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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

The happy man is the man who lives objectively, who has free affections and wide interests, who secures his happiness through these interests and affections and through the fact that they in turn make him an object of interest and affection to many others. To be the recipient of affection is a potent cause of happiness, but the man who demands affection is not the man upon whom it is bestowed. The man who receives affection is, speaking broadly, the man who gives it. But it is useless to attempt to give it as a calculation, in the way in which one might lend money at interest, for a calculated affection is not genuine and is not felt to be so by the recipient. What then can a man do who is unhappy because he is encased in self? So long as he continues to think about the causes of his unhappiness, he continues to be self-centered and therefore does not get outside it. It must be by genuine interest, not by simulated interests adopted merely as a medicine. Although this difficulty is real, there is nevertheless much that he can do if he has rightly diagnosed his trouble. If for example, his trouble is due to a sense of sin, conscious or unconscious, he can first persuade his conscious mind that he has no reason to feel sinful, and then proceed, to plant this rational conviction in his unconscious mind, concerning himself meanwhile with some more or less neutral activity. If he succeeds in dispelling the sense of sin, it is possible that genuine objective interests will arise spontaneously. If his trouble is self-pity, he can deal with it in the same manner after first persuading himself that there is nothing extraordinarily unfortunate in his circumstances. If fear is his trouble, let him practise exercises designed to give courage. Courage has been recognized from time immemorial as an important virtue, and a great part of the training of boys and

young men has been devoted to producing a type of character capable of fearlessness in battle. But moral courage and intellectual courage have been much less studied. They also, however, have their technique. Admit to yourself every day at least one painful truth, you will find it quite useful. Teach yourself to feel that life would still be worth living even if you were not, as of course you are, immeasurably superior to all your friends in virtue and in intelligence. Exercises of this sort prolonged through several years will at last enable you to admit facts without flinching and will, in so doing, free you from the empire of fear over a very large field.

1) According to the passage, calculated affection

- a) turns into permanent affection over a period of time
- b) leads to self-pity
- c) makes other person to love you
- d) appears to be false and fabricated
- e) gives a feeling of courage

2) Who according to the passage is the happy man?

- a) Who is free from worldly passions
- b) Who has externally centred passions
- c) Who has free affection and wide interests
- d) Who is encased in self
- e) None of these

3) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- a) Unhappy man is encased in self.
- b) A man who suffers from the sense of sin must tell himself that he has no reason to be sinful.
- c) Courage has been recognised as an important virtue.
- d) The happy man has wide interests.
- e) Issue of intellectual courage has been extensively studied.

4) Which of the following virtues, according to the passage, has been recognised for long as an important virtue?

- a) Courage
- b) Self-consciousness





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- c) Sacrifice
e) None of these

d) Patriotism

5) Which of the following words is SIMILAR in meaning of the word 'bestowed' as used in the passage?

- a) Trusted
b) Withdrawn
c) Accommodated
d) Conferred
e) Directed

6) Which of the following, according to the passage, has not been studied much?

- a) How to get absorbed in other interests
b) Moral and intellectual courage
c) The state of mind of an unhappy man
d) Feeling of guilt and self-pity
e) None of these

7) What should a man do who is suffering from the feeling of self-pity?

- a) He should seek affection from others.
b) He should develop a feeling of fearlessness.
c) He should persuade himself that everything is alright in his circumstances.
d) He should control his passions and emotions.
e) He should consult an expert to diagnose his trouble.

8) What happens to a man who demands affection?

- a) He becomes a victim of a vicious circle.
b) He takes affection for granted from others.
c) He tends to take a calculated risk.
d) His feelings are reciprocated by others.
e) None of these

9) If a man is suffering from a sense of sin,

- a) he should consciously realize that he has no reason to feel sinful
b) he should develop a fearless character
c) he should admit his sin at once
d) he should invite opinion of others
e) he should develop an internal focus of control

10) Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- a) Any virtue has a dark side also.
b) One feels happy if one receives affection.
c) The happy man lives subjectively.
d) All passions stem from unhappiness.
e) Any affection is always genuine.

11) Which of the following statements is SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'flinching' as used in the passage?

- a) explaining
b) providing
c) convincing
d) wincing
e) debating

12) How can one get out of the vicious circle mentioned in the passage?

- a) Being true to others and one's internal circumstances
b) Admitting to oneself that others could be right
c) By inculcating the habit of self-absorption
d) By practising skills of concentration
e) None of these

13) Which of the following words is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the word 'dispelling' as used in the passage?

- a) projecting
b) scattering
c) accumulating
d) giving
e) receiving

14) What according to the passage is the real cause of happiness?

- a) Affection received from others
b) Calculated risk taken
c) Critical analysis of the happy state of mind
d) Material rewards and incentives received
e) None of these

15) What happens when you think about the cause of your unhappiness?

- a) You try to practice exercise designed to give coverage.
b) You remain a self-centered person.





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- c) You realize that life can be lived in different ways.
d) You try to introspect and look critically at yourself.
e) None of these

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

We have witnessed several disasters in recent times, some natural others man made. The frequency of such calamities has injured us and deadened our collective sensitivity, but that does not reduce the enormity of the personal tragedy of each victim's family and community. The economic loss is only secondary to the human suffering, but is also substantial. The Government whether State or Central has standardized its response. This consists of reacting late, blaming others, visits by VIPs announcing a relief package including compensation for those affected and then forgetting all about it.

There seems to be little attempt at drawing lessons from each disaster, storing the knowledge for future use, long term planning for possible preemptive action. Preparedness for disasters thus falls short of what is possible using today's technologies. Floods in many parts of India like the states of Bihar and Assam are a yearly phenomenon. Yet the government, seems to be caught, by surprise year after year. It is obvious that tarpaulins, vaccines, medicines, clothes, satellite phones, large numbers of doctors and paramedical staff etc. will be needed as will boats and buses for evacuation. This is known to all those who have combated emergencies yet the no availability of these essential services and commodities occurs. Worse the organizational structure and mechanisms for dealing with disasters are lethargic and ill defined. The National Disaster Management Agency, set up a short time ago being a central government agency has limitations

relating to the jurisdiction of states. It could have aggregated and disseminated experiences and knowledge, stocked many of the essential items required in an emergency or worked with agencies to ensure sufficient stocks, but hasn't. While the reaction to major disasters is dismal, the response to emergencies like accident is equally sad. Victim lie unattended since passersby are way of getting caught in a labyrinthine of police and legal systems. The resulting delay in treatment converts injuries into deaths.

Of late, unique and free service to provide assistance in emergency cases is operational. Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) is a professionally managed operation initiated by the vision and grant from Ramalinga Raju. The service, which is a successful example of public private partnership likely to become operational in a few states in the near future. Given the sad failure of conventional government organizations in handling disasters, it is time we looked at the PPP model as an alternative without the government seeking in any way to abdicate its responsibility. While the state provides the funding, private organizations will provide the drive, professionalism, competent management and output linked efficiency of a good corporate organisation. Combining the sensitivity and purpose of an NGO with private entrepreneurial drive to handle disasters together is thus a worthwhile challenge for both corporate and the government.

16) Why do bystanders not help accident victims ?

- a) It is the responsibility of the driver of the vehicle.
b) Medical attention via satellite phones can be provided promptly
c) They lack the necessary medical knowledge
d) They are wary of cumbersome police formalities and legal systems
e) None of these





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17) Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- a) The Public Private Participation model has been successful in handling emergencies
- b) Analysis of previous disasters will help us cope with future ones
- c) Man-made disasters occur more frequently than natural disasters.
- d) Floods occur every year in some Indian states.
- e) People have become indifferent to disasters

18) Which of the following has been the customary government reaction to disasters?

It has handled disasters with the utmost sensitivity.

It responds in a professional efficient manner which has been standardized over time.

It ensures monetary aid reaches those afflicted by disasters.

- a) Only (B)
- b) Only (C)
- c) Only (A)
- d) Both (A) and (B)
- e) None of these

19) What is the authors view on the government's current reaction to natural disasters ?

- a) A Central Government agency should be set to speedup coordination in rescue efforts effectively to provide relief.
- b) None of these
- c) The government has not been able to handle disasters and should seek foreign aid.
- d) The government is apathetic and has not managed to handle disasters effectively
- e) All of these

20) Which of the following is TRUE about EMRI?

- a) It has widespread operations all over India.
- b) EMRI is a non government organisation.
- c) It is run by a philanthropist.
- d) The government has no say in its functioning.
- e) It is an emergency management service.

21) Why is there a lack of medical care at disaster sites ?

- a) Lack of disaster management training for medical staff
- b) Safety of medical staff due to dangerous conditions
- c) Inadequate transportation facilities
- d) Loss of medical supplies due to dangerous conditions
- e) None of these

22) What does the author consider a worthwhile challenge for both corporate and the government ?

- a) Their working together to manage disasters completely keeping public interests in mind
- b) Mitigating the financial losses sustained during natural disasters
- c) Governments should gradually transfer disaster management to corporate,
- d) Reducing the incidence of man made disasters
- e) None of these

23) Which of the following can be inferred about the National Disaster Management Agency?

It has substantial experience in dealing with disasters. It has been successful in sharing information with other disaster management agencies.

It disburses funds to disaster management organizations to procure emergency stocks.

- a) Only (A)
- b) None of these
- c) All (A), (B) and (C)
- d) Both (A) and (B)
- e) All of these

24) According to the passage, which of the following will be the likely impacts of the public-private participation model of disaster management?

Politicians will not be able to interfere with relief efforts

Aid will be effectively deployed

Professional approach to disaster management efforts.

- a) Both (B) and (C)
- b) Only (C),
- c) Only (A)
- d) All (A), (B) and (C)
- e) None of these





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25) Which of the following has to have, been the impacts of consistently occurring natural disasters? The Government has initiated a long term planning process to handle them The use of technology in combating disasters has increased in India, The Government is not caught unawares when such, disasters occur.

- a) Only (B) b) Both (A) and (B)
c) None d) Both (A) and (C)
e) All (A),(B) and (C)

DIRECTIONS:

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

Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro revival Technicolor clothes in La La Land — the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too. But as other awards began to slip away from the well-reviewed musical, a theme could be teased out. What are Fantastic Beasts if not a plea for equal treatment of people, magical or otherwise? Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing. Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories. Fences, about an African-American father who fears racial discrimination took home the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress. Earlier, Moonlight, featuring two minority communities (black and gay), won for Best Supporting Actor.

This turned out to be one of those years the Oscar voter was underestimated. As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz. It looked like the year of The Artist all over again.

26) Colleen Atwood won which Award?

- a) Best Supporting Actor for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them
b) Best Costume Design for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them
c) Best Costume Design for La La Land
d) Best Supporting Actor for La La Land

27) What does the lead female actor in La La Land want to do?

- a) Make movies b) Make magic
c) Make jazz d) Make music

28) Which of the following movies is about kindness of Aliens?

- a) Arrival b) Moonlight
c) Hacksaw Ridge d) Fences

29) Why was it assumed that La La Land would win a lot of awards?

- a) Because majority of voters are actors
b) Because it is a retro-revival Technicolor movie
c) Because the movie celebrates creation
d) Because it is a movie about making movies and jazz

30) Which movie for sure won two awards?

- a) Fences b) Hacksaw Ridge
c) Arrival d) Moonlight

DIRECTIONS:

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

Prebiotics are the lesser-known gut-health promoters which serve as food for good bacteria inside the gut. "We found that dietary prebiotics can improve nonREM (random eye movement) sleep, as well as REM sleep after a stressful event," said Robert Thompson, a PhD researcher at the University of





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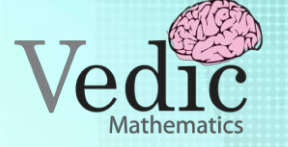
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Colorado Boulder in the U.S. Prebiotics are dietary fibres found naturally in foods like artichokes, raw garlic, leeks and onions.

When beneficial bacteria digest prebiotic fibre, they not only multiply, improving overall gut health, but they also release metabolic byproducts. Researchers fed three-week-old male rats a diet of either standard chow or chow that included prebiotics. They then monitored the rats' body temperature, gut bacteria and sleep-wake cycles — using electroencephalogram (EEG), or brain activity testing over time. Findings revealed that the rats on the prebiotic diet spent more time in non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep, which is restful and restorative, than those on the non-prebiotic diet.

31) What are prebiotics?

- a) Bacteria b) Gut microbiota
c) Dietary fibres d) Foods like artichokes

32) What type of sleep is restorative?

- a) REM b) ECG c) NREM d) EEG

33) How are metabolic byproducts released?

- a) When good bacteria digest dietary fibres
b) After recovery from stress due to sleep
c) When good bacteria help sleep
d) When gut becomes rich in nutrients

34) How can sleep wake cycles be monitored?

- a) By allowing REM and NREM sleep
b) By recording body temperature
c) By testing brain power
d) By using EEG

35) What is chow?

- a) A class of nutrients b) Sleep enhancer
c) Type of dietary fibre d) Rat food

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

The Prime Minister's recent trip to Nigeria, the first bilateral prime ministerial visit to Africa since Jawaharlal Nehru's 45 years ago, recalls a long neglected Indian obligation. "It is up to Asia to help Africa to the best of her ability," Nehru told the Bandung Conference in 1955, "because we are sister continents. "The Prime Minister's proposed strategic partnership with African nations might at last make good that 52-year old promise and also, perhaps, challenge China's expedient diplomacy.

In the intervening years, the West's sanctimonious boycott of many African regimes - after nearly a century of extreme colonial exploitation — left the continent in the grip of oppressive rulers looking for new political sponsors, arms-sellers and trading partners. Not only was it an abdication of the developed world's responsibility to the world's least developed region, sanctions actually compounded the sufferings of poorer Africans. The Darfur killings continue and there is no mellowing of Robert Mugabe's repression in Zimbabwe.

Abandoned by the West Africa looked elsewhere. Beijing filled the vacuum by eagerly embracing dangerous and unsavoury regimes in its search for oil and other minerals. China demonstrated its influence by playing host to 48 out of 53 African leaders a year ago in a jamboree that was historic as well as historical. Historic because China has succeeded in becoming the pre-eminent outside power in Africa and its second biggest trading partner. Historical because modern Chinese diplomacy draws on the Middle kingdom's ancient formula; the tribute system. It was how the son of Heaven brought those nations whom the Celestial





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Empire called "barbarians" into his imperial trading and , through it, cultural and political system.

Contemporary China's economic penetration of Africa also heralds a new era of cultural and political ties though the Chinese foreign ministry repeatedly assure the world that "our cooperation is not designed to be against or preclude any third party." This is untrue in a world of finite resources. Once the Chinese are established in a country, no one else gets a foothold. Myanmar, where India failed to obtain the desired gas concessions, is a prime example. Aware that the hunt for energy is a zero-sum game, China's leadership courts African leaders with regular visits and substantial grants.

After decades of neglect – Vajpayee's Africa visit over a decade ago was to attend a Commonwealth Summit– India will have to move cautiously but quickly if it is to break China's monopoly. Along with investing in Africa's human capital, China has outlined a strategic investment plan to build three to five trade economic cooperation zones in Africa by 2009 to boost trade, which is expected to tap \$40 billion this year.

That could double to \$30 billion by 2010 on the back of an insatiable demand for natural resources to feed China's booming economy.

36) What was Jawaharlal Nehru's consideration for helping African nations?

- a) Nehru had promised the British rulers to help Africa after independence
- b) African Continent is emotionally related to Asian Continent
- c) The Bandung Conference was held in African Continent
- d) The people in the continent were extremely backward

37) The example of Myanmar given by the author proves:

- a) that a country's political wisdom does not necessarily establish economic stability
- b) Myanmar's political acumen to have symbiosis with China
- c) India's foresight to feed its growing hunger for energy
- d) that when China patronizes a country it does not allow other nations to enter

38) Which of the following is the author's suggestion to India to break the Chinese monopoly?

- a) None of these
- b) Outline a strategic plan of investment in the African countries
- c) Arrange P. M's regular visits to African countries
- d) Move away cautiously but quickly from the African nations

39) From the contents of the passage, it can be inferred that the author's views are:

- a) appreciate of oppressive and barbaric African rulers
- b) in favour of not making any investment in African countries
- c) against India's entering into a competition with China
- d) in favour of India gaining an edge over China

40) The author considers the claims of the Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding third party as:

- a) None of these
- b) too exorbitant to be true
- c) true but slightly exaggerated
- d) just and worthy of trust

41) Which of the following best explains the term "Middle kingdom's ancient formula"?

- a) Becoming pre-eminent outside power and thus ruling over them
- b) Referring the underdeveloped folks as barbarians and mistreating them
- c) Influencing the underdeveloped countries through apparently patronizing policy





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d) Rendering free hand for political, cultural & commercial upliftment

42) Which of the following was/were the reason(s) for the backwardness of African Nations?

Mistreatment by the alien rulers

Tyrannical leaders governing the gullible masses

Exploitation and neglect by Western countries

- a) All the three b) (1) and (3) only
c) (2) and (3) only d) (1) and (2) only

43) China's substantial grants to African countries are an act of:

- a) calculated selfish motive to fulfill its energy needs
b) rendering selfless service to certain underdeveloped countries to beat the western countries
c) stepping up its campaign of universal brotherhood among nations
d) China's modern policy of rendering social service on humanitarian considerations

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

CONTEMPORARY

- a) Existing b) Old
c) Modern d) Fashionable

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

BOOMING

- a) thriving b) failing
c) degrading d) striving

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

PRECLUDE

- a) include b) prevent
c) permit d) disqualify

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

SANCTIMONIOUS

- a) holy b) scrupulous
c) incongruent d) permissive

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

ABDICATION

- a) addiction b) instigation
c) obligation d) abandonment

