

ENGLISH

Reading Comprehension Worksheet

For students preparing for MAH-B.BCA/BBA/BMS/BBM CET 2025 and CUET General Test Paper 3 for admission to BCA, BBA, BMS, BBM

(1 - 5) Directions: Read the passage, carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his fight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his virility. Yet, war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind. Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably deteriorate physically and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good innards is far happier. Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile without good health. There is no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or climb hills and mountains.

But mountains give us much more than mere physical fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is as much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and Judgment for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.

- 1. According to the passage, nothing that money can buy is worthwhile
 - A. without love of sports
 - B. without adventure
 - C. without good health
 - D. without good mental faculties
- 2. If a man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will
 - A. improve physically and mentally
 - B. deteriorate physically and mentally
 - C. improve physically but deteriorate mentally
 - D. improve mentally but deteriorate physically
- 3. Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage?
 - A. Fighting
 - B. Seek inward happiness
 - C. Live a life of luxury
 - D. Climb hills and mountains
- 4. War nowadays stimulates
 - A. noble qualities of mankind
 - B. man's virility
 - C. bestial qualities of mankind
 - D. man's fight for survival
- 5. What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventurer?
 - A. Art of Planning



- B. Thinking ahead
- C. Responsibility towards companions
- D. Contact with the beauties of the universe

(6 - 10) Directions: Read the passage, carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Placebo literally means "I shall please." Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs - whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the others swallowed a placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effects of endorphin was given them, the pain returned almost immediately. The test confirmed something very important: When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain releases chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend — it may come to pass.

- 6. What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo?
 - A. They experienced relief after taking the medicine
 - B. They felt pain after taking them
 - C. Their pain returned after taking these medicines
 - D. They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines

- 7. What does the writer prove?
 - A. The mind realises what it believes
 - B. The mind secretes chemicals
 - C. The mind cannot control the body
 - D. The body deceives the mind
- 8. What has the experiment confirmed?
 - A. Effectiveness of Placebos
 - B. Uses of morphine
 - C. Effects of endorphin
 - D. The power of faith
- 9. To whom are Placebos administered?
 - A. To all patients in pain
 - B. To some volunteers in pain
 - C. To volunteers in good health
 - D. To all volunteers in pain
- 10. Why are Placebos administered?
 - A. To measure patients' response to experimental drugs
 - B. To measure patients' response to Placebos
 - C. To measure patients' response to endorphin
 - D. To measure patients' response to prayers

(11 - 15) Directions: Read the passage, carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

There is a general impression among the public that our schools and colleges educate students. That some kind of uncritical knowledge is imparted to the students is beyond any doubt. Students are made to copy notes, learn them by heart, and reproduce it during examination. Those who learn by heart and 'reproduce it to the exact letter are considered as the best. Others who do not succeed in the exercise are termed 'failures'. The examination results are all a grading in memory work which has nothing to do with education. An educated person is one who has developed qualities of mind and heart, and who can critically evaluate things and



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objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information.

The impressions that the students gather in the years of their academic life are important for their future. In fact, attitudes to life are built on what is happening in the academic institutions. The type of things that are taught, the ways and methods of communication and the mental attitudes of those who teach are primary in education. What are some of the things taught in our institutions? The first thing that the student learns is that the teacher is always right. Students do not know.

- 11. What is the impression of the author about our schools and colleges?
 - A. That they educate students
 - B. That they help students to develop qualities of mind and heart
 - C. That at best they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
 - D. That they help students to develop right attitudes to life
- 12. What is the first thing that a student is made to learn in our schools?
 - A. That the teacher is always right and students are ignorant
 - B. The ways and methods of communication and right mental attitudes
 - C. That the impressions he gathers in the years of their academic life are important for their future
 - D. That he should critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information
- 13. Who, according to the author, is an educated person?
 - A. One who learns by heart and reproduces it to the exact letter
 - B. One who is humble enough to realize that the teacher is always right

- C. One who has developed qualities of mind and heart and can critically evaluate factual information
- D. One who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of action
- 14. What is the prevailing impression about schools and colleges?
 - A. That they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
 - B. That they teach the students to develop qualities of mind and heart
 - C. That they educate
 - D. That they make the students humble enough to realize that they know nothing and that the teacher is always right
- 15. Who, in our educational system, are termed 'failures'?
 - A. Those who are educated in our schools and colleges
 - B. Those who are not good at the art of learning things by memory and reproducing them exactly
 - C. Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter during the examinations
 - D. Those who are uncritical and subjective in their approach

(16 - 20) Directions: Read the passage, carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do and if you want to do anything with a dog, never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere, his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog-Paragon was his name-nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen



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out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind. In a wild state, they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you see the same instinct at work, in civilization. Dogs left loose in streets and in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other looking around for mischief, adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

- 16. The word 'gravitate' in the context means
 - A. join
 - B. form
 - C. be attracted
 - D. get into
- 17. A dog is fond of the company of
 - A. other dogs
 - B. human beings
 - C. urchins
 - D. babies

18. When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence.

This shows the dog's

- A. lovalty
- B. generosity
- C. hatred
- D. jealousy
- 19. That your dog knows when you get angry is an example of the dog's
 - A. sensitivity to atmosphere
 - B. love of the master
 - C. humility as a companion
 - D. loyalty to the master
- 20. The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they
 - A. move in streets or parks
 - B. form gangs and look for mischief and adventure
 - C. follow each other around thoughtlessly
 - D. form gangs to fight other animals

CAREER

Answer Key

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. D	6. A	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. B	16. C	17. A	18. D	19. A	20. B