

नवीन पैटर्न पर
आधारित



Pउपकार

दिल्ली अधीनस्थ सेवा चयन बोर्ड

पी.जी.टी.

मर्ती परीक्षा

English

डॉ. बी.बी. जैन

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SECTION-1
LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR

Section : I-A Language

UNSEEN PASSAGES FOR COMPREHENSION

Directions—Each of the passages in this Chapter is followed by questions based on the contents of the passage. Read the passage carefully and select the best answer from among the given choices for each question. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Certain words in the passage have been printed in **bold** to help you to locate them for answering some questions.

Example :

If by some magic you could be granted one quick wish, perhaps you might wish to be popular. Being popular means being liked by a lot of people instead of just a few close friends, and that is a big order. All the same you, too, can be well liked if you are willing to be on guard against the perils of popularity.

1. The author implies that one's most dominant wish in life is—
 - (A) the wish to have a family
 - (B) the wish to excel in intellectual excellence
 - (C) the wish to be liked by a lot of people besides one's close friends
 - (D) the wish to get the highest post of the land
 - (E) the wish to hoard enormous amount of wealth
2. Popularity—
 - (A) can be gained by serving the people
 - (B) has its own perils
 - (C) is the basis of one's success in life
 - (D) is the hallmark of all those who excel in diplomacy
 - (E) does not come to the idle

The answer to question 1 is (C) and the answer to question 2 is (B)

Passage-1

Directions—Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct answer out of the five choices given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

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 had 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 system 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, aging 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 aging like cancer, heart diseases, paralytic strokes and arthritis which are the major problems of affluent societies today.

1. Why, according to the author, have people in India survived in spite of poverty ?
 - (A) Their natural resistance to communicable diseases is very high
 - (B) They have easy access to western technology
 - (C) Their will to conquer diseases
 - (D) Their harmonious relationship with the physician
 - (E) None of these

2. Which of the following has been described as the most outstanding benefit of modern medicine ?
 - (1) The real cause and ways of control of communicable diseases
 - (2) Evolution of the concept of harmony between man and nature
 - (3) Special techniques for fighting aging
 - (A) Only (2) and (3)
 - (B) Only (1) and (2)
 - (C) Only (1)
 - (D) Only (2)
 - (E) Only (3)

3. In India traditionally the doctors were being guided mainly by which of the following ?
 - (A) High technology
 - (B) Good knowledge
 - (C) Professional ethics
 - (D) Power over patient
 - (E) Western concept of life

4. Why has the field of health not been understood properly ?
 - (A) Difficulty in understanding the distinction between health and illness
 - (B) Confusion between views of indigenous and western systems
 - (C) Highly advanced technology being used by the professionals
 - (D) Not much effort has been made in this direction
 - (E) None of these
5. Why does the author describe the contributions of science as remarkably poor ?
 - (A) It concentrates more on health and on illness
 - (B) It suggests remedies for the poor people
 - (C) It demands more inputs in terms of research and technology
 - (D) The cost of treatment is low
 - (E) None of these
6. The author seems to suggest that—
 - (A) We should give importance to improving health rather than curing of illness
 - (B) We should move towards becoming an affluent society
 - (C) Ayurveda is superior to Yoga
 - (D) Good interpersonal relationship between the doctor and patient is necessary but not sufficient
 - (E) Ayurvedic medicines can be improved by following western approaches and methods of sciences
7. Which of the following can be inferred about the position of the author in writing the passage ?
 - (1) Ardent supporter of western system in the present context
 - (2) Supremacy of ancient Indian system in today's world
 - (3) Critical and objective assessment of the present situation
 - (A) Only (1)
 - (B) Only (2)
 - (C) Only (3)
 - (D) Neither (2) nor (3)
 - (E) None of these
8. What cautions have the proponents of indigenous system sounded against medical practitioners ?
 - (A) Their underconcern for the health of the person
 - (B) Their emphasis on research on non-communicable diseases
 - (C) Their emphasis on curing illness rather than on preventive health measures
 - (D) Their emphasis on restoring health for affluent members of the society
 - (E) None of these
9. Which of the following pairs are mentioned as 'contrast' in the passage ?
 - (A) Western concept of life and science
 - (B) Technology and science
 - (C) Western physician and western educated Indian Physician
 - (D) Indian and western concept of life
 - (E) Knowledge and technology

English



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