

Practice Questions For SBI/IBPS Clerk: Reading Comprehension

Directions {1-8} : Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

Last year, the industry ministry identified several potentially rich sectors. These industries **acquire** the potential to spread their wings and impact the economy of our country positively. 12 champion sectors were identified, and the furniture industry is one such strong sector that can firmly stand by our country's 'Make in India' agendas. Such e-commerce furniture brands have changed the game for the furniture industry. It is so true that talent plus technology is the best way to innovate something in today's modern era. The online furniture brands have understood it well and it has been a boon to local artisans' and laborer's life.

Technology can sharpen various aspects of the furniture industry. From manufacturing to delivery, technology can smooth out the whole process and be more understandable in terms of growth. The most **crucial** companies that offer positive economic growth to the furniture industry are those with a stable online presence. This has promoted the indulgence of modern technology in the furniture industry, and the importance of Make in India is significantly attracting Indians enough to invest in reliable Indian furniture brands for which online presence is a must. Therefore, any furniture company planning to widen their business will surely promote technology usage, which will result in an increase in skilled labor.

The whole concept of launching Make in India was to improve the living quality of rural regions by promoting employment, and the furniture industry of India still consists of companies that promote hand-made furniture. The major reason that has pulled back India from blooming its furniture industry to the maximum is its small-scale workers. Hand-made furniture is surely the best kind but if technology gets involved in the uniqueness of hand-made, faster productivity will take place.

Q1. Potentially rich sectors selected by the industry ministry have.....

- (a) been provided with the highest budget by the government
- (b) the capability to grow further
- (c) significant positive impressions on the Indian economy
- (d) Only (b) and (c)
- (e) Only (a) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct choice is option (d) which can be inferred from the first paragraph which mention, "Last year, the industry ministry identified several potentially rich sectors. These industries acquire the potential to spread their wings and impact the economy of our country positively."

Q2. Which are the pivotal companies in the furniture industry for the economic growth?

- (a) Companies that mainly deal with the high-end furniture
- (b) Companies that operate their businesses on online platforms
- (c) Those which have an abundance of capital and manpower
- (d) Firms that are associated with the industry ministry
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct choice is option (b) which can be inferred from the second paragraph which mention, "The most crucial companies that offer positive economic growth to the furniture industry are those with a stable online presence."

Q3. Which of the fundamentals can boost labors' and artisans' growth?

- (a) Research and arrangement of investment as the primary objective
- (b) Business shouldn't rely on technology to get its product's marketing
- (c) Talent plus technology is the best ground for innovation in contemporary world.
- (d) customer centric product for a positive customer experience.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct choice is option (c) which can be inferred from the first paragraph which mention, "It is so true that talent plus technology is the best way to innovate something in today's modern era. The online furniture brands have understood it well and it has been a boon to local artisans' and laborer's life."

Q4. As per the passage, what was the main reason to launch Make in India?

- (a) To make India a world leader in startup and skill development
- (b) Make India self-reliant by reducing its dependence on various import
- (c) The betterment of living quality in rural areas by promoting employment
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct choice is option (c) which can be inferred from the last paragraph which mention, "The whole concept of launching Make in India was to improve the living quality of rural regions by promoting employment, and the furniture industry of India still consists of companies that promote hand-made furniture"

Q5. Which of the following will be the impact of the usage of technology in hand made furniture industry?

- (a) more creativity in furniture
- (b) better quality of product
- (c) production cost minimization
- (d) enhancement of productivity
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct choice is option (d), which can be inferred from the third paragraph which mentions, "Hand-made furniture is surely the best kind but if technology gets involved in the uniqueness of hand-made, faster productivity will take place."

Q6. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect as per the passage?



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- (a) Technology facilitates the manufacturing and delivery processes.
- (b) Small-scale workers have demotivated the Indian furniture market from flourishing
- (c) Make in India is encouraging Indians to invest in reliable Indian furniture brands.
- (d) Usage of technology in the furniture industry will lead to an increase in skilled labor.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(e)

Sol. All the given statements are correct with reference to the paragraph.

For option (a), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "Technology can sharpen various aspects of the furniture industry. From manufacturing to delivery, technology can smooth out the whole process and be more understandable in terms of growth."

For option (b), refer to the third paragraph which mentions, "The major reason that has pulled back India from blooming its furniture industry to the maximum is its small-scale workers."

For option (c), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "This has promoted the indulgence of modern technology in the furniture industry, and the importance of Make in India is significantly attracting Indians enough to invest in reliable Indian furniture brands for which online presence is a must."

For option (d), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "Therefore, any furniture company planning to widen their business will surely promote technology usage, which will result in an increase in skilled labor."

Q7. Which of the following word is synonym of 'Acquire'?

- (a) curb
- (b) defy
- (c) attain
- (d) entice
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Attain' is a synonym of 'acquire'

curb means a check or restraint on something.

defy means openly resist or refuse to obey.

attain means succeed in achieving (something that one has worked for)

entice means attract or tempt by offering pleasure or advantage.

Q8. Which of the following word is an antonym of 'Crucial'?

- (a) trivial
- (b) conferred
- (c) augured
- (d) graved
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Sol. 'Trivial' is an antonym of 'crucial'.

trivial means of little value or importance.

conferred means grant (a title, degree, benefit, or right)

augured means (of an event or circumstance) portend a good or bad outcome.

graved means fix (something) indelibly in the mind.

Directions {9-15} : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Electronic banking (e-banking) is defined as the automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services directly to customers through electronic, interactive communication channels. Efficient implementation of supporting technology for allowing a variety of electronic banking has bought a new revolution for the delivery of banking facilities. With the increasing popularity and benefits of e-banking, a lot of banks have recognised the importance, competition and challenges carried out with this new technology and are **adapting** to this new-age banking.

Till 1990s banks are adopted traditional method of banking over branch banking. After financial reforms, the banking business also viewed the innovative movement of banking services. The Indian banking sector has accepted computerisation since 1993, more out of sheer compulsion and necessity to cope up increasing overload and incompatibility of the manual system to sustain further growth. In 1993, the employees' association of the Indian banks (IBA) contracted an agreement with the bank management about the introduction of computerised application in banks. This agreement was the major breakthrough in the introduction of computerised applications and the development of communication networks in banks. The first initiative in the area of bank computerisation, however, stemmed out of the landmark reports of the two committees headed by former RBI governor, Dr. C Rangarajan. Both the reports had strongly recommended computerisation of banking operations at various levels and suggested appropriate architecture.

In the year 1994 Reserve bank of India created a committee under the head of W S Saraf, the committee strongly recommended the use of Electronic fund transfer (EFT), the introduction of electronic clearing services and **extension** of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) beyond metropolitan cities and branches. In 1996 Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India was the first to use Electronic banking in India by introducing online banking services in branches. Its initiatives were followed by many banks which started provided online banking facilities in 1999. Reserve bank of India and government of India have been taken various initiatives for the expansion and smooth functioning of Electronic banking in India. The government of India passed the IT Act, 2000 which delivers a legal acknowledgement to e-transactions and E-commerce.

Q9. Which component has played a crucial role in the transition from traditional to e-banking?

- (a) Government emphasis on digitalization has fuelled the e-banking activities
- (b) Easy accessibility of smartphones has facilitated the e-banking
- (c) Efficient execution of supporting technology has eased electronic banking
- (d) Recent outbreak of pandemic has made people more relied on e-banking
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph which mentions, "Efficient implementation of supporting technology for allowing a variety of electronic banking has bought a new revolution for the delivery of banking facilities."

Q10. What was/were the reason(s) for computerization in the banking sector?



- (a) The increasing workload could have been handled more efficiently only with the use of computers
- (b) The traditional banking system was not in line with the bank to keep up with the further growth
- (c) To save the ecosystem as the bank recorded the highest use of papers in its daily operations
- (d) Only (B) and (C)
- (e) Only (A) and (B)

Ans.(e)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph which mentions, “The Indian banking sector has accepted computerisation since 1993, more out of sheer compulsion and necessity to cope up increasing overload and incompatibility of the manual system to sustain further growth.”

Q11. What did the reports by the two committees headed by Dr. C Rangarajan propose for computerization?

- (a) While one committee praised the proposal of using computers in banks, another committee opposed it
- (b) Both the committees called off the proposal to use the computer in banks operations because they had fear of data hacking
- (c) Both the committees endorsed the usage of computers for banking activities along with suitable architecture
- (d) The committees suggested further trials of the use of computers in banks to scrutinize the accuracy of computerized work
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct choice is option (c), which can be inferred from the second paragraph which mentions, “The first initiative in the area of bank computerisation, however, stemmed out of the landmark reports of the two committees headed by former RBI governor, Dr. C Rangarajan. Both the reports had strongly recommended computerisation of banking operations at various levels and suggested appropriate architecture.”

Q12. What is/are the contribution(s) of the W S Saraf committee in the digitalization of the banking sector?

- (a) The W S Saraf committee firmly promoted the usage of Electronic Fund transfer.
- (b) Other than the metropolitan cities and branches, it made magnetic ink character recognition available in other locations also.
- (c) It evoked people to make most transactions online instead of with hard cash to avoid crimes such as money laundering
- (d) Only (A) and (C)
- (e) Only (B) and (A)

Ans.(e)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the last paragraph which mentions, “In the year 1994 Reserve bank of India created a committee under the head of W S Saraf, the committee strongly recommended the use of Electronic fund transfer (EFT), the introduction of electronic clearing services and extension of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) beyond metropolitan cities and branches.”

Q13. Which of the following statements is/are FALSE as per the data given in the passage?

- (a) E-transactions and e-commerce are legally adopted by the Indian government under IT Act, 1999.
- (b) E-banking is an updated form of traditional banking which mainly done through electronic devices
- (c) The agreement between IBA and bank management gave rise to the development of communication networks in banks
- (d) ICICI was the first bank that embraced the utilization of electronic banking and commenced online banking services in branches
- (e) All are true

Ans.(a)

Sol. Option is false as per the information given in the passage. To validate the answer, refer to the last line of the last paragraph which mentions, "The government of India passed the IT Act, 2000 which delivers a legal acknowledgement to e-transactions and E-commerce."

For option (b), refer to the first paragraph which mentions, "Electronic banking (e-banking) is defined as the automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services directly to customers through electronic, interactive communication channels."

For option (c), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, ". In 1993, the employees' association of the Indian banks (IBA) contracted an agreement with the bank management about the introduction of computerised application in banks. This agreement was the major breakthrough in the introduction of computerised applications and the development of communication networks in banks."

For option (d), refer to the last paragraph which mentions, "In 1996 Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India was the first to use Electronic banking in India by introducing online banking services in branches."

Q14. Which of the following words is a synonym of 'Extension' given in the passage?

- (a) ail
- (b) adjunct
- (c) aggravate
- (d) stigma
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Adjunct' is a synonym of 'extension' given in the passage.

ail means trouble or afflict (someone) in mind or body.

adjunct means a thing added to something else as a supplementary rather than an essential part.

aggravate means make (a problem, injury, or offence) worse or more serious.

stigma means a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person.

Q15. Which of the following words is a synonym of 'Adapting' given in the passage?

- (a) tendering
- (b) isolating
- (c) modifying
- (d) adjusting
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Sol. 'adjusting' is a synonym of 'adapting' given in the passage.

tendering means offer or present (something) formally.

isolating means having the effect of making a person feel or be alone or apart from others.

modifying means making partial or minor changes to (something)

adjusting means getting used to new conditions or a new situation.

Directions {16-23} : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The recent report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), 'Why India Needs to Urgently Invest in its Patent Ecosystem?', highlights the significance of a robust patent system for a knowledge economy and for the promotion of technological innovations. It highlights the rising share of residents in the total number of patent applications filed in India, which has more than doubled during the last decade. And, for the first time, the number of patent applications by residents has _____ that of foreign applications during the last quarter of the financial year 2021-22. The Economic Survey 2022-23, for instance, highlighted the rising share of Indian residents in patent applications. A major concern expressed in the EAC-PM report is the long pendency of processing patent applications in India. Therefore, it has recommended several measures to reduce this. At the same time, we need to investigate the patent ecosystem more closely to connect the dots so that appropriate measures are adopted to improve the patent ecosystem, keeping in view the national innovation ecosystem.

Interestingly, the number of abandoned patent applications also increased at an **astonishing** rate during this period. The latest Annual Report (2019-20) of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications (CGPDTM) shows that the number of abandoned patent applications, on account of not meeting the requirements under Sections 9(1) and 21(1) of the Patents Act, grew from 5,186 in 2010-11 to 23,291 in 2019-20, an increase by almost 350%. Section 21(1) requires patent applicants to re-file documents if the patent examiner finds them not meeting the requirements. A plausible reason could be that the applicants are not confident about their applications passing scrutiny and, therefore, do not **pursue** their applications. The Global Innovation Index (GII) is prepared based on the score that each country gets under 80 indicators — industry-academia collaboration is one. The draft of the National Auto Policy 2018 points out that collaboration between the industry and academia in India has been limited to niche research areas that have low commercial significance. It also admits that innovations from India, originating from collaborative research projects, and implemented and commercialised in the most sectors have been scarce. As the patent system is a critical aspect of the national innovation ecosystem, investing in the patent ecosystem will help in strengthening the innovation capability of India. The right interventions should be made for the promotion of the quality of patent applications and collaboration between academia and industry.

Q16. What can be deduced about the residents' stance towards patents in India?

- (a) Recent years show a rise in number of people who are interested in getting patents
- (b) People have rejected to invest in patent application because of its untransparent and biased regulations.
- (c) The number of patent holders is gradually decreasing as the cost is very high for them upon renewal.
- (d) Apathy towards patents and copyright among the people shows their non inclination for academy
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph which mentions, “The recent report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), ‘Why India Needs to Urgently Invest in its Patent Ecosystem?’, highlights the significance of a robust patent system for a knowledge economy and for the promotion of technological innovations. It highlights the rising share of residents in the total number of patent applications filed in India, which has more than doubled during the last decade.”

Q17. What is/are the concern(s) highlighted in the Economic Survey 2022-2023?

- (a) The economic survey condemns the loopholes in the patent ecosystem which cause the allocation of the same patent number to many
- (b) The economic survey represented the requirement to reduce the large number of patent applications which are not processed yet
- (c) A need for inspection and to take measures to improve the patent ecosystem by taking the national innovation ecosystem into consideration
- (d) All of these
- (e) Only (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph which mentions, “A major concern expressed in the EAC-PM report is the long pendency of processing patent applications in India. Therefore, it has recommended several measures to reduce this. At the same time, we need to investigate the patent ecosystem more closely to connect the dots so that appropriate measures are adopted to improve the patent ecosystem, keeping in view the national innovation ecosystem.”

Q18. What does the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications exhibit?

- (a) No fulfillment of requirements under the drafted Sections of Patent laws is the major reason for abandoning the patent
- (b) People are unsure about getting through application passing scrutiny and don't feel reapplying for it again after rejection
- (c) The Patent distribution system is confined to metropolitan cities and no awareness campaign has been formed for the rural areas
- (d) Only (a) and (c)
- (e) Only (a) and (b)

Ans.(e)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph which mentions, “The latest Annual Report (2019-20) of the Office of the of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications (CGPDTM) shows that the number of abandoned patent applications,applicants are not confident about their applications passing scrutiny and, therefore, do not pursue their applications.”



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Q19. What is/are the solution(s) mentioned in the passage to strengthen the patent system?

- (a) Appropriate steps should be taken conducive to the quality of patent applications.
- (b) Investment should be made in the patent ecosystem to boost the innovation capability of India.
- (c) Collaboration between research academia and industry in India should be encouraged.
- (d) All of these
- (e) Only (a) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Sol. All the given statements are correct as per the information given in the passage. To validate the answer, refer to the last lines of the last paragraph which mention, "As the patent system is a critical aspect of the national innovation ecosystem, investing in the patent ecosystem will help in strengthening the innovation capability of India. The right interventions should be made for the promotion of the quality of patent applications and collaboration between academia and industry."

Q20. Which of the following words can fit grammatically and contextually into the blank given in the passage?

- (a) surpassed
- (b) assuage
- (c) contradict
- (d) suppressed
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Sol. 'Surpassed' is the most suitable word for the given blank in the passage.

surpassed means exceed; be greater than.

assuage means make (an unpleasant feeling) less intense.

contradict means deny the truth of (a statement) by asserting the opposite.

suppressed means forcibly put an end to.

Q21. Which of the following statements is/are correct as per the information given in the passage?

- (I) While the residents' share has increased in the patent application, the total number of abandoned patents has also increased.
 - (II) The Global Innovation Index is based on the scores a country gets under forty indicators.
 - (III) A robust patent system is needed for the promotion of technological innovations.
 - (IV) The National Auto policy 2018 highlights scarcity of collaborative research projects of industry and academia that have been executed and commercialized.
- (a) (I), (II), and (IV)
 - (b) (III) and (IV)
 - (c) (III), (I) and (IV)
 - (d) (I) and (IV)
 - (e) (II) and (IV)

Ans.(c)

Sol. Only statement (II) is incorrect as per the passage.

From the first paragraph, we can conclude that residents' share has increased in the patent application whereas in the second paragraph it is mentioned that the total number of abandoned patents has increased which hence statement (I) is correct.

For statement (II), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, “The Global Innovation Index (GII) is prepared based on the score that each country gets under 80 indicators — industry-academia collaboration is one.”

For statement (III), refer to the first paragraph which mentions, “The recent report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), ‘Why India Needs to Urgently Invest in its Patent Ecosystem?’, highlights the significance of a robust patent system for a knowledge economy and for the promotion of technological innovations.”

For statement (IV), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, “It also admits that innovations from India, originating from collaborative research projects, and implemented and commercialised in the most sectors have been scarce.”

Q22. Which of the following is the most suitable word to replace ‘**Astonishing**’ given in the passage?

- (a) blister
- (b) staggering
- (c) laggard
- (d) perturb
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Sol. ‘Staggering’ is a synonym of ‘astonishing’ given in the passage.

blister means an annoying person.

laggard means a person who makes slow progress and falls behind others.

staggering means deeply shocking; astonishing.

perturb means make (someone) anxious or unsettled.

Q23. Which of the following word is opposite in meaning of ‘**Pursue**’ given in the passage?

- (a) flee
- (b) dejection
- (c) smack
- (d) pensive
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Sol. ‘Flee’ is an antonym of ‘pursue’ given in the passage.

flee means run away from (someone or something)

dejection means a sad and depressed state; low spirits.

smack means strike (someone or something), typically with the palm of the hand and as a punishment.

pensive means engaged in, involving, or reflecting deep or serious thought.

Directions {24-30} : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The two COVID-19 vaccines — Covishield and Covaxin — tested and manufactured in India by the Pune-based Serum Institute and Hyderabad-based Bharat Biotech, respectively, could have played a vital role in ending the pandemic in the country. However, the regulator’s haste and lack of transparency in approving the vaccines for “restricted” use do not inspire confidence. The regulator did not wait for sufficient safety and efficacy data to be collected and did not share information about the clinical trials before granting approval.

Transparency is vital for gaining people's trust so that they don't hesitate to take the vaccine. However, the conduct of the Indian regulator in no way helps in building trust in vaccines. If there is already some degree of **apprehension** about the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines, given the rushed manner in which the trials have been conducted, the **opaque nature of the approval process** has done little to **mitigate** such concerns. Contrast this with the manner in which the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.K. regulator approved COVID-19 vaccines. The FDA had a live telecast of the advisory committee's examination of Pfizer's and Moderna's vaccine data before granting emergency use authorisation (EUA). It also made the detailed briefing document of the clinical trial of each vaccine and its assessment public. The U.K. regulator also made the assessment of the two vaccines — by Pfizer and AstraZeneca — publicly available.

The phase-2/3 trial of Covishield was carried out on 1,600 participants and was intended to study only safety and immunogenicity, as the details available on the clinical trial registry indicate. According to the informed consent document made available to trial participants, safety was to be tested on 1,200 participants and immunogenicity on 400 individuals. The trial did not study the efficacy of the vaccine. Approving Covishield based on safety and immunogenicity data from the trial in India and efficacy data from the U.K. might be sufficient for emergency use. But it is imperative that Serum Institute collects efficacy data from the Indian trial before seeking full approval.

Though no published data are available, the U.K. regulator has found some evidence that efficacy improves when the second dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine is delayed. Accordingly, it has recommended that the second dose be administered 4-12 weeks after the first. Serum Institute has wasted an opportunity to test the protection offered by the first dose and determine the efficacy of a delayed second dose and the best time to administer it. It is now for the government to decide, without evidence, the timing of the second dose.

In the case of Covaxin, the phase-3 trial began in mid-November 2020. Since the second dose is administered 28 days after the first, the median follow-up after the second dose would have been just a few days and that too from a very small number of participants. In short, the approval for "restricted" use granted to Covaxin was not based on any efficacy data. What level of protection is offered by the vaccine and whether it protects against severe disease and prevents infection and transmission are all not known. By giving approval to Covaxin without data on its efficacy, the Indian regulator has joined the ranks of China and Russia. When the Chinese regulator approved CanSino Biologics's vaccine that had not undergone a phase-3 trial, it at least limited its use for the military. In mid-November, three months after approval, Russia's claim of 92% efficacy for Sputnik V was based on a review of just 20 COVID-19 cases.

Q24. Which of the following given words is antonym of highlighted word '**MITIGATE**'?

- (a) grant
- (b) lessen
- (c) increase
- (d) drop
- (e) favor

Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Mitigate' means 'to make something less' and 'increase' is antonym which means 'to become or to make something larger'. Hence correct choice will be option (c)

Grant means 'to give'.

Q25. Which of the following given words is synonym of highlighted word ‘ **Apprehension**’?

- (a) carry
- (b) anxiety
- (c) confidence
- (d) awareness
- (e) grievance

Ans.(b)

Sol. ‘Apprehension’ means ‘fear especially of future evil’ and ‘anxiety’ means ‘a feeling of worry or fear especially about the future’. Hence correct choice will be option (b)

Grievance means ‘something that you think is unfair and that you want to complain’

Q26. Which of the following information is correct as per the information given in above passage?

- (a) UK’s approval process is not transparent as in India.
- (b) two invented vaccines in India are not much efficient to end the epidemic fully.
- (c) The UK had the best efficacy rate of vaccine and best recovery rate
- (d) vaccine is not successful even though successful phase-3 trail.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(e)

Sol. Correct choice: E (None of these)

A. “UK’s approval process is not transparent as in India.”

- The passage contrasts India’s opaque process with the US/UK’s transparent approach: FDA live-telecast + public briefing docs; the UK regulator made assessments public.
- Therefore, A directly contradicts the text.

B. “Two invented vaccines in India are not much efficient to end the epidemic fully.”

- The first paragraph says the vaccines “could have played a vital role in ending the pandemic.” That statement points to strong potential, not poor efficiency.
- The criticism is about the Indian regulator’s haste and lack of transparency, not about the vaccines being ineffective.
- Therefore, B misrepresents the author’s point.

C. “The UK had the best efficacy rate of vaccine and best recovery rate.”

- The passage makes no “best” claim for the UK, nor does it discuss recovery rates.
- Therefore, C introduces facts not present in the passage.

D. “vaccine is not successful even though successful phase-3 trial.”

- For Covishield in India: the trial focused on safety and immunogenicity, not efficacy.
- For Covaxin: approval was granted without efficacy data; a “successful phase-3 trial” is not reported.
- Therefore, D is factually inconsistent with the passage.

Why B feels tempting but is wrong

- The author argues that poor regulatory transparency undermines public confidence despite the vaccines’ potential to help end the pandemic.
- Option B flips that idea into a claim about the vaccines being “not much efficient,” which the passage never states.



Q27. Why government partially approved the vaccine even though there is a lack of transparency?

- (a) due to prolong procedure for approval and due to emergency
- (b) As India had lack resources but, in an emergency, approval had been given
- (c) data from both the countries were not sufficient for any approval
- (d) data from both the countries were used together for partial approval in emergency
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Sol. The question asks why the government partially approved the vaccine (Covishield) despite the lack of transparency in the trials, based on the provided passage.

Step-by-Step Breakdown of the Passage

1. Information given in Paragraph 3:

"The trial did not study the efficacy of the vaccine. Approving Covishield based on safety and immunogenicity data from the trial in India and efficacy data from the U.K. might be sufficient for emergency use."

1. Evaluating the Options:

- 2. **Option A:** Mentions a "prolong procedure." The passage does not mention a prolonged procedure; rather, it highlights the *rushed* nature and *haste* of the approval process.
- 3. **Option B:** Claims India "lacked resources." The passage does not cite a lack of resources as a reason for emergency approval.
- 4. **Option C:** Claims data from both countries were *not sufficient* for any approval. The passage states that combined data *might be sufficient* for emergency use.
- 5. **Option D:** States that *"data from both the countries were used together for partial approval in emergency."* This directly aligns with the passage's explanation that safety and immunogenicity data from India were combined with efficacy data from the U.K. to justify emergency approval.
- 6. **Option E (None of these):** Incorrect, as Option D provides an accurate answer based on the text.

Conclusion

The correct answer is **Option D**.

Q28. According to the information given in the passage, what is the difference between the approval procedure of vaccines in India and the UK?

- (a) India has more number of people taking vaccine as compare to the UK
- (b) India has different guidelines for the vaccine as compared to the UK.
- (c) UK had transparency while approving the vaccine in contrast of India
- (d) UK had made it mandatory for everyone to take vaccine for trail
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage which mentions, "Contrast this with the manner in which the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.K. regulator approved COVID-19 vaccines. The FDA had a live telecast of the advisory committee's examination of Pfizer's and Moderna's vaccine data before granting emergency use authorisation (EUA) It also made the detailed briefing document of the clinical trial of each vaccine and its assessment public." we can infer option (c) Hence correct choice is option (c)

Q29. According to the information given in bold in paragraph 2nd, what does the author means by 'opaque nature of approval process'?

- (a) vaccine is not that much efficient for everyone as it has side effects.
- (b) lack of people's interest in taking vaccine due to lack of confidence in vaccine
- (c) unavailability of success data and sufficiency data of vaccine by institute
- (d) as institute are not willing to disclose the ingredients
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage which mentions, ". If there is already some degree of **apprehension** about the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines, given the rushed manner in which the trials have been conducted, the **opaque nature of the approval process** has done little to **mitigate** such concerns." we can infer option (c) Hence correct choice is option (c)

Q30. What is the reason for the lack of confidence in people for taking vaccination?

- (a) as there is a lack of information about the precision of the vaccine and its safety
- (b) as inventor of vaccine don't have the exact results of vaccine
- (c) vaccine is not enough efficient to fight against the any virus
- (d) there Is lack of supply of vaccine in the market and not enough to meet demand
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage which mentions, "The regulator did not wait for sufficient safety and efficacy data to be collected and did not share information about the clinical trials before granting approval" we can infer option (a) Hence correct choice is option (a)

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