



# SmartKeeda

The Question Bank

Presents

## TestZone

India's least priced Test Series platform

JOIN

### 12 Month Plan

2017-18 All Test Series

@ Just

# ₹ 399/-

300+ Full Length Tests

- Brilliant Test Analysis
- Excellent Content
- Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW

## Comprehension Test for Bank Exams (IBPS PO Pre, IBPS Clerk Mains, SBI PO Pre & SBI Clerk Mains)

### Passage No. 79

Directions: Kindly read the passage carefully and answer the questions given beside.

India has a major child malnutrition problem. The Rapid Survey on Children (2012-13) found that about 4 in 10 children are stunted. On average, children who are stunted do less well in school, earn less, and die sooner than children who are not. There are many causes of child stunting. Addressing poverty and improving education would help, but development is not the only factor. Research shows that poor sanitation spreads diseases that sap children's energy and stunts their growth. Also, the health of a child's mother matters critically for whether or not the child is stunted.

The first two years of life are the most important time for a child's physical and cognitive growth. During this time, she depends heavily on her mother for nutrition. As a growing foetus, she gets all her food from her mother's bloodstream, and after birth, is ideally breastfed for at least six months. Unfortunately, research shows that many Indian women start pregnancy underweight and gain little weight during pregnancy. This leads to low birth weight babies, high rates of neonatal mortality, and less successful breastfeeding. Women's undernourishment contributes substantially to India's unacceptably high rates of child stunting.

Why are Indian women so malnourished? Here, too, poverty and sanitation play a role. But a recent survey that I conducted with a team of economics and sociology researchers suggests that widespread discrimination against women in their own homes likely plays an important role too. Social Attitudes Research for India (SARI) is a new phone survey that seeks to interview representative samples of 18-65-year-olds. Recently, we interviewed 1,270 adults in Delhi and 1,470 adults in Uttar Pradesh. One of the things SARI measures is discrimination against women.

In India, girls are less likely to survive infancy than boys, and if they do, parents invest less in their education. Women are far less likely to work outside the home and have their own bank accounts than men. Many report little decision-making power over their own lives. One aspect of discrimination against women that matters for health is whether women eat less or worse quality food than men. In order to measure discrimination in women's food intake, SARI used a question that was previously tested and used by the India Human Development Survey (2011): "When your family eats lunch or dinner, do the women usually eat with the men? Or do the women usually eat first? Or do the men usually eat first?" Answers to these questions have

implications for nutrition because in households with a limited food budget, or where there is no refrigerator to store leftover food, the person who eats last very often gets less or lower quality food than people who eat before her.

The IHDS 2011 survey interviewed married women aged 15-49 and found that one in five women in Delhi and half of the women in Uttar Pradesh said they ate after men did. When we decided to include the same question in the SARI survey five years later, we found even higher numbers. One in three adults in Delhi, and six in ten adults in U.P. said they lived in households where men eat first. Why are these numbers even higher than what the IHDS found in 2011?

Part of the reason is that SARI and the IHDS asked different people. The IHDS asked only women, while SARI asked both women and men. In U.P. (but not in Delhi) men were significantly more likely to say that they eat first. We do not know why men in U.P. reported more often than women that women eat last. Studies of discrimination in other contexts suggest that where discrimination is severe, it is often easier to get people to admit to engaging in acts of discrimination than to experiencing it.

Nor do we know for sure why even among women, the SARI figures are higher than the IHDS figures. It may have to do with how respondents react to a phone survey versus a face-to-face survey. The women surveyors who conducted IHDS interviews may have been seen by respondents as progressive women having jobs and moving around without their family members. For a respondent in a conservative household, it may be easier to admit discrimination to a stranger on the phone than to a progressive woman sitting in front of her.

No matter what the exact figures, it is clear that the practice of making women eat last is widespread in Delhi and U.P., and that it has important implications for a child's health. What is unclear is how to address the problem.

## Questions:

### 1. Which of the following assumptions is implicit in the context of the passage?

- I. Survey results regarding an issue may or may not depict a clear picture of the problem.
- II. Sampling is crucial while conducting a research.
- III. Results of two different researches on the same topic will always vary.

- A. Only I      B. Only II      C. I and III      D. I and II      E. All I, II and III

**2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

- A. Child malnutrition problem in India is more intense issue to be tackled than women empowerment.
- B. A mother's undernourishment leads to child's malnutrition.
- C. Male population in South India is more caring towards their women than that of North India.
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**3. Which of the following is/are the reason/reasons of malnutrition among women in India?**

- I. Lack of sanitation
- II. Poverty
- III. Discrimination

- A. Only I      B. I and II      C. I and III      D. All of the above      E. None of these

**4. Which of the following reasons has specifically been mentioned in the passage for lower rate of survival of female infants in India?**

- A. Lack of healthcare facilities in rural areas
- B. A girl child below 2 years is more susceptible to common diseases than a boy child of the same age.
- C. Prevailing discrimination against women
- D. None of these
- E. Not clearly mentioned in the passage

**5. Which of the following behavioural pattern is causing malnutrition among Indian women?**

- A. Indian women in general over-steam and over-boil food that causes 22 percent to 34 percent loss of key vitamins.
- B. 80% Indian women do not include food rich in Protein in meals and thus leads to malnutrition.
- C. In many a household, women eat last and thus get less or lower quality food that causes malnutrition among them.
- D. All of the above
- E. None of these

**6. Which one of these words is similar to the word 'cognitive' highlighted in the given passage?**

- A. Impudent      B. Mental      C. Overall      D. Psychological      E. Raid

7. Which of the following words is the antonym of the word 'stunted' highlighted in the passage?

- A. Impeded      B. Encouraged      C. Improvised      D. Deluded      E. Anticipated

8. Which one of these words is similar to the word 'Implication' highlighted in the given passage?

- A. Intangibility      B. Influence      C. Inference      D. Reason      E. Provision

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
D	B	D	E	C	B	B	C

**Explanations:**

**1. Reference**  
7th paragraph, 1st sentence

Nor do we know for sure why even among women, the SARI figures are higher than the IHDS figures. ...  
6th paragraph, 1st and 2nd sentences

Part of the reason is that SARI and the IHDS asked different people. The IHDS asked only women, while SARI asked both women and men.

The sentences above taken as reference implies the statement I and II respectively. However, statement III is not implied in the passage.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

**2. Reference**  
2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, last sentence

... Women's undernourishment contributes substantially to India's unacceptably high rates of child stunting.

From the sentence above taken as reference, we can clearly infer that it is an undernourished mother that is not able to feed her baby with all the required nutrients and which further causes malnutrition in the baby.

Sentence A and B can't be inferred from the passage.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

### 3. Reference

3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sentences

... Here, too, poverty and sanitation play a role. But a recent survey that I conducted with a team of economics and sociology researchers suggests that widespread discrimination against women in their own homes likely plays an important role too. ...

The sentences taken above as reference clearly validates all the three reasons mentioned here. Option D is hence the correct answer.

4. If we read the passage, we can infer (and cannot conclude) that it is the discrimination against Indian women that prevails and is the root cause of lower rate of survival of girl infants in comparison to that of the boy infants but it's not specifically been mentioned in the passage.

Option E is hence the correct answer.

### 5. Reference

4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, last sentence

... Answers to these questions have implications for nutrition because in households with a limited food budget, or where there is no refrigerator to store leftover food, the person who eats last very often gets less or lower quality food than people who eat before her.

The sentence above taken as reference clearly supports what is stated in the statement given as option C.

Option C is hence the correct answer.

6. **Cognitive (Adjective)** : connected with thinking or conscious mental processes

Ex. Some of her cognitive functions have been impaired.

Ex. cognitive behaviour/development

Out of the choices given, the word 'mental' is a synonym of the word 'Cognitive' in the context of the passage.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

7. **Stunt (Verb)**: prevent from growing or developing properly.

Ex. "some weeds produce chemicals that stunt the plant's growth"

Synonyms: inhibit, impede, hamper, hinder, restrict, retard, slow, curb, arrest, check, etc.

Antonyms: promote, **encourage**

Clearly, the word 'Encourage' is an antonym of the word 'Stunt' in the context of the passage.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

**8. Implication (Noun):** the conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated.

**Ex.** "the implication is that no one person at the bank is responsible"

Synonyms: suggestion, **inference**, insinuation, innuendo, hint, intimation, imputation, indication, etc.

Out of the choices given, the word 'inference' is a synonym of the word 'Implication'.

Option C is hence the correct answer.



**Smartkeeda**

The Question Bank



# SmartKeeda

The Question Bank

प्रस्तुत करते हैं

## TestZone

भारत की सबसे किफायती टेस्ट सीरीज़

अभी  
जुड़ें

### 12 Month Plan

2017-18 All Test Series

@ Just

# ₹ 399/-

300+ फुल लेन्थ टेस्ट

- श्रेष्ठ विश्लेषण
- उत्कृष्ट विषय सामग्री
- बेजोड़ व्याख्या

अभी जुड़ें





**Smartkeeda**

The Question Bank