Comprehensions Based on General Topics

Study the following examples.

Example 1

Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I took the tattered object in my hands and turned it over rather ruefully It was a very ordinary black hat of the usual round shape, hard and much the worse to wear. The lining had been made of red silk, but was a good deal discoloured. There was no maker's name but the initials A. W. were scrawled on one side. It was pierced in the brim for a hat securer, but the elastic was missing. For the rest, it was cracked, exceedingly dusty and spotted in several places, although there seemed to have been some attempt to hide the discoloured patches by smearing them with ink.

"I can see nothing," said I, handing it back to my friend.

"On the contrary Sameer you can see everything. You fail however to reason from what you see. You are too timid in drawing your inferences."

| 1. | The author was too in drawing his inferences. | | | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | (a) weak | (b) daring | | | | |
| | (c) fearless | (d) calm | | | | |
| | (e) None of these | ` ' | | | | |
| 2. | Taking the tattered object in his hands, the author turned it ———— | | | | | |
| | (a) gleefully | (b) mournfully | | | | |
| | (c) painfully | (d) hatefully | | | | |
| | (e) None of these | | | | | |
| 3. | The part missing in the hat was the | | | | | |
| | (a) brim | (b) top | | | | |
| | (c) bottom | (d) elastic | | | | |
| | (e) None of these | | | | | |
| 4. | Sameer fails to | <i>:</i> | | | | |
| | (a) scrutinise | (b) comprehend | | | | |
| | (c) conclude | (d) recall | | | | |
| | (e) None of these | | | | | |
| 5 . | At certain places, the hat was smeared with: | | | | | |
| | (a) Red hue | (b) Dust | | | | |
| | (c) Ink | (d) Discoloured patterns | | | | |
| | (e) None of these | | | | | |

> Example 2

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

When grass becomes merely "a lawn." it is in danger of becoming what that sour economic Puritan Thorstein Veblen said it always was, namely a "status symbol", a display of conspicuous expenditure meant to demonstrate that its owner can afford to waste in mere display what might be used to produce wheat or vegetables. Veblen was wrong because a lawn can also demonstrate a great truth which economists are prone to forget, namely, that beauty may be its own excuse for being. But a lawn can be what he called it, and there is no greater paradox than this transformation of the humblest and most unshowy of green things into a status symbol. Of course, neither your lawn nor mine (when in Connecticut I had one) is that. But just to be sure that it isn't, a salutary experience can be had if we ask ourselves from time to time what our real reason for having it is.

1. On asking oneself the true reason to own a lawn, one can have an experience that is:

- (a) Painful
- (b) Memorable
- (c) Beneficial and introspecting
- (d) Horrifying
- (e) None of these

2. Veblen implies by owning a lawn one usurps the land originally meant for:

- (a) Vegetation
- (b) Industrialisation
- (c) Waste disposal
- (d) Growing mere grasses
- (e) None of these

3. According to the author, a lawn is most valued for:

- (a) the beauty.
- (b) being a status-symbol.
- (c) maintaining the eco-system.
- (d) quality of grasses.
- (e) None of these

4. The transformation of the humblest green things into a status symbol is:

- (a) Amasing
- (b) Seemingly absurd
- (c) Unique
- (d) Cynical
- (e) None of these

5. Neither your lawn nor mine lawn:

- (a) is a status symbol.
- (b) can be a status symbol.
- (c) has been a status symbol.
- (d) shall be a status symbol.
- (e) None of these

Answer

| Example -1 | 1. (A) | 2. (B) | 3. (D) | 4. (B) | 5. (C) |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Example -2 | 1. (C) | 2. (A) | 3. (B) | 4. (B) | 5. (A) |