

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

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 dissective 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.

Q1. Which of the following has been described as the most outstanding benefits of modern medicine?

- A. The real cause and ways of control of communicable diseases
- B. Evolution of the concept of harmony between man and nature
- C. 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
-

Q2. 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
-

Q3. What caution have proponents of indigenous systems sounded against medical practitioners?

- 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
-

Q4. 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

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Q5. 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

Q6. 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.

Q7. 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
-

Q8. Which of the following can be inferred about the position of the author in writing the passage?

- A. An ardent supporter of the western system in the present context.
- B. The supremacy of the ancient Indian system in today's world.
- C. 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
-

Q9. 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.
-

Q10. 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
-

Q11. 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
 - e) Relaxed
-

Q12. 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

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Q13. 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
-

Q14. 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
-

Q15. 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
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

From the last paragraph of the given passage.

Q2. Answer: (a)

From the fourth line of the second paragraph.

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (e)

In the last sentence of the second para.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Second and third para tells about Indian concept of life and treatment while the last para tells about western concept of life and knowledge about medical science.

Q7. Answer: (e)

It is clearly given in the last sentence of the passage: “the contribution of this science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor....”

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (b)

The meaning of the word ‘inevitable’ as mentioned in the passage is ‘impossible to avoid’; ‘certain to happen’.

Hence the words ‘inevitable’ and ‘avoidable’ are antonyms.

The meaning of the word ‘detest’ is ‘to have a strong feeling of dislike for somebody/ something’, therefore, ‘detestable’ means ‘that one detests’.

Q11. Answer: (a)

The meaning of the word ‘concerned’ as mentioned in the passage is ‘to have a connection with or responsibility for something’. Out of the given words, ‘indifferent’ means ‘having no interest in somebody/something’; ‘not caring about something’. Hence the words ‘concerned’ and ‘indifferent’ are antonyms.

Q12. Answer: (d)

The meaning of the word 'degenerative' as mentioned in the passage is '(of medical condition) getting or likely to get worse'. Out of the given words, 'recuperative' means 'helping one to recuperate'. The meaning of the word 'recuperate' is 'to recover after being ill, tired, weak etc'; 'to regain health, energy or strength'. Hence the words 'degenerative' and 'recuperative' are antonymous.

Q13. Answer: (e)

The meaning of the word 'connote' as mentioned in the passage is 'to suggest something in addition to the main meaning'. Out of the given words, 'imply' means 'to suggest something indirectly rather than stating it directly'. Hence the words 'connotes' and 'implies' are synonymous.

Q14. Answer: (a)

The meaning of the word 'aberration' as mentioned in the passage is 'departure from what is normal, usual or expected, typically one that is unwelcome'. Hence the words 'aberration' and 'deviation' are synonymous.

Q15. Answer: (c)

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