

# **Reading Comprehension**



1. Prayer Chandra Ray was born on 2 August, 1861 in the district of Jessore now in Bangladesh, close to the birthplace of Madhusudan Dutt, widely regarded as the Milton of Bengal. It was the best of times and the worst The British had by now perfected their role as masters and British values permeated the Indian upper classes to the very last detail like table manners. That, of course, was not the worst of the British influence. What was far more demeaning to the educated Indians - and there were several - was the fact that senior government positions were closed to them. Being forfeited of one's right in one's land to birth would become the rallying point for the Indian intelligentsia in the years to come. Ray's father Harish Chandra Ray, a man of learning and taste, was closely associated with the cultural and intellectual leaders of the time and exerted great influence on his son. Ray had his early schooling in the village school founded by his father but soon his father shifted to Calcutta and at the age of nine, little Prafullaset eyes for the first time, on the bustling

#### Reading Comprehension Exercise



city that would be his home for many years to come. He was filled with wonder at the ever-changing sights and sounds – the city seemed to change moods ever so often! His formal schooling was interrupted due to illness but that did not affect his education.

#### 1. Jessore is a district in:

(A) West Bengal (B) Bangladesh

(C) Bengal (D) Bangla

#### 2. The worst influence of the British was:

(A) Tables (B) Manners

(C) Table-manners (D) British values

## 3. Prafulla Chandra Ray was greatly influenced by:

(A) His brother (B) His uncle

(C) His father (D) His cousin

# 4.He was surprised at:

- (A) Ever changing colours
- (B) Ever changing sounds and lights
- (C) Ever changing sounds and songs
- (D) Ever changing sights and sounds

# 5.'intelligentsia' here means:

(A) Intelligent animals (B) Intel television

(C) Intelligent people (D) A special detergent



#### **Answers**

- 1. (B) Bangladesh
- 2. (C) Table-manners
- 3. (C) His father
- 4. (D) Ever changing sights and sounds
- 5. (C) Intelligent people

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2. Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is bad, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language-so the argument runs-must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

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Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes. It is not due simply to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drinking because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration: so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

# 1. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Bad habits spread by imitation
- (B) We live in a decadent civilization
- (C) There are too many bad writers
- (D) People are too lazy to change their bad habits



#### 2. The author believes that -

- (A) It's now too late to do anything about the problem
- (B) Language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purpose
- (C) The decline in the language can be stopped
- (D) The process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped

# 3. The first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be –

- (A) Taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits
- (B) Avoiding being frivolous about it
- (C) Clear thinking
- (D) For professional writers to help

## 4. What causes bad language in the end?

- (A) The bad influence of individual writers
- (B) The imitation of bad language habits
- (C) Political and economic causes.
- (D) An assumption that nothing can be done about

## 5. The point is that the process is

- (A) Reversible
- (B) Forward
- (C) Still constant
- (D) Changing



#### **Answers**

- 1. (B) We live in a decadent civilization
- 2. (D) The process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped
- 3. (C) Clear thinking
- 4. (C) Political and economic causes
- 5. (A) Reversible

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3. The destructive process of mountaintop removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be regrown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion