



ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION

SSC CGL/CHSL पर आधारित पिछली परीक्षा में पूछे गए प्रश्न

हमारे TOPIC EXPERT के साथ

BY ENGLISH GURU







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Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words / phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.



मिश्राम SSC 2023 ENGLISH





True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. The are made to secure the property of the citizens against



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Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a state is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the



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Q1. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage.

- A. It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and other.
- B. It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
- C. It highlights role of the police as superior to that of the army.
- D. It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.
- F None of these





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Q2. The last sentence of the passage implies that

- A. The Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
- B. A Minister and a responsible State, Assembly exercise direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
- C. In every State maintenance of public peace is under the overall control of the responsible Minister.
- D. The Inspector General of Police is





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Q3. Out of the following which one has the opposite meaning to the word 'restrained' in the passage?

- A. Promoted
- B. Intruded
- C. Accelerated
- D. Inhibited
- E. None of these





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Q4. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?

- A. To protect the privileges of all citizens.
- B. To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
- C. To check violent activities of citizens.
- D. To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
- E. None of these





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Q5. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?

- A. Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
- B. The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
- C. Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
- D. The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, and stop them from







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In a country where consumers have traditionally had a raw deal, the Consumer Protection Act was one of the most progressive acts of legislation introduced in 1986. Before this, a shop could get away easily with the line "goods once sold will not be taken back or exchanged" or a car parking contractor with "park at your own risk". It is not that things have changed now but at least a legislation is in place and a forum is available to seek redressal. One of the basic limitations of this act is its mystification and general ignorance. No consumer agency or group has made its provisions general, nor has any redressal commission or forum. Restricted as it is by



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Consumer courts must deliver their judgements within 40 days, but rarely is this deadline adhered to. This reviewer had a firsthand experience of the chairman of a consumer court in Delhi who adjourned a case against a foreign airline for two years on the grounds that he did not have staff to type the orders. His replacement found the backlog so shocking that he dismissed several cases without applying his mind, in the process working against the interests of consumers. But what is more important is that the law has it that a consumer can approach court on his own without having to pay legal fees. In practice, this does



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The chairperson of the National Commission, who is a sitting judge, is so attuned to delivering judgments which can stand scrutiny in a civil court of law that it is insisted upon that a consumer must be represented by a lawyer. If not, cases are adjourned with impunity and set for another day. Girimaji's attempt is creditable in that it is the first of its kind and has addressed almost all possible angles. She has discussed redressals in complaints about housing, basic telephony, rail transportation, power supply, life insurance and medical negligence. There are even tips on how to file a complaint. But it is mired in the case files of the National/ State Commissions of the Consumer Forum. A useful





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Q1. Which of the following best describes the judge's replacement?

- A. He never bothered to safeguard the interests of the reviewer.
- B. He dismissed cases without even giving a second thought to what cases came to him.
- C. He was apathetic and uninterested about the direction the case might head in.
- D. He was partial towards the airline as it was a foreign one.
- F He passed irrelevant verdicts indifferently





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Q2. What is the functionary role of the chairman of the National Commission?

- A. To be accountable to the public
- B. To prevent any dissent arising out of his verdicts and Acts
- C. To adjourn the cases with impunity
- D. To be the titular head of the commission
- E. None of these





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Q3. How has Girimaji's attempt been creditable?

- A. She has brought all the loopholes in the Act to the consumer's notice.
- B. She has looked at the Act in a very disinterested and impersonal manner.
- C. She has discussed the law in the most explicit manner.
- D. It has given the Act a new dimension.
- E. Her implicit dialogue with the consumer has made him aware of his rights





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Q4. Why is the consumer likely to be swept off his feet?

- A. He is wooed by the charm of foreign brands readily available in the market.
- B. He is not aware of the Law of Torts as practised abroad.
- C. He is not aware of the benefits of the consumer rights.
- D. He is easily taken in by the deceptive publicity.
- F The Consumer Protection Act has been





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Q5. What does the Act broadly cover?

- A. It is a forum that protects the redresser.
- B. It shields the consumer from deceptive and unfair trade practices.
- C. It enables the plaintiff to fight his case free of cost.
- D. It protects the right to redress.
- E. None of these



