

Aptitude Advanced

RC advance & Sentence Rearrangement

Assignment 01

RC and SR Practice Assignment 01

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Read the following passage and answer the question followed by it.

Passage - I

For decades, the Government has grappled with India's healthcare shortcomings by introducing various programmes. Despite some measure of success, the problem of universal healthcare access continues to fester like a recalcitrant sore. While there are several reasons for the lack of complete success in improving healthcare access, the overall problem may lie in the pursuit of improper priorities. To address access issues head-on, radically improving primary healthcare in India should be top priority. A steep shortage in primary healthcare centers (PHCs) across India is the prime reason why villagers are forced to trek almost 20 km to reach the nearest PHC. This may still be of little use, because most PHCs are perpetually plagued by a supply and staff shortage, making matters worse for sick patients who expend time, energy and resources to reach the PHC. For people from towns and semi-urban areas

seeking modern medical care, the situation is no different since they need to travel to the nearest city. Despite 750,000 doctors registered with the Medical Council of India, the ground reality is that about 200,000 aren't active anymore. This means India has only one doctor to treat 2,000 people, instead of one doctor for every 1,000. Improving those figures will take time because the number of medical and nursing colleges cannot be hiked overnight to boost the output of medical graduates. The time has come to firmly recognise that health and healthcare issues cannot be left solely to the Government or public sector entities if India is to meet its healthcare targets, including Millennium Development Goals for 2015. Such immense investments and specialised skills could best be tapped if public-private partnerships were promoted and private companies encouraged to establish healthcare infrastructure in all geographies – urban, semi-urban and rural – particularly where primary healthcare is concerned. Estimates indicate that only 320 million people or 26 per cent of India's population are covered under some form of medical insurance – public or private. In other words, large uncovered sections of the populace are forced to meet medical costs via out-of-pocket spends, causing

immense financial burden and pushing many families into poverty.

1. What is/are the primary reason(s) for the lack of complete success in improving healthcare in India ?

A. Total governmental apathy in this area.

B. Policymakers' inability to properly prioritize the measures required.

C. Shortage of PHCs across the country.

1. A only 2. B only 3. A & C 4. A, B & C

2. It is implied in the passage that

1. When it comes to primary healthcare facilities, people from villages and towns are equally at a disadvantage.

2. PHCs established in the country actually become ineffective due to shortage of doctors and medical supplies.

3. The best way to ensure better healthcare facilities in the country is to privatize them completely.

4. With the will to work, government can improve healthcare facilities in the country within a short period.

3. Which of the following statements is/are true in the context of the passage?

1. A country's monetary health is directly affected by the physical health of its citizens.
2. India has lesser number of doctors and nurses than most other countries in the world.
3. Only about one-fourth of India's population has access to health insurance'.
4. All these

4. Which of the following statements is/are *not* true in the context of the passage?

- A. The government has failed to correctly assess the requirement of medical colleges in India.
- B. Over 25% of the doctors who register with the Medical Council of India never get into the medical profession.

C. Private participation in the primary health sector is a must to ensure its success as we go forward towards Millennium Development Goals for 2015.

1. A only 2. B only 3. A & B 4. A,B&C

Passage- II

If we were asked to point out the most serious problem that the modern society faces today, we would unhesitatingly speak out: "Female Feticide". It is because of the killing of the girls within the womb is 'as much a sin and crime' as any other murder. It is even more serious than murder because it is carried out by the parents themselves with the help of unscrupulous doctors. Such doctors no doubt are a blot on society and they must be hauled over the coals, but the guilty parents too deserve no mercy. The scanning machines were introduced in India to diagnose serious ailments like tumours , cancer, etc. within the human body to ensure early treatment. But many greedy practitioners soon started abusing these machines. They found the Indian people; particularly North Indian people are ready to pay hefty amounts for sex determination tests and for

abortion if the fetus showed a female child. These machines first appeared in Punjab in the nineties. Moreover, the people of Punjab and Haryana, in particular, were found to be too fond of boys and having a dislike for girls. The result was that the gender ratio in these states started widening rapidly. The present scenario is that the number of girls per 1000 boys is only around 800 in these states. Perhaps Delhi leads the nation in this dubious race for declining ratio of girls, and the same is the case with the Rajasthan and some other states. In the past, it was believed that only uneducated savage tribal and others killed their daughters as soon as they were born. All of us are now shocked to find that more than others highly educated and respected members of urban society are in the forefront in this heinous practice. Some people think that the dowry system may be responsible for this problem. It is because huge dowry is usually to be given on the marriage of a girl. Others believe that the practice of transcends economic, educational and religious differences and it may be the result of general apathy for the girl child whereby girls are generally discriminated against all walks of life, that is in the matter of food, clothing, education, health care, social security, etc., and

these people may be right. No doubt, the government has passed in the Anti-prenatal sex determination test laws, but that they are hardly ever implemented and the culprits are only rarely punished and that not quite adequately. It is of utmost importance to bring about a general awakening among the common people. It can be done by changing the curricula, holding lectures, seminars and workshops in educational institutions and the synergic efforts of the media, state governments and the non-government organizations.

5. Female feticide is more serious than

1. Serious ailment.
2. Suicide
3. Murder
4. None of these

6. Why were the scanning machines introduced in India?

1. To kill a fetus within the womb
2. To ensure early treatment of the ailments
3. To diagnose serious ailments like tumor, cancer
4. All these

7. In which part of India, the scanning machines were first appeared?

1. Delhi 2. Punjab 3. Haryana
4. Uttar Pradesh

Directions for question 8 to 10: Each of these questions has a group of Sentences marked A, B, C, D and E. Arrange these to form a logical sequence.

8. A. Many so-called indicators for stocks and indexes take on complex hues, such as taking on moving averages of moving averages and so on.

B. A moving-average-based indicator will always be a little late, and you should naturally be suspicious of any 'formula' that can predict the next move, based purely on moving averages of price.

C. The moving average is simply a "smoothing" function - it gets rid of periodic volatility to tell you the recent trend.

D. At best, they can tell you a trend, and if the hypothesis is that the trend will sustain, and that bears out historically in enough instances, you might have a hope with it.

E. But smoothing has its disadvantages; it reacts slowly to sudden changes, so it will only tell you that the trend has changed after the trend has changed, sometimes too late to actually take action.

1. ABCDE 2. DBCAE 3. ACEBD 4. BECAD

9. A. From Sweden to the UK to Greece to even the US in the early part of the century, housing prices have fallen.

B. But wasn't that just correlation ?

C. Housing bubbles have been known to go bust in the past, and in different countries.

D. "The real estate market has never gone down in any meaningful way" - this statement was often quoted by real estate agents and brokers in the US, and it might have even been

statistically valid, with over 50 years of data supporting it.

E. While the argument is moot today (US House Prices are still falling, after more than three years of a downward trend) it remains alive in pockets of the world.

1. CDABE 2. CDBAE 3. DBCAE 4. BEDAC

10. A. For pure vegetarians India is a heaven.
B. India can boast for its innumerable varieties of tasty and nutritious vegetarian dishes.
C. These are also prepared using different methods of cooking like baking, boiling, frying etc.
D. Vegetables are an integral part of our food and we consume them in a number of ways.
E. Indians like their vegetable curries real hot 'n' spicy and so add a number of spices to make them really exotic.

1. BCADE 2. AECDB 3. CEBDA 4. DABEC

RC and SR Practice Assignment 01-Answer Key and Explanations

Q No.	Key	Explanation
1.	2	As per the lines 'While there are several reasons for the lack of complete success in improving healthcare access, the overall problem may lie in the pursuit of improper priorities. To address access issues head-on, radically improving primary healthcare in India should be top priority', option is the best.
2.	2	Read 8th line :because most PHCs are perpetually plagued by a supply and staff shortage.....
3.	3	Read last 4th line :320 million people or 26 per cent of India's population are covered under some form of medical insurance.....
4.	3	Read: Despite 750,000 doctors registered.....200,000 aren't active anymore and statement A is also incorrect as assessment of requirement of medical colleges will not serve the purpose.

5. 3 "It is even more serious than murder because it is carried out by the parents themselves with the help of unscrupulous doctors". Thus, option 3 is correct
6. 3 "The scanning machines were introduced in India to diagnose serious ailments like tumours, cancer, etc. within the human body to ensure early treatment. But many greedy practitioners soon started abusing these machines". Option 3 is the answer
7. 2 "These machines first appeared in Punjab in the nineties". Option 2 is thus, the answer
- 8 3 Statement CE is a pair. Statement C introduces smoothing and E talks about its disadvantages.AC is a pair too as A introduces moving average and C take the conversation further by mentioning 'the moving average'. These two pairs are given in option 3. Therefore 3 is the correct answer as after A , sentence C will come. The correct order is ACEBD.
- 9 3 D is the best statement to open the paragraph as C is an independent sentence and C is also introducing the topic discussed

in the paragraph. Statement talks about the real estate facing a downward trend and A further mentions about the falling prices of houses. DA is a pair. Thus the best answer is option 3.

- 10 4 The opener in this case will be D as it introduces the general idea and topic of the discussion that 'vegetables are integral.....'. After this A will come as 'pure vegetarians' is the link word . The reason for A is given in B. How these are nutritious has been given in E. This is continued in C and is the concluding sentence. Hence the correct order is DABEC.
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