AILET

Reading Comprehension Practice Questions for CLAT

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Given below are the two sets of Reading Comprehension Practice Questions for CLAT.

Passage 1

The ministry of electronics and information technology was recently ticked off by the Central Information Commission (CIC), which oversees the implementation of RTI. In response to a query related to the Aarogya Setu app's origin, the government said that it did not have the information. This invited CIC's **censure** and another hearing next month. The government subsequently clarified the matter in a media statement and provided information. Yet, it is noteworthy that it chose not to provide the same information when it had a legal obligation to do so to a statutory body.

The episode raises questions about the government's approach to RTI. This legislation is a tool to ensure accountability to citizens. Accountability is fundamental to the quality of a democracy. It's precisely because RTI is effective that people seeking to ensure accountability in public spending have been killed. Given this context, it doesn't help that CIC today is without a chief information commissioner and only 50% of the sanctioned strength of central information commissioners have been filled. Over the last six years, CIC has had repeated gaps between the tenures of successive chiefs.

On Aarogya Setu, the government has clarified that this contact tracing app was developed in 21 days through a public-private partnership initiative. The source code for the app was made available in the open domain in May. Aarogya Setu had become unavoidable when the unlock phase began in June. The scale of personal data that is being harvested is a reminder that India still does not have comprehensive legislation regulating the use of personal data. The pandemic has quickened the pace of digitisation in all areas. With it, — (1) — data is being harvested by multiple entities. If SC's landmark judgment which upheld privacy as a fundamental right is to be realised, we need legislation soon.

Source

Questions

1. Which of the following is not true about the Aarogya Setu App?

- It was developed in 3 weeks
- It was not developed through the pure government initiative
- The use of Aarogya Setu app could not be avoided during the unlock phase
- The Aarogya Setu app asks for personal financial information of the person

1. As per the passage, which of the following is an effect of Pandemic?

- The pace of Digitisation has increased.
- The immunity of people is affected
- Misuse of data has increased.
- Both (a) and (b)

1. The meaning of the word in bold is

- Appreciate
- Counting of citizens
- Condemn
- None of the above

1. The best-suited word for (1) is

- Humungous
- Limited
- Specific
- Both (b) and (c)

1. As per the passage, the legislation of RTI ensures

- Accountability
- Fairness
- No bias

- All of the above

Passage 2

Up until the new millennium, globally, democratic politics saw men inheriting the top post either through a politically-powerful family or the party. In 2020, a collective dream of women of several generations —leading with their own agenda from the front — has begun to take shape. It is most clearly visible in the rise of a leader like Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern, voted in for a second term as the Prime Minister of New Zealand, with a landslide 64-seat victory for her Labour Party.

Mentoring matters a great deal in politics. The earlier it begins, the better. Today's young women need not wait in the wings for their turn. Ardern began early. As president of the International Union of Socialist Youth, she gathered political wisdom, travelling extensively, meeting other youth leaders from the US, Jordan, Israel, China and Algeria. She was mentored by two strong women. In 2008, she was introduced to her country's mainstream politics by her aunt, Marie Ardern, a long-time member of the Labour Party. She began as a researcher for PM Helen Clark. Ardern describes Clark as her "political hero". And she describes herself as a social democrat, progressive, republican and feminist.

Women in Indian politics have mostly adhered to — (1) — rules. Even the fiery ones, like Indira Gandhi, with her covered head and long-sleeved blouses, and Sushma Swaraj, with her vermilion-streaked hair tied in a bun. In this way, both were able to defend themselves against the twin bogeymen of promiscuity and/or utter domesticity unleashed against female politicians during elections.

Ardern's career has created a more robust template for the New Political Woman in the 21st century. She has unflinchingly faced challenges that male politicians seldom do but all young women encounter: How will marital partnership and parenthood mesh with political work? Ardern chose partnership outside of traditional matrimony for herself and is today, after Benazir Bhutto, the second head of state to have had a baby in office. In her political decision-making, she has **espoused** causes that acknowledge her own trajectories. The empathy she thus gained has helped her take all women along, with all pro-women, pro-democracy and progressive men around her. Her landslide victory is proof that in 2020, there are many in her tiny nation who, like her (or even us Indians), have inherited complex, mixed racial histories and multiple family narratives, and seek a healthy synthesis between disparate things.

Source

Questions

1. Which of the following facts is not true about Ardern as per the passage?

- She made her way on her own without any mentoring.
- She began at the usual age.
- She has served as the researcher to PM Helen Clark
- Both (a) and (b)

1. Which of the following women politician of Asia has been mentioned in the Passage?

- Benazir Bhutto
- Ardern
- Melania Trump
- All of the above

1. The best-suited word for (1) is

- Unwritten
- Codified
- Published
- Both (b) and (c)

1. The antonym of the word in bold is

- Rejected
- Embrace
- Uphold
- Advocate

1. The things that work against the women politicians are

- twin bogeymen of promiscuity
- Utter Domesticity
- Marital setup

- Both (a) and (b)

Answers

Passage 1

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (a)

Passage 2

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. (a)
5. (d)