



SSC CGL/CHSL TIER II 2023

ENGLISH

FREE

CRASH COURSE

Reading

COMPREHENSION

DAY-11

LIVE

05:00 PM







TYPES OF COMPREHENSION

- ✓ **Cause and effect**
- ✓ **Problem and solution**
- ✓ **Compare and contrast**
- ✓ **Description**
- ✓ **Time order (sequence of events, actions, or steps)**



Strategy to Improve Reading

Comprehension Skills

Using Prior Knowledge/Previewing

When students preview text, they tap into what they already know that will help them to understand the text they are about to read. This provides a framework for any new information they read.



Strategy to Improve Reading

Comprehension Skills

Predicting

When students make predictions about the text they are about to read, it sets up expectations based on their prior knowledge about similar topics. As they read, they may mentally revise their prediction as they gain more information.



Strategy to Improve Reading Comprehension Skills

Identifying the Main Idea and Summarization

Identifying the main idea and summarizing requires that students determine what is important and then put it in their own words. Implicit in this process is trying to understand the author's purpose in writing the text.



Strategy to Improve Reading Comprehension Skills

Questioning

Asking and answering questions about text is another strategy that helps students focus on the meaning of text. Teachers can help by modeling both the process of asking good questions and strategies for finding the answers in the text.



Strategy to Improve Reading Comprehension Skills

Making Inferences

In order to make inferences about something that is not explicitly stated in the text, students must learn to draw on prior knowledge and recognize clues in the text itself.



Strategy to Improve Reading Comprehension Skills

Visualizing

Studies have shown that students who visualize while reading have better recall than those who do not (Pressley, 1977). Readers can take advantage of illustrations that are embedded in the text or create their own mental images or drawings when reading text without illustrations.



The New Year is a time for resolutions. Mentally at least, most of us could compile formidable lists of do's and don'ts. The same old favourites recur year in and year out with monotonous regularity. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain inveterate smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolutions to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our old bad ways.



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The author seems to imply that many are inveterate smokers because

- A. they have not really tried to give up smoking
- B. they know from past experience that they can never succeed in their attempt to give up
- C. they want to forget the frustration of not smoking
- D. they do not have the will power to stop smoking

Answer : Option D The word inveterate means having a particular habit that is long-established and unlikely to change.



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The same old favourites recur ... with monotonous regularity' implies that

- A. we want to be so perfect that we include some items regularly**
- B. we have been so regularly doing certain things that they have become monotonous**
- C. in spite of repeated failures, we still would like to try one more time**
- D. some favourite actions if repeated often could become monotonous**

Answer : Option C The author implies that despite our repeated failures we still try one more time



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The phrase 'formidable lists of do's and don'ts' means that

- A. the bad points of our character are formidable
- B. the list is so long that it is frightening
- C. the things that need to be included is frightening
- D. the realization that we are so imperfect is frightening

Answer : Option B The word formidable means inspiring fear or respect.



Ever since the dawn of civilization, persons in power have tried to control education. During the Christian Era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. They taught the poor people to be meek and to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury. During the Renaissance, education passed from the clutches of the priests into the hands of the prince. It became more secular. Thus, under the control of the monarch, education began to preach the infallibility of the monarch which meant that the king could do no wrong. With the advent of Industrial Revolution, education no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class. The philosophy in vogue during this period was that of 'Laissez Faire --- restricting the function of the state to merely keeping law and order, while in actual practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.



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1. During the Christian Era, the institution of the education was controlled by
- a. the monarchs
 - b. the secular leaders of the society
 - c. the common people
 - d. the church and the priests

Correct Answer- d. the church and the priests



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2. During the Renaissance, education was controlled by

- a. the common people
- b. the secular leaders of the society
- c. the princes
- d. the church and the priests

Correct Answer- c. the princes



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3. Under the control of monarch, education began to preach
- a. that kings were gods
 - b. that the king was infallible
 - c. that the king, like common man could also do wrong
 - d. none of the above
- Correct Answer- b. that the king was infallible**



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**Correct Answer- b.
was thrown open to
the new rich
merchant class**

4. With the advent of Industrial Revolution, education
- a. was the sole privilege of the baron class
 - b. was thrown open to the new rich merchant class
 - c. was free for the poor
 - d. none of the above



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**Correct Answer- d.
restricting the function
of the state of merely
keeping law and order**

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5. The philosophy of 'Laissez Faire' stands for
- a. joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise
 - b. individual freedom in the economic field
 - c. state control of the means of production
 - d. restricting the function of the state to merely keeping law and order



MISSION SSC 2023



ENGLISH

Live Quiz-7

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LIVE

07:00 PM



