



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35**  
**An Autonomous Institution**



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## **DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

**VQAR-VERBAL QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE REASONING**

**IIYEAR/ IV SEMESTER**

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**UNIT 5 –LINGUISTIC- SKILLS**

**TOPIC 5 – PARAGRAPH COMPREHENSION**

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## QUESTION NO:1

The Industrial Revolution, which began in the 18th century, brought about significant changes in society and the economy. It marked a shift from an agrarian and handcrafted-based economy to one driven by machinery and mass production. This period saw the development of factories and the invention of steam-powered engines, such as the steam locomotive and steamship. The Industrial Revolution led to urbanization, as people migrated from rural areas to cities in search of employment opportunities. It also transformed the social structure, as the middle class emerged, and working conditions for laborers were often harsh and dangerous.



## QUESTION



1. When did the Industrial Revolution start?
2. What were some significant changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution?
3. What is urbanization?
- 4: What social class emerged during the Industrial Revolution?
- 5: How were working conditions for laborers during the Industrial Revolution?



## ANSWER



1. The Industrial Revolution began in the 18th century.
2. The Industrial Revolution brought about significant changes such as the shift from an agrarian and handcrafted-based economy to one driven by machinery and mass production, the development of factories, and the invention of steam-powered engines.
3. Urbanization refers to the process of people migrating from rural areas to cities in search of employment opportunities.
4. The middle class emerged during the Industrial Revolution.
5. Working conditions for laborers during the Industrial Revolution were often harsh and dangerous.



## QUESTION:02



The judges were adjudicating the title dispute based on laws that were brought into being centuries after the religious structure/ shrine in question became the subject of controversy. Instead of being humble about this, and conceding that the evidentiary value of the material on record was sketchy at best, the Constitution Bench led by Chief Justice of India Ranjan Gogoi drew firm conclusions from these days before the CJI's retirement. Worse, the bench incorporated in its judgment a 116-page addendum which, quite irrelevantly, dilates on the question of the faith and belief of Hindus about Ayodhya being the birthplace of Lord Ram. This does raise suspicions on a commonsense basis. There are other unanswered questions when the judgment seeks to establish that the exact spot of Lord Ram's birth lay under the domes of the demolished Babri Masjid. Interestingly, the Valmiki Ramayan does not lay down an exact spot. Even the shaky ASI findings do not suggest that a temple was demolished by those who built the mosque that was in Babur's name





## Question



1. Choose the option which is most similar to the word in the question, as mentioned in the paragraph Tangle

- A. clutter
- B. portfolio
- C. Unravel
- D. Untwine
- E. None of these

2. Choose the option which is most similar to the word in the question, as mentioned in the paragraph Upholding

- A. Backing
- B. extermination
- C. contemptuous
- D. abolition
- E. None of these



3, Which of the following represents the suitable title for the passage?

- A. What does the Ayodhya verdict have in store for the concerned parties?
- B. Justice to one party is injustice to the other
- C. Remnants of the tragic past
- D. Ayodhya ruling: Many questions unanswered
- E. None of these.

4. Choose the option which is most opposite to the word in the question, as mentioned in the paragraph 2. Curative

- A. Remedial
- B. therapeutic
- C. sanative
- D. baneful
- E. None of these



## ANSWER

- 1.Option A
- 2.Option A
- 3.Option D
- 4.Option D

## QUESTION 03

"I Have a Dream" is a public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States and called for civil and economic rights. Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement. Beginning with a reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed millions of slaves in 1863, King observes that: "one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free". Toward the end of the speech, King departed from his prepared text for a partly improvised peroration on the theme "I have a dream", prompted by Mahalia Jackson's cry: "Tell them about the dream, Martin!" In this part of the speech, which most excited the listeners and has now become its most famous, King described his dreams of freedom and equality arising from a land of slavery and hatred. Jon Meacham writes that, "With a single phrase, Martin Luther King Jr. joined Jefferson and Lincoln in the ranks of men who've shaped modern America". The speech was ranked the top American speech of the 20th century in a 1999 poll of scholars of public address.





## QUESTION



1. What issues does Martin Luther King's speech address?

1. Continuation of racism
2. End to racism and civil and economic rights
3. Civil rights
4. Civil War

2. What pushes King to speak: "I have a dream"?

1. He reads out the Emancipation Proclamation
2. He is prompted by Mahalia Jackson
3. he is overwhelmed by the crowd
4. Lincoln had asked him to give the speech



3. From the last paragraph, give one word for “to leave”

1. Departed
2. Proclamation
3. Improvised
4. Address

4. What is the name of Martin Luther King’s famed speech?

1. The Emancipation Proclamation
2. An Improvisation
3. A Peroration
4. I Have a Dream

5. In front of whom does King speak?

1. The civil rights supporters
2. His friends
3. Lincoln
4. The Negroes



## ANSWER



1. The second option is correct, as stated in the passage
2. As mentioned in the passage, Mahalia Jackson had prompted him to speak about his dream.
3. The correct answer is 'departed'
4. As mentioned in the beginning of the comprehension, the first answer is correct.
5. As mentioned in the opening paragraph, the first option is correct.



## QUESTION 4



The 543 elected MPs will be elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The President of India nominates an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community if he believes the community is under-represented. Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India. Some people convicted of electoral or other offences are barred from voting. Earlier there were speculations that the Modi Government might advance the 2019 general election to counter the anti-incumbency factor, however learning from its past blunder of preponing election made by the Vajpayee Government it decided to go into election as per the normal schedule which was announced by Election Commission of India (ECI) on 10 March 2019, after which Model Code of Conduct was applied with immediate effect.

1. Which word or phrase means “disapproval of current political officeholders” in the passage
  - a. First-past-the-post
  - b. Blunder
  - c. Anti-incumbency
  - d. Model Code of Conduct



2. Since when was the Model Code of Conduct applied with immediate effect?

- a. 23rd May 2018
- b. 10th March 2019
- c. 10th March 2018
- d. 11th March 2019

3. When does the President of India nominate an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community?

- a. When there are less than 543 elected MPs
- b. When the Anglo-Indian community fails to send a representative
- c. When the president believes that the Anglo-Indian community is over-represented
- d. When the president believes that the Anglo-Indian community is under-represented

4. What are the mandatory requirements to vote in India?

- a. Must be an Indian citizen
- b. Must be 18 or older
- c. Must have a valid criminal record
- d. Must be an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency
- e. Must possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India





## ANSWER

1 – c

2 – b

3 – d

4 – b