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Comprehension Test Quiz 27

Directions: Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

“Rivers should link, not divide us,” said the Indian prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show “understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view.”

Water conflicts in India now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn. Fortunately, the “water wars”, forecast by so many, have not yet materialized. War has taken place, but over oil, not water. Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over the world, between as well as within countries. In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they being to be resolved. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water - rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

Conflicts might sound bad or negative, but they are logical developments in the absence of proper democratic, legal and administrative mechanisms to handle issues at the root of water conflicts. Part of the problem steams from the specific nature of water, namely that water is divisible and amenable to sharing; one unit of water is used by one is a unit denied to others; it has multiple uses and users and involves resultant trade-offs. Excludability is an inherent problem and very often exclusion costs involved are very high: it involves the issue of graded scales and boundaries and need for evolving a corresponding understanding around them. Finally the way water is planned, used and managed causes externalities, both positive and negative, and many of them are unidirectional and asymmetric.

There is a relatively greater visibility as well as a greater body of experience in evolving policies, frameworks, legal set-ups and administrative mechanisms dealing with immobile natural resources, however contested the space may be. Reformist as well as revolutionary movements are rooted in issues related to land. Several political and legal interventions addressing the issue of equity and societal justice have been attempted. Most countries have gone through land reforms of one type or another. Issues related to forests have also generated a body of comprehensive literature on forest resources and rights. Though conflicts over them have not necessarily been effectively or adequately resolved, they have received much more serious attention, have been studied in their own right and practical as well as theoretical means of dealing with them have been sought. In contrast, water conflicts have not received the same kind of attention. In contrast, water conflicts have not received the same kind of attention.

Questions:

1. According to the author which of the following is/are consequences of water conflicts?

- i. Trans-border conflicts between developing countries.**
- ii. Water bodies will remain unused and unaffected till the conflict is resolved.**
- ii. Water conflicts have altered the political boundaries within countries.**

A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Only 3 D. Both 1 & 3 E. None of these

2. Why dose the author ask readers not to view conflicts too negatively?

- i. Most countries have survived them easily.**
- ii. They bring political parties together.**
- iii. They only affect the grass root levels.**

A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. .Only 3

- D. All 1, 2 & 3
- E. None of 1, 2 and 3

3. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to:

- A. Showcase government commitment to solve the water distribution problem.
- B. Make a strong case for war as the logical resolution for water conflicts.
- C. Point out the seriousness of the threat posed by unresolved water conflicts.
- D. Describe how the very nature of water contributes to water struggles.
- E. Criticise governmental efforts for water conflict resolution.

4. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. Water wars are taking place between many developing countries.
- B. There have been several legal interventions in India to govern the use of water resources.
- C. The poor people are worst affected by water conflicts.
- D. Water diversion by Indian states has helped resolve water disputes.
- E. None of these

5. What is the prime Minister's advice to resolve water disputes?

- A. Link all rivers to make national grid.
- B. Politicians alone can solve the problem.
- C. Bridges and dams can resolve water issues.
- D. Make consensual and conscious efforts.
- E. Create public awareness.

6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. Deeper problems exist at the root of all water conflicts
- B. Competing usage of water is a cause of water conflict.
- C. In India water conflicts affect all levels.
- D. Only social stability is unaffected by water disputes.
- E. All are true.

7. According to the author which of the following factors aggravates water disputes?

- A. Political interventions
- B. Excessive analysis of the issue

- C. Reformist movements by political parties
- D. Inadequate administrative and legislative frameworks
- E. None of these

8. Which of the following can be inferred about water conflicts?

- A. Water management techniques like dams, linking rivers, etc have negative consequences.
- B. There is no real solution to water conflicts.
- C. Despite receiving much attention water conflicts remain unresolved.
- D. Water conflicts threaten the livelihood of those who depend on water sources.
- E. None of these

9. According to the passage, which of the following is a limitation of water resulting in disputes?

- A. Water is not a divisible resource.
- B. Manipulation of water distribution is easy.
- C. Water is an interconnected resource.
- D. Water is an immobile resource.
- E. None of these

10. Pick out the word which is the closest in meaning to the printed in bold as used in the passage.

Radically

- A. suddenly
- B. equally
- C. completely
- D. moderately
- E. concurrently

11. Pick out the word which is the closest in meaning to the printed in bold as used in the passage.

Inherent

- A. functional
- B. intense
- C. feasible
- D. intrinsic

E. genetic

12. Pick out the word which is the closest in meaning to the printed in bold as used in the passage.

Materialized

- A. mattered
- B. interfered
- C. hidden
- D. happened
- E. expanded

13. Pick out the word which is opposite in meaning to the printed in bold as used in the passage.

Asymmetric

- A. unsteady
- B. equilibrium
- C. discouraging
- D. superior
- E. contradictory

14. Pick out the word which is opposite in meaning to the printed in bold as used in the passage.

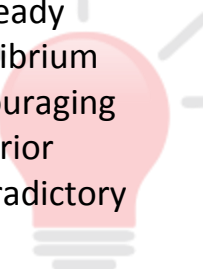
Denied

- A. considered
- B. assigned
- C. concerned
- D. fined
- E. acknowledged

15. Pick out the word which is opposite in meaning to the printed in bold as used in the passage.

Worsen

- A. aggravate
- B. accept
- C. become better
- D. become stable



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E. become capable



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	E	C	C	D	D	E	E	C	C	D	D	B	B	C

Explanations:

1. Water conflicts in India now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn.

The first two sentences of the 2nd paragraph clearly confirm the writer's views and the same can be found in the given Statement 1 and 3.

Option D hence is the correct answer.

2. Conflicts might sound bad or negative, but they are logical developments in the absence of proper democratic, legal and administrative mechanisms to handle issues at the root of water conflicts.

It is evident from the first sentence of the 3rd paragraph that none of the given statements echos what is stated by the writer.

Option E hence is the correct answer.

3. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water - rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

From the last sentence of the 2nd paragraph it is evident that the writer's main objective in writing this passage is to point out the seriousness of the threat posed by unresolved water conflicts.

Option C is hence the correct answer.

4. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water - rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

Out of the given options, option C can clearly be inferred from the last sentence of the 2nd paragraph.

Option C hence is the correct answer.

5. “Rivers should link, not divide us,” said the Indian prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show “understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view.”

In the opening sentence of the passage it's clearly stated that the PM is urging state governments to be considerate and to show wisdom in public affairs like water conflicts.

Option D, hence, is the correct answer.

6. Water conflicts in India now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers.

The first sentence of the 2nd paragraph clearly expresses that water conflicts divide the society and thus the option D doesn't hold true in the context.

Option D, hence, is the correct answer.

7. The passage nowhere discusses the point which can be taken as an aggravating factor as far as water conflicts are concerned.

None of the options, hence, is true.

8. None of the given statements can be inferred from the passage.

Option E, hence, is the correct answer.

9. Part of the problem stems from the specific nature of water, namely that water is divisible and amenable to sharing; one unit of water is used by one is a unit denied to others; it has multiple uses and users and involves resultant trade-offs.

We can infer from the 2nd sentence of the 3rd paragraph that because water is an interconnected resource it results in disputes between those that can access it and those that can't.

Option C, hence, is the correct answer.

10. The adverb radically is a great way to say "in an extreme way." When your formerly long-haired friend shows up at work with a crew cut, you could say that she looks radically or completely different.

Option C, hence, is the correct answer.

11. We use the adjective inherent for qualities that are considered intrinsic, permanent or cannot be separated from an essential character.

For example, if you have never been able to eat spinach, you have an inherent dislike of it.

Option D, hence, is the correct answer.

12. To materialize is to take form or to happen. For instance, if you're lucky an unexpected business deal will materialize.

Option D, hence, is the correct answer.

13. Something which is asymmetric is lacking symmetry, irregular or going out of proportions.

The most suitable opposite word to it in the given context would be 'equilibrium'.

Option B, hence, is the correct answer.

14. To deny is to refuse to let have.

Ex. He denies her her weekly allowance.

To assign is to give out or to allot.

Ex. We were assigned new uniforms.

The most suitable opposite to the word 'denied' would be 'assigned'.

Option B, hence, is the correct answer.

15.

To worsen is to aggravate or to get into an inferior state.

Option C clearly makes the most suitable choice as its antonym.

Option C, hence, is the correct answer.



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