



IBPS/ BANK 2023



ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION

MUDDLED BUT NOT TROUBLED



 **LIVE | 10:30 AM**

BY SHALINI MAHENDRAS



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8am To 10am
15 Mar

SUMMARY

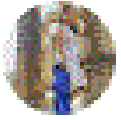
1. Thought of the day
2. Today's word
3. Questions with passage
4. Homework



QUOTE OF THE DAY

**Winning doesn't always
mean being first.**

**Winning means you're doing
better than you've done before.**



@muskanrai4373 4 hours ago

ANSWER= OPTION 4

THANK U MAM ✓



@harshsharma-pv8cm 16 hours ago

Today's homework answer is option 5

Thank you mam wonderful sessions 👍 mam ✓



@nitikagupta7449 4 hours ago

Homework

Option 5 ✓



@niharikajha3328 3 hours ago

Homework answer option 5 ✓



The speech _____ with subtle threats has resulted in _____
tension in the sensitive areas of the city.

HOMEWORK

1. Replete, Increased
2. Forced, Dissolving
3. Started, Reduced
4. Full, Escalating
5. Followed, Continuous



TODAY'S WORD

Meaning : (मिटाना) Obliterate or remove completely (something unwanted or unpleasant)

Synonyms : Erase , Remove ✓

Antonyms : Insert , Restore ✓✓

Sentence : They hoped to expunge the memory of that tragic event.

EXPUNGE



Economic
Polity

English

READING

The Hindu



The Times of India

COMPREHENSION

✓ Grammar / Vocabulary / Reading

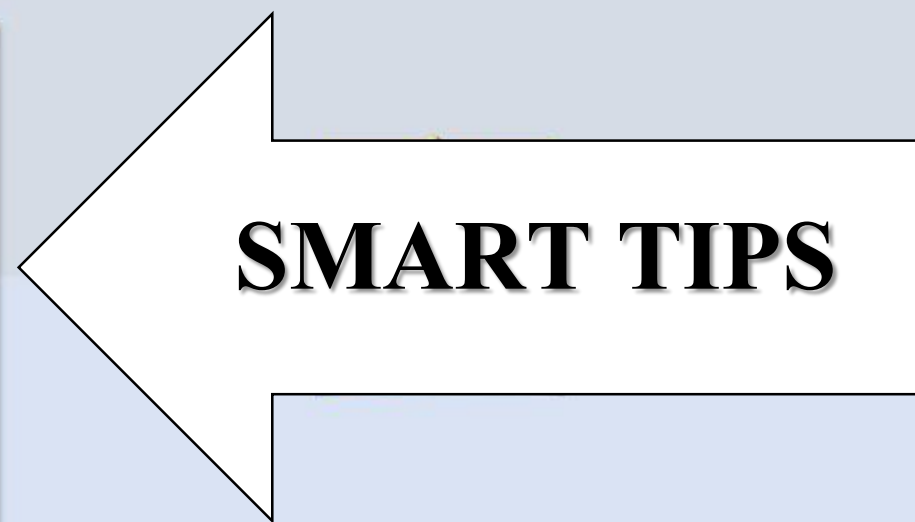
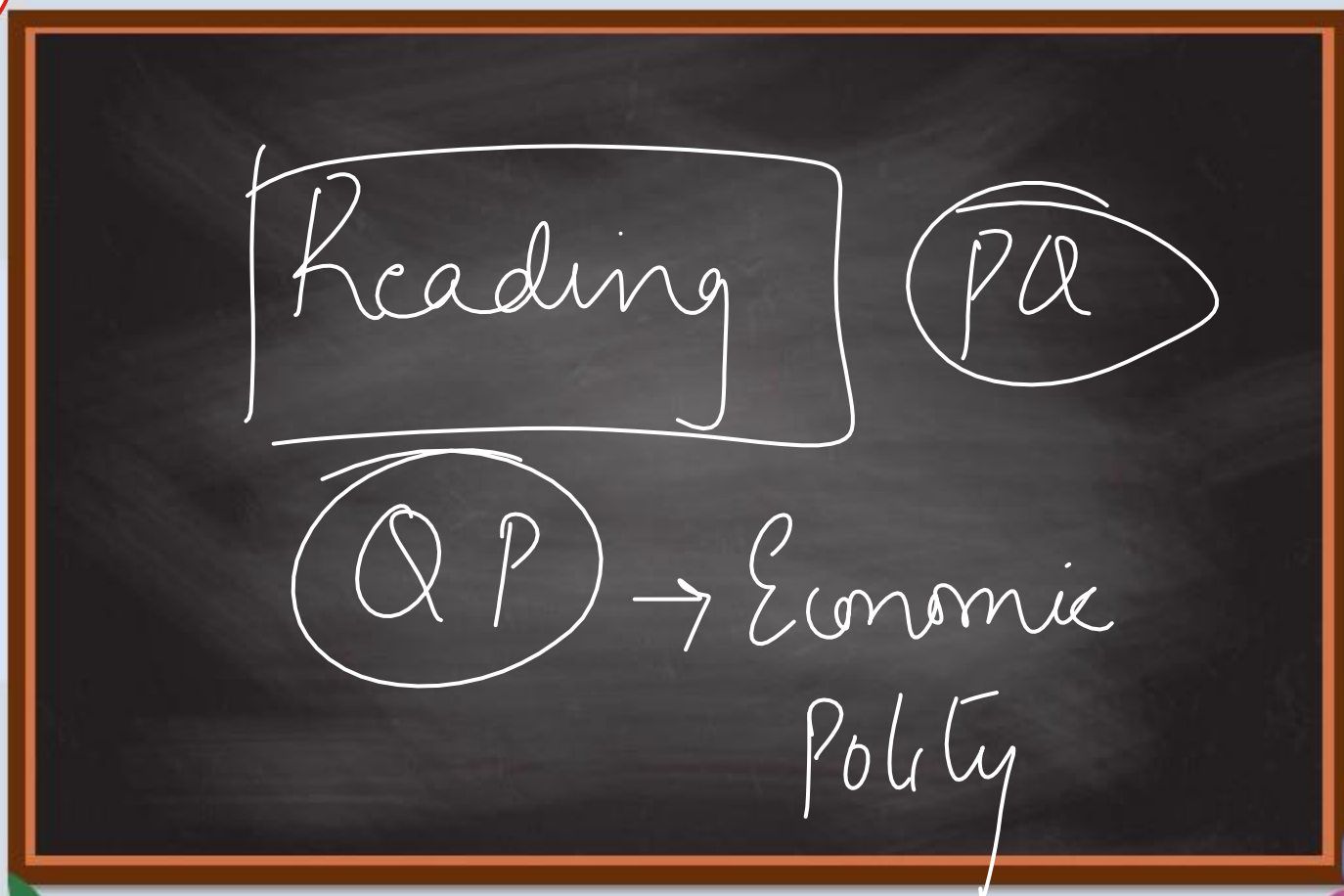


QUESTIONS BASED ON RC





ARE YOU
READY?





This rule of always trying to do things as well as one can do them has an important bearing upon the problem of ambition. No man or woman should be without ambition, which is the inspiration of activity. But if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result. If one imagines that one can do everything better than other people, then envy and jealousy, those twin monsters, will come to sadden one's days. But if one concentrates one's attention upon developing one's own special capacities, the things one is best at, then one does not worry over much if other people are more successful.



Which one of the following alternatives brings out the meaning of **'to have a bearing upon'** clearly ?

1. To decrease friction
2. To put up with
3. To have an effect on
4. To carry a weight on oneself
5. All of these



Solution : **Option 3**



Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage ?

~~1. One must try beyond one's capacity to get results.~~

~~2. One must continuously worry about others.~~

3. One must do everything as well as one can.

~~4. One must try to be better than others.~~

5. Both (1) and (2)

Solution : Option 3





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.



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

10:30



Answer: C

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





The passage mainly emphasises the:

- A. Need for formal moral education to be given in schools ~~X~~
- 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



Answer: B

Rift
a disagreement
between two
things





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



Answer: D

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





It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and, therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been the handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It taught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hand of the prince. In other words, it became more secular.

belonging
to a
Christian
Church



It was also due to the growth of the nation state and powerful monarchs who united the country under their rule. Thus, under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like the Divine Right Theory and that the king can do no wrong etc. With the advent of the industrial revolution education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of society. Yet education was still confined to the few elite. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that of 'laissez-faire' restricting the function of the State to a mere keeping of law and order while, on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.



What does the theory of Divine Right of king stipulate?

- a) That the right of governing is conferred upon kings by god. ✓
- b) That the rights of kings are divine and therefore sacred.
- c) They have the right to be worshipped like gods by their subjects. ✓
- d) That kings are gods.
- e) None of these



Answer: A





What does the expression 'hand-maid of the ruling class' mean?

1. Private maid-servants of the prince
2. The symbol of authority of the prince
3. Something fully under the control of the ruling class
4. Private mistress of the prince
5. None of these

Education

Answer: C





What does the word “infallibility” mean?

- A. The virtue of not ~~making~~ any mistake
- B. Sensitivity
- C. That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of men
- D. That every man is open to error
- E. None of these

Answer: A





Who controlled education during the Renaissance?

HOMEWORK

- 1. The church and the priests**
- 2. The secular leaders of the society**
- 3. The prince**
- 4. The common people**
- 5. None of these**



