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READING

COMPREHENSION

TIPS & CMAT 2019 QUESTIONS







PASSAGE – 1: [CMAT 2019]

An endangered language is one that is likely to become extinct in the near future. Many languages are falling out of use and being replaced by others that are more widely used in the region or nation, such as English in the U.S. or Spanish in Mexico. Unless current trends are reversed, these endangered languages will become extinct within the next century. Many other languages are no longer being learned by new generations of children or by new adult speakers; these languages will become extinct when their last speaker dies.

In fact, dozens of languages today have only one native speaker still living, and that person's death will mean the extinction of the language: It will no longer be spoken, or known, by anyone. Ancient Greek and Latin languages are considered dead because they are no longer spoken in the form in which we find them in ancient writings. But they weren't abruptly replaced by other languages; instead, Ancient Greek slowly evolved into modem Greek, and Latin slowly evolved into modern Italian, Spanish, French, Romanian, and other languages. In the same way, the Middle English of Chaucer's day is no longer spoken, but it has evolved into Modern English.

- (I) "These languages will become extinct"
 In the above sentence "these" refers to:
- (A) Middle English
- (B) Other languages
- (C) Endangered languages
- (D) Spanish in Mexico

(2) Spanish language evolved out of:

(A) English

(B) Greek

(C) French

(D) Latin

- (3) What is endangered language?
- (A) The language that is spoken by many people.
- (B) A language that is most likely to die in the near future.
- (C) The language that is not spoken by anyone at all.
- (D) A language that is most likely to expand in the near future.

PASSAGE – 2: [CMAT 2019]

There are no World Trade Organisation (WTO) definitions of "developed" and "developing" countries. Members announce for themselves whether they are "developed" or "developing" countries. However, other members can challenge the decision of a member to make use of provisions available to developing countries. Developing country status in the WTO brings certain rights. There are for example provisions in some WTO Agreements which provide developing countries with longer transaction periods before they are required to fully implement the agreement and developing countries can receive technical assistance.

That a WTO member announces itself as a developing country does not automatically mean that it will benefit from the unilateral preference schemes of some of the developed country members such as the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). In practice, it is the preference giving country which decides the list of developing countries.

- (I) Who can change the decision of a country to make use of provisions available to developing countries?
- (A) Any neighbouring country
- (B) Any member country of WTO
- (C) The World Trade Organization
- (D) The preference giving country

- (2) Who decides whether one country is developing or developed?
- (A) The neighbouring countries
- (B) The preference giving country
- (C) The World Trade Organization
- (D) The country itself

- (3) Why would a country likes to announce itself as a developing country?
- (A) So that it gets some relaxation of time in implementation of WTO agreements.
- (B) So that it need implement WTO agreements.
- (C) So that it can become member of WTO.
- (D) So that it can become the preference giving country.

PASSAGE – 3: [CMAT 2019]

When a child is born, her first connection to the world is established through her mother, or in a broader sense, her parents. An infant sees the world through her parent's eyes; she tries to imbibe everything she recognises in her parents. Thus, a parent-child relationship lays the foundation of the 'building of her life'. Parenting is the bringing up of a child. It is like the nourishment that is necessary for a sapling to grow into a big and fruitful tree. Hence, for a child to grow into a wonderful human being, good parenting is essential.

Parenting styles vary from culture to culture. The world is a big place comprising of a variety of people having different ways of living. Although culture is the key ingredient, the economic situation and standard of living also have an impact on parenting. While there are a common set of values in different cultures like honesty and integrity, the value system stands divided on some of the major facets of parenting, exemplified by the comparison of the Indian style with that of the West.

- (I) Parenting here is compared to:
- (A) Maintaining a relationship
- (B) Maintaining a vehicle
- (C) Nourishing a plant
- (D) Looking after a pet

(2) Which of the following is a major differentiator on some of the major facets of parenting?

(A) Value system

(B) Love

(C) Honesty

(D) Integrity

- (3) Parenting is basically:
- (A) Culture independent
- (B) Common across all cultures
- (C) Culture dependent
- (D) Country independent

PASSAGE – 4: [CMAT 2019]

Steve Jobs was an enigma. He was quirky. I would like to share a few little known facts about the man who pretty much changed the world with one small technological device. Steve Jobs liked to work bare foot (even while in corporate environments and during million dollar negotiations). He was vegan and often went on diets where he would only eat orange things. He was a Zen Buddhist and extensively travelled India during his youth. He was such a perfectionist that there was a period when he had no furniture in his house at all, because he could not decide what to buy. He used to read his favourite book of all time, every single year 'Autobiography of a yogi', by Paramhansa Yogananda. This man was not afraid to be himself. "Remembering that I'll be dead soon, is the most important tool, I've ever encountered to help me make the big choices in life. Almost everything ... all external expectations, all pride, all fear of embarrassment or failure ... these things just fall away in the face of death, leaving only what is truly important".

Jobs, used to say "Remembering that you are going to die is the best way I know to avoid the trap of thinking you have something to lose. You are already naked. There is no reason, not to follow your heart. No one wants to die. Even people who wants to go to heaven, do not want to die to get there. And yet, death is the destination, we all share. No one has ever escaped it, and that is how it should be, because death is very likely the single best invention of life. It is life's change agent It clears out the old to make way for the new."

- (I) "Remembering that you are going to die, is the best way I know...." here 'I' in this line is:
- (A) The author of the article
- (B) Steve Jobs
- (C) Any manager
- (D) The narrator in the article

- (2) In the passage which one of the following in not true?
- (A) Look for death
- (B) Death is the destination
- (C) Death is the single best invention
- (D) No one escapes the death

- (3) Steve Jobs believed in:
- (A) Altruism
- (B) Normatism
- (C) Materialism
- (D) Perfectionism

- (4) Which of the following statement is false? Steve Jobs had no furniture at his house because:
- (A) He wanted to buy the perfect furniture.
- (B) He had no money.
- (C) He was a perfectionist.
- (D) He could not decide what to buy.

- (5) The passage is written in:
- (A) Third person narrative
- (B) Multiple person narrative
- (C) First person narrative
- (D) Second person narrative

- (6) This passage tells us:
- (A) Some not very well known facts.
- (B) Steve Job's business management skills.
- (C) Steve Job's life story.
- (D) Very well known facts about Steve Jobs.

Thanks a lot for watching!

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