

## **Test- BRS: The Reading Perspective**

### **Passage-1**

The building, completed in 1785, was erected by the enigmatic Frederic Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, in honour of Mrs. Mussenden, the Earl's cousin. The Earl Bishop used the folly, which became known as the Mussenden Temple, as a library. Standing dangerously on the edge of sheer drop into the North Sea, the temple dominates the coastline to the West. The structure's classical simplicity, with its dome and Corinthian columns, is in stark contrast to the haunting Celtic landscape.

### **BRS Test - 1**

- Q.1** There are four sentences in the text. Which sentence gives you the information below?
- (a) The function of the building
  - (b) The physical structure of the library.
  - (c) The location of the building.
  - (c) The history of the building.
- Q.2** None of the phrases in number Q.1, above can be used as titles for the paragraph. Why?
- Q.3** The author wrote the paragraph....
- (a) to describe the Mussenden Temple.
  - (b) to describe the Celtic landscape.
  - (c) to express his opinion of the madness of Frederic Hervey.
  - (d) to describe the function of the library.
- Q. 4** The type of paragraph ---
- (a) is it argumentative?
  - (b) is it a cause and effect paragraph?
  - (c) does it express an opinion?
  - (d) is it descriptive?
- Q.5** Below is a list of titles. Which is the most appropriate title for the paragraph?
- (a) The enigmatic Frederick Hervey.
  - (b) The mystery of the Celtic landscape.
  - (c) The Mussenden Temple.
  - (d) The classicism of Frederic Hervey's folly.

### **Passage-2**

Drivers often have an over-inflated opinion of their own driving abilities and think that most other people on the road fall well below their own high standards. Some even take it upon themselves to show their fellow road users how to drive. Car drivers commonly treat the road as a stage where they show other motorists how skilful they are by out-maneuvering them. Another frequent sight on the road is an irate man hanging out of the window of his car instructing another driver on the art of road-craft. A similar situations is the football stadium full of referees, yelling instructions at the man in black

### **BRS Test - 2**

Read the statements below and study the paragraph which follows. Decide which statements about the paragraph are **true** or **false**.

- (a) The paragraph talks about drivers and their opinions on driving.
- (b) The paragraph has no topic focus sentence.
- (c) The paragraph contains three examples which illustrate drivers' high opinion of themselves.
- (d) The second sentence is a transition sentence.
- (e) The basic organization in this paragraph is: problems/solution.
- (f) The author wrote the paragraph to show what happens when drivers are arrogant about their driving abilities.
- (g) A suitable title is: **Drivers' arrogance and the consequences.**

### **Passage-3**

For many people, all the frustrations they face in their daily lives are relieved on the battlefields of the road. The cashier in the bank, or at the post-office, is also frequently the object of vented anger. And how often do we read in the newspaper dramatic stories about trolley rage in the supermarket, phone rage, air rage and so on? Admittedly, we do have the tendency to take out our pent-up emotions on others. But, surely, a better way to deal with these situations would be simply learning how to control our feelings.

### **BRS Test - 3**

Now decide which of the statements about the paragraph are **true** or **false**.

- (a) The first sentence gives the focus or topic of the paragraph.
- (b) The purpose of the paragraph is to show how people relieve their frustrations.
- (c) The fourth sentence is a generalization or general statement, which acts as a summary of the examples in the previous three sentences.
- (d) The fifth sentence is judgmental.
- (e) All of the followings are suitable titles for the paragraph.
  - (i) Relieving frustration
  - (ii) The best way to relieve frustration.

- (iii) The best way to deal with emotion in fraught situations
- (iv) Dealing with frustration

#### **Paragraph-4**

Daily, people are being bombarded with a mountain of facts and figures. At one time, it was possible to cope with the influx of information. Now, office workers find themselves assailed not just by written information, but also by ever increasing volumes of data through the Internet, electronic mail, voice boxes and the answering machine. The repercussions are grave. People feel so overwhelmed that they are unable to work normally, with the upshot being that they feel helpless and find it impossible to extract the information needed from the constant flood of detail.

#### **BRS Test - 4**

Read **Paragraph-4** and decide which of the following statements about the paragraph are **false**.

- (a) The author wrote the paragraph to show the effects of too many data on people's ability to work.
- (b) The paragraph is purely descriptive.
- (c) The author wrote the paragraph to give examples of the different types of data that people receive.
- (d) The sentence, '**The repercussions are grave**', is not a transition sentence in the paragraph.
- (e) The text is basically a list paragraph.
- (f) The writer has organized the paragraph around the principle of **cause and effect**.
- (g) The sentence, **The repercussions are grave**, acts as a divider between the two parts of the text.
- (h) The third sentence gives the focus of the paragraph.
- (i) The last sentence is a conclusion of the information in the first three sentences.
- (j) Only one of the following titles is suitable:
  - 1) **Overwhelmed by data**
  - 2) **The effects of too much information**
  - 3) **Increasing amounts of data**

### **Passage-5**

Critics of the government stimulus maintain that the high unemployment currently afflicting the country is not cyclical but structural and thus can't be alleviated by policies that boost aggregate demand. But, while structural unemployment may appear if current unemployment rates persist that is not the problem we face today.

#### **Logical/Inferential Analysis of the text.**

#### **Q. Decide whether the following statements are true or false?**

1. Critics of govt stimulus may not necessarily be the critics of the govt.
2. There are only two types of unemployment.
3. There are at least two types of unemployment.
4. The critics believe that policies that boost aggregate demand are capable of alleviating cyclical unemployment but can't help alleviate structural unemployment.
5. According to the critics' perspective -
  1. Govt. stimulus can boost aggregate demand.
  2. Boosting aggregate demand may not help alleviate all types of unemployment.
  3. Boosting aggregate demand can help alleviate at least one type of unemployment.
6. According to the author's perspective-
  1. It is not yet structural unemployment.
  2. Persistence of cyclical unemployment can lead to structural unemployment.
  3. The critics of govt. stimulus are not visualising the real problem.