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DIRECTIONS:

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE

There is no field of human endeavour that has been so misunderstood as health. While health which connotes well-being and the absence of illness has a low profile, it is illness representing the failure of health which virtually monopolizes attention because of the fear of pain, disability and death. Even Sushruta has warned that this provides the medical practitioner power over the patient which could be misused.

Till recently, patients had implicit faith in their physician whom they loved and respected, not only for his knowledge but also in the total belief that practitioners of this noble profession, guided by ethics, always placed the patient's interest above all other considerations. This rich interpersonal relationship between the physician, patient and family has, barring a few exceptions, prevailed till the recent past, for caring was considered as important as curing. Our indigenous systems of medicine like ayurveda and yoga have been more concerned with the promotion of the health of both the body and mind and with maintaining a harmonious relationship not just with fellow-beings but with nature itself, of which man is an integral part. Healthy practices like cleanliness, proper diet, exercise and meditation are part of our culture which sustains people even in the prevailing conditions of poverty in rural India and in the unhygienic urban slums.

These systems consider disease as an aberration resulting from disturbance of the equilibrium of health, which must be corrected by gentle restoration of this balance through proper diet, medicines and the establishment of mental peace. They also teach the graceful acceptance of old age with its infirmities

resulting from the normal degenerative process as well as of death which is inevitable.

This is in marked contrast to the western concept of life as a constant struggle against disease, ageing and death which must be fought and conquered with the knowledge and technology derived from their science: a science which, with its narrow dissection and quantifying approach, has provided us the understanding of the microbial causes of communicable diseases and provided highly effective technology for their prevention, treatment and control. This can rightly be claimed as the greatest contribution of western medicine and justifiably termed as 'high' technology. And yet the contribution of this science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor despite the far greater inputs in research and treatment for the problems of ageing like cancer, heart diseases, paralytic strokes and arthritis which are the major problems of affluent societies today.

1) Which of the following has been described as the most outstanding benefits of modern medicine? The real cause and ways of control of communicable diseases Evolution of the concept of harmony between man and nature

Special techniques for fighting to age

- a) Only A b) Only B
c) Only A and B d) Only B and C
e) Only C

2) In India traditionally the doctors were being guided mainly by which of the following?

- a) Professional ethics
b) Power over patient
c) Good knowledge
d) High technology
e) Western concept of life

3) What caution have proponents of indigenous systems sounded against medical practitioners?





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- a) Their emphasis on curing illness rather than preventive health measures.
- b) Their emphasis on restoring health for affluent members of the society.
- c) Their emphasis on research on noncommunicable diseases.
- d) Their undue concern for the health of the person.
- e) None of these

4) Why has the field of health not been understood properly?

- a) Highly advanced technology being used by the professionals.
- b) Not given in the passage.
- c) Confusion between views of indigenous and western system.
- d) Difficulty in understanding distinction between health and illness.
- e) None of these

5) Why, according to the author, have people in India survived in spite of poverty?

- a) Their will to conquer diseases
- b) Their harmonious relationship with the physician
- c) They have easy access to western technology.
- d) Their natural resistance to communicable diseases is very high.
- e) None of these

6) Which of the following pairs are mentioned as 'contrast' in the passage?

- a) Western physician and western-educated Indian physician.
- b) Indian and western concepts of life.
- c) Technology and science.
- d) Western concept of life and science.
- e) Knowledge and technology.

7) Why does the author describe the contributions of science as remarkably poor?

- a) It demands more inputs in terms of research and technology.

- b) The cost of treatment is low.
- c) It suggests remedies for the poor people.
- d) It concentrates more on health than on illness.
- e) None of these

8) Which of the following can be inferred about the position of the author in writing the passage?

An ardent supporter of the western system in the present context.

The supremacy of the ancient Indian system in today's world.

Critical and objective assessment of the present situation.

- a) Only C
- b) Neither B nor C
- c) Only B
- d) Only A
- e) None of these

9) The author seems to suggest that

- a) ayurveda is superior to yoga.
- b) good interpersonal relationship between the doctor and the patient is necessary but not sufficient.
- c) we should move towards becoming an affluent society.
- d) we should give importance to improving the health rather than curing of illness.
- e) ayurvedic medicines can be improved by following western approaches and methods of sciences.

10) Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

INEVITABLE

- a) Detestable
- b) Avoidable
- c) Unsuitable
- d) Undesirable
- e) Available

11) Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

CONCERNED

- a) Indifferent
- b) Divested
- c) Liberated
- d) Diluted





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e) Relaxed

12) Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

DEGENERATIVE

- a) Productive b) Innovative
c) Revolving d) Recuperative
e) Integrative

13) Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

CONNOTES

- a) Follows b) Confirms c) Cures
d) Helps e) Implies

14) Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

ABERRATION

- a) Deviation b) Outcome c) Alternative
d) Observation e) Stimulate

15) Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

DERIVED

- a) Directed b) Processed c) Sprung
d) Constructed e) Continued

DIRECTIONS:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them easily while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE

For more than three, years, Anna Feng didn't tell her husband that she had sunk nearly half of their savings into the Shanghai stock market. While he thought all their money was safely sitting in a bank, the value of

the stocks plunged by almost 75%. But over the past couple of months, the Shanghai market has shown signs of life, and Feng, a 56-year-old retiree, has recouped half her losses.

Shes, quietly hopeful that may be shell make it all back. Everyone seems to be so optimistic about the markets now, she says. „Around the world, stocks have been on a tear. In Asia, for example, the Tokyo TOPIX stock index hit a 14 year high last week as a bull run in once dormant Japan gathered momentum. Mumbai's main equity index hit an all-time high in trading early Friday amid Indians continuing economic boom and Hong Kong shares reached a five-year high while indices in Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney set new records. And though stock in Asia, in particular, are on fire, they are not alone. From Germany to Venezuela to South Africa, equity markets in both mature and emerging markets, have moved up sharply this year—and show little sign of slowing. The underpinning for stocks strong performance, global bulls say, is straightforward. Economic growth continues to be strong in places where it has been buoyant for several years (the U.S., China and India) and is finally picking up in places where it had been notably absent—Japan and parts of old Europe. Moreover, earning and corporate balance sheets around the world are as healthy, as they have been in years. In Japan, corporate profits have climbed for four straight years and consumer spending is rising briskly on the back of declining unemployment. Economists say that Japan is now in a golden cycle. for now, is much of the world. It comes down to very simple macroeconomics. says Subir Gokam. an economist at CRISIL, India's largest credit rating firm.

The global economy is growing without much inflationary pressure is anything wrong with this picture? One very big thing, warn the skeptics. Interest rates are rising nearly everywhere, and if there is one simple adage that many investment advisers live by, its this When rates are high, stocks will die. Indeed, one of the most impressive—or scariest— aspects of the





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current global bull run is that it has come in the teeth of central bank tightening, most importantly by the U.S. Federal Reserve, which could slow growth in the world's key economic locomotive. The Fed has increased key short-term interest rate—the so-called Fed funds rate— 15 times dating back to June 2004, and is widely expected to raise it one or twice more over the next few months. A brief recession and the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks In 2001 spurred a prolonged period of very low interest rates. That boosted U.S. consumption—In particular the rate sensitive housing market—and kept the global economy humming. But long-term rates are now beginning to tick upward last week the U.S. 30year treasury bond reached 5.04% its highest level since late 2004i and the housing market is cooling off—potentially triggering an economic slowdown as homeowners cut their spending.

16) According to the passage, what makes people hopeful about the markets ?

- a) The trend of substantial increase in value of stocks
- b) Optimism of the stock market players
- c) The descent in the value of stocks
- d) Safety provided by banks to their deposits
- e) The interest rates are going up

17) Which of the following is TRUE about the comparison between market indices of Mumbai and Hong Kong on the one hand and Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney on the other ?

- a) There is no remarkable trend visible between the two sets of Indices
- b) The markets in both the ground of countries have shown upward trend
- c) The indices in the former case are Increasing while those in the latter are decreasing,
- d) Indices in both the groups of exercises are stab leaver a period of last five years
- e) None of these

18) What is the Impact of increasing long term interest rates?

Demand in the housing market is gradually diminishing, Retardation in economic growth.

Restrictions imposed by the central bank.

- a) (B) only
- b) (A) & (C) only
- c) (A) only
- d) (C) only
- e) None of these

19) In what way did the terrorist attack in the US influence, the markets?

- a) It increased long term need for housing
- b) It prolonged the low interest rate regime
- c) It led to a brief recession
- d) It helped Increase the Interest rates on housing
- e) None of these

20) How are the interest rates associated with the stocks ?

- a) In Inverse proportion
- b) Dependent upon the Investors
- c) In direct proportion
- d) No relation
- e) None of these

21) Which of the following statements is are FALSE in the context of the passage?

Economic growth in the US, China, India, Japan and old European countries started to show a downward trend. Higher interest rates help boost stock value. Sceptics firmly believe that economic growth is a boon from all angles.

- a) (A) and (B) only
- b) (A) and (C) only
- c) All the three
- d) (B) and (C) only
- e) None of these

22) How do the stock values in Asian countries compare with that in the other countries of the global?

- a) There is general decline in the market indices all over the globe
- b) Markets only in Asian countries have shown upward trend
- c) It cannot be inferred on the basis of the context of the passage





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- d) Markets show a general rise in the indices all over the globe
e) None of these

23) Which of the following are the reasons for the statement that Japan is now in the golden cycle?
It is an economic growth without much inflationary pressure.

Japan witnessed a substantial increase in corporate profits for the last four years.

There are more employment avenues open and consumers spending has increased significantly.

- a) (A) and (B) only
b) (A) and (C) only
c) All the three (A), (B) and (C)
d) Either (B) and (C) only
e) Either (A) or (C) only

24) According to the content of the passage, the spurt in stock markets appears to be—

- a) an indication of eradication of global poverty
b) a transition from under development to enrichment
c) a healthy sign of growing world peace
d) a proof of a negligible number of people below poverty line
e) None of these

25) Why do economists feel that loan waivers will benefit farmers in distress?

- a) Other government relief measures have proved ineffective.
b) Farmers will be motivated to increase the size of their family holdings not individual holdings.
c) It will improve the standard of living of those farmers who can afford to repay their loans but are exempted.
d) Suicide rates of farmers have declined after the announcement of the waiver.
e) The government will be forced to re-examine and improve the public distribution system.

A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE

But before I could be inspired by these amazing people, I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheese dip. So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed BuzzFeed Tasty, TasteMade (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight. By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co.

When I finally found a gym I liked, with the best trainer I have had, I unabashedly shared my workouts every day. From shying away from full-length pictures, I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability. I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a new challenge

26) Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?

- a) Make-up
b) Food
c) Dark Chocolate
d) Sari

27) What has the writer succeeded in doing?

- a) Succeeded in overcoming temptations to order pizzas
b) Removed unhealthy posts including about chocolates
c) Lost the desired weight
d) Attended 30 gym classes without a break

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28) Which of the following is a page related to chocolate?

- a) BuzzFeed Tasty
- b) Tiny Kitchen
- c) Earth Loaf
- d) TasteMade

29) What weight loss program has the writer enrolled in?

- a) Couch to 5K
- b) Eat chocolate to lose weight
- c) 30 Straight gym classes
- d) Mason & Co

30) What gave the writer accountability?

- a) Unfollowing people and pages not related to health
- b) Doing challenging exercises like deadlifting
- c) Sharing her workout videos on social media
- d) Going to the gym daily

DIRECTIONS:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE

Amartya Sen wrote about the Indian tradition of skepticism and heterodoxy of opinion that led to high levels of intellectual argument. The power sector in India is a victim of this tradition at its worst. Instead of forcefully communicating, supporting and honestly and firmly implementing policies, people just debate them. It is argued that central undertakings produce power at lower tariffs and must therefore build most of the required extra capacities. This is a delusion. They no longer have access to low-cost government funds.

Uncertainty about payment remains a reason for the hesitation of private investment. They had to sell only to SEBs (State Electricity Boards). SEB balance sheets are cleaner after the "securitisation" of the Rs 40,000 crore or so owed by SEBs to central government undertakings, now shown as debt instruments. But

state governments have not implemented agreed plans to ensure repayment when due. The current annual losses of around Rs 28,000 crore make repayment highly uncertain. The central undertakings that are their main suppliers have payment security because the government will come to their help. Private enterprises do not have such assurance and are concerned about payment security, that must be resolved.

By the late 1990s, improving the SEB finances was recognised as fundamental to power reform. Unbundling SEBs, working under corporate discipline and even privatisation and not vertically integrated state enterprises, are necessary for efficient and financially viable electricity enterprises. Since government will not distance itself from managing them, privatising is an option. The Delhi model has worked. But it receives no public support.

The Electricity Act 2003, the APRDP (Accelerated Power Reform and Development Programme) with its incentives and penalties, and the creation of independent regulatory commissions, were the means to bring about reforms to improve financial viability of power sector. Implementation has been halfhearted and results disappointing. The concurrent nature of electricity in the Constitution impedes power sector improvement. States are more responsive to populist pressures than the central government, and less inclined to take drastic action against electricity thieves.

Captive power would add significantly to capacity. However, captive generation, three years after the Act enabled it, has added little to capacity because rules for open access were delayed. Redefined captive generation avoids state vetoes on purchase or sale of electricity except to state electricity enterprises. Mandating open access on state-owned wires to power regardless of ownership and customer would encourage electricity trading. The Act recognised





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electricity trading as a separate activity. A surcharge on transmission charges will pay for cross-subsidies. These were to be eliminated in time. Rules for open access and the quantum of surcharge by each state commission (under broad principles defined by the central commission) have yet to be announced by some. The few who have announced the surcharge have kept it so high that no trading can take place.

31) The author thinks it appropriate to:

- a) intellectual arguments and conceptualisation of every policy is definitely better than its enforcement.
- b) divert our energies from fruitlessly contracting policies to supporting its implementation wholeheartedly
- c) follow Indian tradition meticulously as skepticism is essential for major decisions
- d) discuss any policy in details and make it fool proof instead of implementing it hastily

32) Why are the central undertakings not capable of generating power at low cost?

- a) Because of their extra capacities
- b) Due to their delusion about government funds
- c) Due to their access to Government funds
- d) Due to paucity of low-cost funds

33) Which of the following is the reason for apathy of private investors in power sector?

- a) Lack of guarantee of timely returns
- b) Cut-throat competition
- c) Uncertainty of their survival
- d) Their hesitation

34) What was the serious omission on the part of the State Government?

- a) Lack of assurance from private enterprises
- b) Non-implementation of recovery due to unplanned and haphazard policies
- c) Reluctance to repay to private investors as per agreed plan
- d) Agreement for late recovery of dues

35) Which of the following is/are considered necessary for improving the performance of electricity enterprises?

Corporate work culture

Privatisation

Properly integrated state enterprises

- a) (b) and (c) only
- b) (a) and (c) only
- c) (a) and (b) only
- d) All the three

36) The example of the "Delhi Model" quoted by the author underlines his feelings of :

happiness about its success

unhappiness for lack of public support

disgust towards privatisation

- a) All the three
- b) (a) and (c) only
- c) (b) and (c) only
- d) (a) and (b) only

37) Which of the following was/were not considered as the instrument(s) to accomplish financial well-being of power sector?

- a) States vulnerability to populist pressures
- b) Setting up of independent regulatory commissions
- c) The APRDP with its incentives and penalties
- d) The Electricity Act 2003

38) Why were the results of the power sector reforms NOT as had been anticipated?

- a) The incentives on the one hand and penalties on the other created dissatisfaction.
- b) The Act and the reform measures were contradicting with each other
- c) The enforcement of the reform means was inadequate and apathetic
- d) The means to bring about reforms were illconceived

39) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

DELUSION

- a) unkind propaganda
- b) false belief
- c) wrong prediction
- d) proper understanding





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e) unrealistic optimism

40) Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

VIABILITY

- a) ability to spend b) capability to survive
c) ability to meditate d) ability to reform

41) Choose the word or group of words which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in **bold**.

IMPEDE

- a) promotes b) excels
c) grows d) interferes

42) Choose the word or group of words which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in **bold**.

UNBUNDLING

- a) winding b) integrating
c) reorienting d) disorganizing

