinguished career—extending over three decades—bears testimony to a life devoted to intellectual discipline, pedagogical excellence, and academic integrity. Endowed with advanced degrees in English Literature (M.A.) and Education (M.Ed.), he represents a harmonious confluence of scholarly refinement and instructional expertise. His contributions to the academic fraternity have been formally acknowledged by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which conferred upon him the honor of an Awarded Teacher, in recognition of his exemplary service to the cause of education.Esteemed for his deep-rooted understanding of linguistic complexity, Mr. Mathew commands a rare and authoritative insight into the nuanced demands of competitive scholastic assessment. His intellectual influence extends with particular distinction to the domain of national-level law entrance examinations. He is widely regarded as a premier expert in the architecture of the **Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)**, specifically in mastering the English Language.













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1

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of the government of India headquartered in the city of Bangalore. Its vision is to "harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration".

Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) established in 1962 by the efforts of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalized space activities in India. It is managed by the department of Space, which reports to the Prime Minister of India.

ISRO built India's first satellite, Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19th April 1975. It was named after the Mathematician Aryabhata. In 1980, Rohini became the first satellite to be in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle, SLV-3. ISRO subsequently developed two other rockets: the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for launching satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have launched numerous communication satellites and earth observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like GAGAN and IRNSS have been deployed. In January 2014, ISRO successfully used an indigenous cryogenic engine in a GSLV-D5 launch of the GSAT-14. ISRO sent a lunar orbiter, Chandrayaan-1, on 22nd October 2008 and a Mars orbiter, Mars Orbiter Mission, on 5th November 2013, which successfully entered Mars orbit on 24th September 2014, making India the first nation to succeed in its first attempt to Mars, and ISRO the fourth space agency in the world as well as first space agency in Asia to successfully reach Mars orbit. On 18th June 2016 ISRO successfully set a record with a launch of 20 satellites in a single payload, one being a satellite from Google. On 15th February 2017, ISRO launched 104 satellites in a single rocket (PSLV-C37) and created a world record. ISRO launched its heaviest rocket, Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-Mark III (GSLV-Mk-III), on 5th June 2017 and placed a communications satellite GSAT-19 in orbit. With this launch, ISRO became capable of launching 4ton heavy satellites.

1. Is the ISRO a private organisation?
   (a) No, it is a government organisation
   (b) Yes, it is a private organisation
   (c) It is used to be a government organisation but not anymore
   (d) It is a non-functional entity

2. The ISRO only launches other nations' satellites?
   (a) Yes, it generates revenue through launching foreign satellites only
   (b) No, it is involved in space and planetary exploration
   (c) It deals with geographical spaces on earth
   (d) It searches for aliens

3. India still uses foreign-made satellite launch vehicles?
   (a) No, it has its own satellite launch vehicles
   (b) Yes
   (c) Only India's first satellite-Aryabhata was launched by the Soviet Union
   (d) None of the above

4. From the third paragraph, choose a word which is closest in meaning to 'assistant':
   (a) Scientist (c) Independent
   (b) Aide (d) Institutionalised

5. Who was Aryabhata, according to the third paragraph?
   (a) A scientist
   (b) A mathematician
   (c) India's Prime Minister
   (d) The head of ISRO

PASSAGE 2

The function of education is to prepare young people to understand the whole process of life. The end of education is not merely to pass some examinations an get a job and earn one's livelihood. If education is to make people understand life, then surely life is not merely a job or an occupation; life is something extraordinarily wide and profound, it is a great mystery, a vast realm in which we function as human beings. If we prepare ourselves only to earn a livelihood, we shall miss the whole point of life. To understand life is much more important than to get a degree or pass an examination for a job.

Life, with all its subtleties, is such a vast expanse. It has its extraordinary beauty, its sorrows and joys. It also ha its hidden things of the mind such a envies, ambitions, passion, fears, fulfilment and anxieties. The birds, the flowers, the flourishing trees, the heavens, the stars, the rivers and the fishes therein all this is life. When we are young, we must seek and find out what life is all about. Thus, we cultivate intelligence with the help of education. Intelligence is the capacity to think freely, without fear, without a formula, so that we begin to discover for ourselves what is real and what is true.

Anyone who is gripped with fear will never be intelligent.

SOLUTIONS

1. Ans : (c) As bright as the morning sun
It compares smile with morning sun using as.

2. Ans : (b) He is as brave as a lion.
It uses as to compare bravery with a lion.

3. Ans : (b) Her cheeks are like roses.
Like shows comparison between cheeks and roses.

4. Ans : (a) He and tiger
His courage is compared to that of a tiger using like.

5. Ans : (b) She is as graceful as a swan.
It compares her grace with a swan using as.

6. Ans : (c) He has the heart of a lion.
That is a metaphor, not a simile (no like/as used).

7. Ans : (a) Simile
Uses as to compare bravery with a lion.

8. Ans : (b) Her eyes shone like diamonds.
Comparison with like diamonds

9. Ans : (b) Cunningness
The simile compares his cunningness to that of a fox.

10. Ans : (a) The train rushed like a roaring beast.
The train is compared to a beast using like.

11. Ans : (b) It shows her laughter was sweet and pleasant.
The simile compares laughter to music, suggesting beauty and pleasure.

12. Ans : (b) Life is unpredictable and full of surprises.
Like chocolates, you don't know what you will get in life.

13. Ans : (b) To show complete darkness.
Coal is black, so it emphasizes extreme darkness.

14. Ans : (b) He ran like the wind.
Running is compared to the wind, which suggests swiftness.

15. Ans : (c) Guidance and hope
A candle in darkness gives light and direction, symbolizing hope.

16. Ans : (b) The glass shattered like thin ice.
Thin ice breaks easily; the simile shows delicateness.

17. Ans : (b) To show industrious nature.
Bees work tirelessly, so the simile reflects hard work.

18. Ans : (b) Suggests beauty and purity.
Snow symbolizes whiteness, purity, and innocence.

19. Ans : (c) As strong as an ox.
The ox is a symbol of physical power and endurance.

20. Ans : (a) He was strong and unshaken.
Comparing him to a rock shows steadiness and strength in adversity.
"Time is a thief that steals our moments."

21. Ans : (c) Time silently takes away opportunities.
The metaphor equates time to a thief, stressing how it takes moments away without notice.

22. Ans : (b) Her voice is music to my ears.
It directly compares voice to music without like/as, making it a metaphor.

23. Ans : (a) Life is a performance wit h roles.
Shakespeare's metaphor equates life to drama, meaning everyone plays different roles.

24. Ans : (b) He is unkind and unfeeling.
Stone represents hardness and lack of emotions.

25. Ans : (b) She is the shining star of her family.
A star metaphorically represents guidance, brightness, and hope.

26. Ans : (b) Books give access to knowledge.
Keys open doors → books open minds to wisdom.

27. Ans : (d) The sea was a hungry beast.
The sea is compared to a beast that devours, showing danger and unpredictability.

28. Ans : (b) The classroom was noisy and chaotic.
Zoo suggests noise, disorder, and confusion.

29. Ans : (b) Her mind was a desert.
A desert symbolizes emptiness and lifelessness, suggesting despair.

30. Ans : (a) A bird
The metaphor equates hope with a bird that can fly, symbolizing freedom, resilience, and endurance.

31. Ans : (b) The storm is given human qualities of anger and action.
A storm cannot feel anger or pound like a person, but it's described as if it could.

32. Ans : (a) Flowers
Flowers cannot literally dance, but they are described as doing so, making it personification.

33. Ans : (c) A chance came into his life.
Opportunity is described as a visitor knocking, meaning he received a chance.

34. Ans : (a) The wind howled through the night.
The wind is given a human/animal ability to howl, which is personification.

35. Ans : (b) It makes the day seem cheerful and warm.
The smiling sun symbolizes happiness and pleasant weather.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Although the exam was tough, _____.
   (a) most of the students failed.
   (b) the results were very high.
   (c) nobody attended the class.
   (d) students studied hard.

2. He missed the bus; _____, he was late for the meeting.
   (a) however (c) moreover
   (b) therefore (d) otherwise

3. She didn't go to the party _____ she was feeling unwell.
   (a) because (c) although
   (b) but (d) so

4. _____ he is rich, he is not arrogant.
   (a) Because (c) Although
   (b) Since (d) As

5. He practiced daily; _____, he won the championship.
   (a) however (c) consequently
   (b) for instance (d) whereas

6. The teacher was strict, _____ the students respected her.
   (a) so (c) although
   (b) because (d) since

7. He didn't prepare for the exam; _____, he passed with distinction.
   (a) therefore (c) nevertheless
   (b) otherwise (d) so

8. The rain stopped, _____ we decided to go out.
   (a) so (c) but
   (b) although (d) since

9. The car was expensive; _____, it was worth the money.
   (a) however (c) moreover
   (b) therefore (d) although

10. He spoke very softly, _____ everyone could hear him clearly.
    (a) yet (c) because
    (b) so (d) although

11. _____ being tired, she completed the project on time.
    (a) Because of (c) Instead of
    (b) In spite of (d) Apart from

12. He will succeed _____ he works hard and stays focused.
    (a) unless (c) though
    (b) if (d) because

13. _____ her intelligence, she couldn't solve the puzzle.
    (a) Although (c) Despite
    (b) Because of (d) Since

14. She has been living here _____ she got married.
    (a) when (c) while
    (b) since (d) before

15. He loves reading; _____, his brother prefers outdoor games.
    (a) similarly (c) therefore
    (b) whereas (d) because

16. The medicine was bitter; _____, it cured the disease.
    (a) so (c) but
    (b) hence (d) nevertheless

17. She forgot her umbrella; _____, she got wet.
    (a) therefore (c) however
    (b) although (d) because

18. _____ he is honest, nobody trusts him.
    (a) Although (c) Unless
    (b) Because (d) Since

19. He didn't come to class yesterday; _____, he was absent today as well.
    (a) in contrast (c) therefore
    (b) similarly (d) but

20. The meeting was postponed _____ the manager was on leave.
    (a) although (c) however
    (b) because (d) yet

21. He continued to work on the project _____ repeated failures and lack of encouragement.
    (a) because (c) unless
    (b) despite (d) since

22. The evidence was insufficient; _____, the suspect was released on bail.
    (a) consequently (c) although
    (b) however (d) instead

23. The CEO's speech was inspiring; _____, the employees felt motivated to work harder.
    (a) similarly (c) nevertheless
    (b) therefore (d) moreover

24. The teacher was explaining a difficult concept; _____, most students appeared confused.
    (a) however (c) thus
    (b) because (d) since

25. He had not read the novel; _____, he managed to answer all the questions accurately.
    (a) because (d) whereas
    (b) hence
    (c) nevertheless