

# READING COMPREHENSION BASED GENERAL ENGLISH PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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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

India is a country of villages. Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered. This is despite the fact that there is **rampant** migration of rural families to urban centres. Generally, the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are in-built in the urban life. Crime, riots, etc are some of the examples of such risks of urban life. The forces that generate conditions **conducive** to crime and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often **releases** the individual from community restraints more common in tradition-oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and controls also provides greater freedom to **deviate**. And living in the more impersonalized, formally controlled urban society means that regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are strangers executing these prescriptions on an anonymous set of **subjects**. Minor offences in small town or village are often **handled** without resort to official police action. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of the law compared to those in the big cities. Although perhaps causing some decision difficulties for the police in small town, formal and objective law enforcement is not always acceptable to the villagers. Urban area with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishments and more products of our technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized, property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are **vividly displayed** and are more portable. The crime rate increases despite formal moral education given in schools.

**Q1.** Which of the following would be the **best title** for the above passage?

- a) Lure of Village Life
- b) Rural-Urban Rift
- c) Hazards of Urban Life
- d) Crime and Punishment
- e) Urban Crimes and their Reasons

**Q2.** The passage mainly **emphasises** the

- a) need for formal moral education to be given in schools
  - b) reasons for growing crime rate in urban centres as compared to that in rural areas
  - c) increasing crime rate in rural areas
  - d) comparative account of wealth in rural and urban areas
  - e) None of these
- 

**Q3.** The author thinks that **risks** and **disadvantages** are

- a) outweigh the gains of rural life
  - b) surpassed by the gains of urban life
  - c) almost negligible in rural life
  - d) more than the gains in urban life
  - e) None of these
- 

**Q4.** Which of the following is a characteristic of an urban setting?

- a) Less forceful social control
- b) Minimal opportunities of crime due to better law enforcement
- c) Deviation from freedom
- d) Unreported minor crimes
- e) Fewer recorded violations of the law Minimal = very small in size or amount; as small as possible

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**Q5.** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

- a) Small communities have more minor crimes than in urban centres.

- b) Urban crimes cannot be prevented.
  - c) Lack of personal contacts increases crimes in urban areas.
  - d) The display of consumer goods is the main cause of crime.
  - e) Police in urban areas settle minor disputes without official action.
- 

**Q6.** Which of the following **inference(s)** can be drawn from the contents of the passage?

- A. The migration of people from rural areas to urban centres is almost negligible.
- B. Strangers can enforce laws in a more impartial manner than known people can.
- C. Wealth has concentrated more in urban centres than in rural areas.

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

**Q7.** The behaviour of people is generally moulded because of social control in

- a) an anonymous form of living
  - b) non-traditional societies
  - c) the presence of the police authorities
  - d) formally controlled urban societies
  - e) None of these
- 

**Q8.** It can be inferred from the passage that urban crime can be controlled by

- a) vivid display of expensive consumer goods
- b) making expensive consumer goods less portable
- c) enforcement of law by distant bureaucrats
- d) greater emphasis on moral education

e) None of these

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**Q9.** The author's view of 'Traditional Societies' is best expressed by which of the following?

- a) They provide inadequate freedom for personal movements and travel.
  - b) They do not have adequate modern technology.
  - c) They have lower crime rates because of the moral teachings in schools.
  - d) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances.
  - e) They are ruled and controlled by distant bureaucrats.
- 

**Q10.** According to the passage, the crime in small towns

- a) leads to an impersonalized style of living
  - b) is often dealt with objective law enforcement
  - c) is brought well under control by distant bureaucrats
  - d) is less frequently reported or dealt with officially
  - e) always causes difficulties for the police authorities
- 

**Q11.** Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?

- a) Urban areas are thickly populated and commercialized.
  - b) Anonymous living in urban areas may lead to a freedom to deviate from rules.
  - c) There is less freedom in the current society than in a traditional society.
  - d) Moral education imparted in schools is ineffective in checking crime rate.
  - e) Urban areas provide more opportunities for crime than rural areas do.
- 

**Q12.** According to the passage, all of the following contribute to higher crime rates in urban areas EXCEPT.

- a) urban impersonalized living

- b) increasing population
- c) higher standard of living
- d) vivid display of consumer goods
- e) inadequate police force

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**Q13.** Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

SUBJECTS

- a) crimes
- b) rules
- c) people
- d) topics
- e) provinces

**Q14.** Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

HANDLED

- a) dispensed
- b) punished
- c) settled
- d) reported
- e) judged

**Q15.** Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

- a) rested
- b) removed
- c) kept
- d) exhibited
- e) sold

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### Answers to the above questions :

#### Q1. Answer: (c)

The passage presents a comparative sketch of rural and urban life focussing on the risks associated with the urban life.

#### Q2. Answer: (b)

#### Q3. Answer: (d)

Generally, the gains of living in urban areas are less than the disadvantages and risks that are in-built in urban life.

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**Q4. Answer: (a)**

Urban living often releases the individual from community restraints.

**Q5. Answer: (c)**

Life in urban society is more impersonalized.

**Q6. Answer: (c)****Q7. Answer: (e)**

Traditional societies, i.e. villages.

**Q8. Answer: (b)****Q9. Answer: (d)**

In 'traditional societies' there is always community restraint over the individuals.

**Q10. Answer: (d)**

Minor offences in small town or village are often handled without resort to official police action.

**Q11. Answer: (c)**

**Q12. Answer: (e)**

All the others contribute to higher crime rates in urban areas.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

**Q15. Answer: (d)**

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