

## Reading Comprehension\_39

**Directions (1-7):** In the passage given below some of the sentences are given with blank and bold words. You have to identify appropriate words from the options which need to be replaced and give complete meaning to the sentences and the paragraph as a whole.

The RBI's latest monthly bulletin has just **rejected** what many economists and anecdotal evidence have been pointing to — a sharp backslide in the economic **system**. In an article on the State of the Economy, RBI officials including Deputy Governor Michael Debabrata Patra have flagged the 'demand shock' inflicted by the ferocious second wave of the COVID19 pandemic. Specifically, they have cited the loss of mobility, impact on discretionary **spent** and increase in unemployment as clear signs that demand is in the doldrums. Several high frequency indicators for April have captured the reversal in momentum. GST e way bills, an indicator of the health of domestic trade, **lengthened** 17.5% month on month, \_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_ automobile fuel consumption, commercial vehicle sales and domestic air passenger traffic all shrank from the preceding month. And the previously relatively unscathed rural economy too saw demand begin to dry up as new infections spread wider and deeper into the countryside, a trend **reflected** in a 33.5% contraction in the dispatches of two wheelers and a palpable weakening in demand for tractors. Also, unemployment, which hit a four month high of 8% in April as per a survey by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, was at 9.5% on May 18 based on a 30day moving average. Crucially, rural unemployment captured by the moving average **had risen** to 8.6% and this at a time when the pandemic's grip and higher spending on health are likely to be pushing up precarity among households in the hinterland.

1. Which of the following words will replace the word rejected?

- A. Confirmed
- B. Repudiated
- C. Prompted
- D. Negated
- E. No replacement required

2. Which of the following words will replace the word system?

- A. Impediment
- B. Momentum
- C. Deterrent
- D. Activity
- E. No replacement required

3. Which of the following words will replace the word spent?

- A. have spent
- B. has spending

- C. Spending
- D. has spent
- E. No replacement required

4. Which of the following words will replace the word lengthened?

- A. Increased
- B. Shortened
- C. Expanded
- D. Contracted
- E. No replacement required

5. Which of the following words will be best suitable for the given blank \_\_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. while
- B. when
- C. which
- D. that
- E. No replacement required

6. Which of the following words will replace the word reflected?

- A. Executed
- B. Performed
- C. Initiated
- D. Distorted
- E. No replacement required

7. Which of the following words will replace the word had risen?

- A. raised
- B. has risen
- C. have risen
- D. rises
- E. No replacement required

**Directions (8-14):** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Anger, also known as wrath or rage, is an intense emotional state involving a strong uncomfortable and non-cooperative response to a perceived **provocation**, hurt or threat. A person experiencing anger will often experience physical effects, such as increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, and increased levels of adrenaline and noradrenaline. Some view anger as an emotion which triggers part of the fight or flight response. Anger becomes the **outside (a)** feeling behaviorally, cognitively, and physiologically when a person makes the **threatening(b)** choice to take action to immediately stop the **conscious (c)** behavior of another **predominant (d)** force. . The English term originally comes from the term anger of Old Norse language.

Anger can have many physical and mental consequences. The external expression of anger can be found in facial expressions, body language, physiological responses, and at times public acts of aggression. Facial expressions can range from inward angling of the eyebrows to a full frown. While most of those who experience anger explain its arousal as a result of "what has happened to them", psychologists point out that an angry person can very well be mistaken because anger causes a loss in selfmonitoring capacity and objective observability. Modern psychologists view anger as a normal, natural, and mature emotion experienced by virtually all humans at times, and as something that has functional value for survival. Uncontrolled anger can, however, negatively affect personal or social well-being and impact negatively on those around them. **While many philosophers and writers have warned against the spontaneous and uncontrolled fits of anger, there has been disagreement over the \_\_\_\_\_ value of anger.** The issue of dealing with anger has been written about since the times of the earliest philosophers, but modern psychologists, in contrast to earlier writers, have also pointed out the possible harmful effects of suppressing anger.

Three types of anger are recognized by psychologists: Hasty and sudden anger is connected to the impulse for self-preservation. It is shared by human and other animals, and it occurs when the animal is tormented or trapped. This form of anger is episodic. Settled and deliberate anger is a reaction to perceived deliberate harm or unfair treatment by others. This form of anger is episodic. Dispositional anger is related more to character traits than to instincts or cognitions. Irritability, sullenness, and churlishness are examples of the last form of anger.

Anger can potentially mobilize psychological resources and boost determination toward correction of wrong behaviors, promotion of social justice, communication of negative sentiment, and redress of grievances. It can also facilitate patience. In contrast, anger can be destructive when it does not find its appropriate outlet in expression. Anger, in its strong form, impairs one's ability to process information and to exert cognitive control over one's behavior. An angry person may lose their objectivity, empathy, prudence or thoughtfulness and may cause harm to themselves or others. There is a sharp distinction between anger and aggression (verbal or physical, direct or indirect) even though they mutually influence each other. While anger can activate aggression or increase its probability or intensity, it is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for aggression.

People feel really angry when they sense that they or someone they care about has been offended, when they are certain about the nature and cause of the angering event, when they are convinced someone else is responsible, and when they feel they can still influence the situation or cope with it.

For instance, if a person's car is damaged, they will feel angry if someone else did it (e.g. another driver rear-ended it), but will feel sadness instead if it was caused by situational forces (e.g. a hailstorm) or guilt and shame if they were personally responsible (e.g. he crashed into a wall out of momentary carelessness). Psychotherapist Michael C. Graham defines anger in terms of our expectations and assumptions about the world. Graham states anger almost always results when we are caught up "expecting the world to be different than it is".

8. Which of the following word is synonymous for provocation according to the passage?

- A. Appeasement
- B. Perturbation
- C. Palliation
- D. Exoneration
- E. None of the above

9. Four words are given in bold. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Anger becomes the **outside (a)** feeling behaviorally, cognitively, and physiologically when a person makes the threatening(b) choice to take action to immediately stop the **conscious (c)** behavior of another **predominant (d)** force

- A. a-b
- B. b-c
- C. a-c, b-d
- D. a-d, b-c
- E. All of the above

10. Which of the words in the following will fill the sentence?

While many philosophers and writers have warned against the spontaneous and uncontrolled fits of anger, there has been disagreement over the \_\_\_\_\_ value of anger.

- A. Intrinsic
- B. Volitional
- C. Ancillary
- D. Allegiance
- E. All of the above

11. Which of the following statements are not true based on the passage given.

I) Anger can potentially mobilize psychological resources and boost determination towards correction of wrong behaviors, promotion of social justice, communication of negative sentiment, and redress of grievances

II) Anger can be destructive when it finds its appropriate outlet in expression.

III) Settled and deliberate anger is connected to the impulse for self-preservation. It is shared by human and other animals, and it occurs when the animal is tormented or trapped.

- A. Only III
- B. Both I & III
- C. Both II & III
- D. Only II
- E. All of the above

12. Which of the following is not an external expression of anger according to the passage?

- A. Facial expressions
- B. Promotion of social justice
- C. Body language
- D. Physiological responses
- E. At times public acts of aggression

13. What is the term recognized by psychologists for dispositional anger in the passage?

- A. Connected to the impulse for self-preservation
- B. Shared by human and other animals and it occurs when the animal is tormented or trapped
- C. Reaction to perceived deliberate harm or unfair treatment by others
- D. Related more to character traits than to instincts or cognitions
- E. None of the above

**14. What does Psychotherapist Michael C.**

**Graham define about anger in the passage?**

I) Anger in terms of our expectations and assumptions about the world

II) Anger can potentially mobilize psychological resources and boost determination towards correction of wrong behaviors, promotion of social justice, communication of negative sentiment, and redress of grievances

III) Graham states anger almost always results when we are caught up “expecting the world to be different than it is.

IV) An angry person may lose their objectivity, empathy, prudence or thoughtfulness and may cause harm to themselves or others.

- A. Both I & III
- B. Both I & IV
- C. Both II & III
- D. Only IV
- E. All of the above

**Directions (15-21):** Given below is a passage followed by some questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Changes in the law, more specifically, new digital privacy laws are absolutely necessary moving forward in our technology-driven world. From protecting an individual's right to privacy across all digital platforms from misusing consumer information, **to protect (A)** an individual's right to privacy from government intrusion across digital platforms, our current privacy laws and torts have no bearing on this new "location" – or lack thereof. **(B)** As some states are beginning to enact digital privacy **movement (1)**, there fails to be a national **laws (2)** to provide consistency **across (3)** the United States.

**(C)** In 2015, California passed a \_\_\_\_\_ "Electronic Communications Privacy Act" which \_\_\_\_\_ "any state law enforcement agency or other investigative \_\_\_\_\_ from compelling a business to turn over any metadata or digital communications – including emails, texts, documents stored in the cloud – without a warrant". The American Civil Liberties Union named California's Act the "most comprehensive in the country,". **(D)** State Senator Mark Leno spoke of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the law as it relates to the digital landscape that now exists: "For too long, California's digital privacy laws have been stuck in the Dark Ages, leaving our personal emails, text messages, photos and smartphones increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ to warrantless searches".

**(E) While this law is certainly a step in the right direction for digital privacy, it unfortunately fails to account for the disclosure of other information beneath social media platforms, like self-disclosed data.**

Law professor and privacy law expert, Daniel J. Solove, confirmed that current privacy laws are not sufficient for digital privacy, which he called a "privacy self-management model," where users are informed of their legal rights and consent to data collection without knowing what it really entails. Solove condemned the biggest weakness: "It is impossible at the time of data collection for a person to make a sensible judgment about the future privacy implications". Furthermore, he argued it is unfair an assumption to conclude that all users read the lengthy terms of service or terms of use that are agreed upon, or that these particular terms are even enforced.

Digital privacy laws are vital, and must be consistent throughout the country, as the Internet knows no geographic boundaries. Digital privacy laws – constitutional amendments specifically geared towards digital privacy – must address the right to privacy as it relates to the Internet, social media, and other relevant digital platforms. The laws must weigh national security concerns with an individual's right to

privacy, and these laws must specifically address the online environment that the Internet and social media have created.

15. Which of the following best replace / replaces (A) in the given passage to make it grammatically and contextually correct?

I. To protecting

II. To protect with

III. To protect from

A) Only III

B) Only I and II

C) Only II

D) Only I

E) No correction required

16. Which of the following options has the correct sequence of the three words mentioned in (B)?

A) 321

B) 213

C) 231

D) 132

E) No arrangement required

17. The sentence (C) is given with three blanks. Identify the correct triplet of words that fit in the sentence to make it grammatically and contextually correct.

A) Derogative, allows, unit

B) landmark, prohibits, entity

C) Absurd, denies, entity

D) Pilot, prohibits, agency

E) Nascent, allows, entity

18. The sentence (D) is given with two blanks. Identify the correct pair of words that fit in the sentence to make it grammatically and contextually correct.

A) alienation, exposed

B) significance, protected

C) importance, vulnerable

D) disadvantage, open

E) fidelity, close

19. Which of the following should replace (E) to make it grammatically or contextually correct?

I. While this law is certainly a step in the right direction for digital privacy, it unfortunately fails to account for the disclosure of other information over social media platforms, like self-disclosed data.

II. While this law is certainly a step in the right direction for digital privacy, it unfortunately fails to account for the disclosure of other information across social media platforms, like self-disclosed data.

III. While that law is certainly a step in the right direction for digital privacy, it unfortunately failed to account for the disclosure of other information under social media platforms, like self-disclosed data.

A) Only III

B) Only I

C) Only II and III

D) No correction required

E) Only II

20. Which of the following puts more light on, “Digital privacy laws are vital, and must be consistent throughout the country, as the Internet knows no geographic boundaries.” As mentioned in the passage?

I) Digital privacy laws should be enacted according to the geographical location.

II) The Internet doesn’t understand space and therefore privacy laws should not be consistent throughout the country.

III) Privacy laws are not the same everywhere and for the merit of those laws, they should be consistent as the internet is not restricted to any particular place.

A) Only I

B) Only II

C) Only III

D) Only I and II

E) Only II and III

21. What is the author trying to highlight through “The laws must weigh national security concerns with an individual’s right to privacy”?

A) The author is not trying to state that an individual’s right to privacy is important and therefore national security depends on it.

B) The author is undermining ‘right to privacy’ because it is not a matter of national security.

C) The author is skeptical about national security as well as ;right to privacy’.



D) The author is trying to highlight the fact that 'right to privacy' is as important as 'national security'.

E) None of these

**Directions (22 - 29):** Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. Some of the words highlighted to help you to answer the following questions.

When the internet was created, perhaps no one was aware of its potential. It was just a convenience for sharing of information across some computers. Starting from ARPANET in 1960, passing through TCP/IP technology, today there is a social media system which brings us close as if time and distance stand reduced almost to zero. Social media brought the world so close that political and geographical boundaries are crumbling. Time may come when netizenship may **surpass** citizenship. The more people-to-people communication is, the more is strengthening of relationships. This is the basic principle of the political concept of nation building in an information society, bonds grew stronger. We are now heading up a world-order of Net-state or states. In between, an ominous development of misuse of social media has **cropped up**.

A serious problem is that the spread of misinformation can severely impact the decisionmaking process. This is because we are closer in the virtual world but far away in the physical world. It was way back in 1993, a cartoon appeared in the New Yorker with the caption, "On the internet, nobody knows you're dog". Digital culture has become so widespread that whatever appears on the Net is readily accepted. Crosscheck is almost nil. It is a dangerous trend. The children today believe more in the popular search engine than anything else. That is why fake news goes viral almost instantly through social media forwards. It has a cascading effect. Not only is the problem of magnitude but also in not being able to find its source also. There have been stray incidents of online crimes time to time.

Presently, the internet and its allied subjects are **affiliated (A)** by ICANN. It is an agency within the USA. There is a need for placing it in the hands of a broad-based agency like UNO or one of its **regulated (B)** bodies. A suggestion is in circulation that the internet should be placed under the **apprehension(C)** of the IMF but at same time, there is an **supervision (D)** that distributing the status quo may result in fragmentation of the existing system. But misinformation warfare is more dangerous than conventional warfare. It has the potential to create a slow-paced disaster.

22) What might happen if the supervision of the internet shifts to another agency?

A) A breakdown of the existing system

B) Conventional Warfare

C) Mishandling of information

D) Both 1 and 2

E) None of these

23) What suggestion is being made to regulate the internet?

A) IMF should supervise the internet

- B) US, China and EU should split
- C) ICNN must improve its working
- D) Both 2 and 3
- E) None of these

24) The basic concept of nation-building states-

- A) All the information must be widely available to all the people
- B) Relationships are not affected by the people but the political concepts
- C) Relationships grow strong when there is more communication between people.
- D) Both 1 and 3
- E) None of these

25) "Not only is the problem of magnitude but also is not being able to find its source also." Whose 'magnitude' is being referred to in this sentence?

- A) Social media
- B) Cascading effect
- C) Fake News
- D) Both 1 and 3
- E) None of these

26) A cartoon appeared in the New Yorker with the caption, "On the internet, nobody knows you're dog".

The sentence above is a \_\_\_\_\_ statement

- A) Figurative
- B) Collateral
- C) Literal
- D) Figurine
- E) None of these

27) Why are the geographical boundaries crumbling?

- A) People excessively use social media
- B) People have become so close due to social media
- C) People have been misusing social media
- D) All of these

E) Both 1 and 2

28) Which of these words is similar in meaning to 'surpass'?

A) Exceed

B) Possible

C) False

D) Visible

E) Excellent

29) In the below given paragraph the highlighted words in bold are given which may be correct or incorrect according to their position, you have to interchange the words to make the paragraph contextually and grammatically correct and if there is no interchange required mark 'no interchange required'.

Presently, the internet and its allied subjects are **affiliated (A)** by ICANN. It is an agency within the USA. There is a need for placing it in the hands of a broad-based agency like UNO or one of its **regulated (B)** bodies. A suggestion is in circulation that the internet should be placed under the **apprehension(C)** of IMF but at same time, there is **ansupervision (D)** that distributing the status quo may result in fragmentation of the existing system.

A) A-D & B-C

B) A-B & C –D

C) A-C & B-D

D) B-C

E) No interchange required

## Answer

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. E
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. D

16. B
17. B
18. C
19. E
20. C
21. D
22. A
23. A
24. C
25. C
26. A
27. B
28. A
29. B