Prepp

Practice, Learn and Achieve
Your Goal with Prepp

NDA Exam

Study Material for English

Simplifying
Government Exams

SSC CHSL   IAS EXAM   RRB NTPC   NTSE   CDS

SSC CGL   CBSE UGC NET   IBPS PO   NDA

SBI PO   IBPS CLERK   AFCAT   SSC JE   CTET

CSIR UGC NET   CAPF   IBPS RRB

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

As the name suggests, Para-completion requires you to complete the paragraph in a way that it is coherent and complete. It tests your comprehension skills.

Stepwise approach for Para-Completion questions:

- Identify the gist of the paragraph.
- Identify the continuing thread of thought.
- Continue the thread of thought keep in mind the 'first thing'.

Tips & Tricks for solving Para completion

- **Tone of the passage:** When a passage is written it follows a certain tone. This tone will never be changed abruptly. In case there is an option in which the tone of the passage changes bluntly and suddenly, we can easily eliminate the option. In case of change of tone the author will provide certain hints like the usage of words such as - but, however, although, though etc.
- **Style of the author:** Every author has different style of writing, for example some authors use a lot of metaphors, simile etc. While other authors use a very simple language. While solving the question make sure that the option matches with the style of the author.
- **Key words:** In every paragraph there are certain key words that can be easily identified. If you are able to identify these key words they will help in solving the questions and reaching the appropriate conclusion. Now that we have identified the tricks to solve, let us also look at the tricks for eliminating the options.
- Do not get stuck on words.
- Do not get stuck on the last line. The last line is vastly different from the last thought. Para-completion in a way is thought completion.
- Last but not the least, avoid extreme answer choices.

Directions: In the question given below, a short paragraph is given. Select the answer choice that provides the correct sentence that completes the passage and is contextually and grammatically correct:

On Friday, Facebook banned Cambridge Analytica (CA). We have been talking about the role CA's uniquely-targeted advertising approach played in the 2016 US presidential election since just after the election. This much-more-recent ban occurred because of a breach of data management protocol (which broadly covers how data are obtained, transferred, and stored) and not because of the way those data were used. An academic researcher ,Aleksandr Kogan obtained the data by asking users to opt-in to an app designed to estimate users' personalities from their pattern of behaviour on Facebook. _____(A)_____.

Facebook found out about the break in data management protocol and requested that CA delete the data. CA agreed, but then Facebook found out from a whistle blower that they

had lied, and so now CA is banned. _____(B)_____. Such prediction and targeting happens every day, anytime you engage in a behaviour that can be linked to your identity, either online, through social media profiles that track individuals across websites by comparing email addresses or site cookies, or in the 'real world', with purchases made at different stores using different bank and credit cards being matched up by credit reporting agencies.

Most of this prediction happens in the background, with consumers rarely thinking about it, and consent for the collection and use of data exists in the fine print of user agreements that most of us click through without thinking. _____(C)_____. If a researcher were to infer political orientation by politicians a person supports, we would call that face valid data. That is, the measure (politicians supported) is clearly related to the thing we're trying to predict (political orientation).

What's less intuitive is that most - if not all - of your personal attributes can be guessed (even if imperfectly) by any information that is known about you. Measures do not need to be face valid to provide accurate estimates. If we can establish that one thing is consistently related to another, it doesn't matter if that link is obvious or causal. _____(D)_____. This is commonly referred to as an empirical, or bottom-up, or data-driven approach to measurement.

_____(E)_____. This is an example of the principle of aggregation: more data is always better, even if some or all of that data is of poor quality. Of course, you need less high-quality data to get the same accuracy of prediction; but if high-quality data might be suspect (for example, concerns about lying in direct, face-valid measures) or just flat out aren't available (for example, in-depth measures of millions of internet users), lots of low-quality data will do just fine.

A.

1. The problem began when Dr. Kogan chose to provide the data to someone else and that is why CA has been banned from Facebook not because they accessed and used the data, but because they didn't go through the proper channels to do it.

2. Aleksandr Kogan collected direct messages sent to and from Facebook users who installed his This Is Your Digital Life app.

3. A small number of people who logged into This Is Your Digital Life also shared their own news feed, timeline, posts and messages, which may have included posts and messages.

4. In 2014, Facebook's platform policy allowed developers to request mailbox permissions but only if the person explicitly gave consent for this to happen.

5. Kogan told the New York Times that he took messages only from people who had installed his app, not their friends, and that none of the information was shared with Cambridge Analytica.

Correct Answer: Option 1

Explanation:

- Option 2 is incorrect because it talks Kogan's app and not about the Cambridge Analytica. The line following the blank talks about CA.
- Option 3 is incorrect because it focuses on the app's role in collecting data but it does not describe the role of Cambridge Analytica. The line following the blank talks about CA.
- Option 4 is incorrect. The statement talks about Facebook's policy, it does not talk about how Cambridge Analytica misused it.
- Option 5 is incorrect because it is a statement of Kogan which is irrelevant as the line following the blank talks about deleting of data.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

B.

1. The predictability of individual attributes from digital records of behaviour may have considerable negative implications, because it can easily be applied to large numbers of people without their individual consent and without them noticing.

2. But what's receiving the most attention is how those data were used and the extent to which seemingly innocuous online behaviours can be used to predict users' characteristics is shocking to most people.

3. The algorithm used in the Facebook data breach trawled though personal data for information on sexual orientation, race, gender – and even intelligence and childhood trauma.

4. A few dozen "likes" can give a strong prediction of which party a user will vote for, reveal their gender and whether their partner is likely to be a man or woman, provide powerful clues about whether their parents stayed together throughout their childhood.

5. Some results may sound more like the result of updated online sleuthing than sophisticated data analysis; "liking" a political campaign page is little different from pinning a poster in a window.

Correct Answer: Option 2

Explanation:

- Option 1 is incorrect. It talks about predicting behaviour. The line following the blank talks about targeting that users are subjected to using their data.
- Option 3 is incorrect. It gives an overview of the algorithm and does not explain predictions and targeting that the line following the blank talks about.
- Option 4 is incorrect. It describes how likes can be used to predict behaviour but it is irrelevant as the line following the blank talks about behaviour which has digital records.

- Option 5 is incorrect. This statement is irrelevant as it does not relate to online or digital data.
- Option 2 is correct as it describes the usage of data and digital records.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

C.

1. In the real world, it's not clear whether personality-based profiling would be better than the myriad other ways to target people that Facebook already provides.

2. The data set Kogan passed on could be politically useful whether or not it directly informed personality models.

3. We easily understand that something like political orientation may be guessed by seeing that a person likes or follows certain politicians or organizations.

4. Kogan suggested the exact model used doesn't matter much, though – what matters is the accuracy of its predictions.

5. Likes provided a cheap, easily accessible behavioural record of billions of people all in one place, conveniently formatted for machine analysis.

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation:

- Option 1 is incorrect. It talks about personality based profiling and Facebook. It does not talks about political orientation.
- Option 2 is incorrect as it is ambiguous as it talks about models.
- Option 4 is incorrect as it talks of model and predictions which is irrelevant contextually.
- Option 5 gives a general idea about likes but it does not relate to the line after the blank.
- Option 3 is correct as it talks about political orientation which is what the line following the blank talks about.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

D.

1. It is difficult to establish a correlation with weak data sample.

2. Data can be mined by the companies at a cost which is trivial when compared to results.

3. It is irrelevant whether there is a link between the data and the behaviour.

4. All that matters is that link does exist, and now we can use it to make predictions.

5. Establishing a link is only half the job, it is important to check its accuracy as well.

Correct Answer: Option 4

Explanation:

- Option 1 is redundant as it talks of correlation while the preceding line talks of consistency.
- Option 2 is irrelevant as the line preceding the blank talk about quality of data and predictions and not data mining.
- Option 3 is incorrect as it contradicts the argument made by preceding lines.
- Option 5 is incorrect because the preceding lines talks about accuracy and its significance.
- Option 4 is correct as it talks about the link between data and behaviour.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

E.

1. The model which processes the data should not be vulnerable to data fluctuations.

2. Data becomes irrelevant after a point because of constant change in behavioural patterns.

3. Data quality may affect the accuracy of the predictions to a great degree.

4. A huge amount of information is needed to make deductions as the quality of data is poor.

5. Putting together a lot of these weak pieces of information allows us to make valid inferences.

Correct Answer: Option 5

Explanation:

- Option 1 is incorrect as it talks about a model but the line following the blank talks about aggregation.
- Option 2 is incorrect because talks about data becoming irrelevant which is not related to aggregation.
- Option 3 is incorrect as it talks about quality of data which is not related to aggregation.
- Option 4 is incorrect because it talks about quantity of data which is not related to aggregation.
- Option 5 is correct. **Aggregation** means *the collection of related items of content so that they can be displayed or linked to.*

Hence, option 5 is the correct answer.

Direction: In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent.

1. It is important for HR and talent management professionals to understand the distinction between happy, satisfied employees and engaged employees. Engaged employees are happy, satisfied employees, but not all happy, satisfied employees are engaged employees (…………………………………………………). Similarly, satisfied employees are happy to show up to work each day and do their work, but will be equally happy to take their satisfaction elsewhere for a salary increase.

   A) The renewed interest in improving employee engagement in organizations has originated from actions executives took during the recession.
   B) Engaged employees speak positively about their organizations to their co-workers, potential employees, and customers.
   C) Happy employees, for example, may gladly show up for work on most days, but that happiness does not necessarily translate into productivity and profitability
   D) Not all satisfied, emotionally invested professionals are engaged at the same level in an organization.
   E) HR and talent management professionals must understand these various engagement levels before embarking on an employee engagement initiative because action steps to improve engagement need to be customized based on where employees fall on the scale.

   Answer: C

   Explanation:

   The last point starts with Similarly and discuses about satisfied employee, at the end its says that BUT satisfied employee will be equally happy to take their satisfaction elsewhere. The use of Similarly shows that last statement i.e the blank also discusses something related to the comparison between satisfied and happy employee, the use of BUT indicates a difference i.e in the previous case the reverse of the said sentence will be true. Option C) fulfills both these points.

2. (…………………………………………………). As the economy continues to recover and talent remains the last true competitive advantage, business leaders are right to be concerned about employee engagement. There is a real fear that the 70 percent disengaged workers will leave, taking their knowledge and talents to competitors, or worse, stay with the organization physically, but not mentally. The timing could not be more crucial for HR and talent managers to prioritize engagement as a strategic initiative.

   A) Engaged employees feel emotionally connected to the organization, understand what it takes to help the organization succeed, and drive for that result.

B) To achieve stronger bottom line results, it is essential that HR and talent leaders partner with business leaders to create and communicate a culture of engagement.

C) Increasing an organization's employee engagement and commitment can dramatically impact and fuel operational excellence, innovation, and the ability to compete.

D) HR and talent management professionals should ensure communication plans are built into all employee engagement initiatives.

E) When implemented correctly, employee engagement initiatives can improve employee morale, create a more positive corporate culture, and significantly impact the bottom line.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The sentence after the blank says that Business leaders are right to be concerned about employee engagement. The last sentence in the paragraph says about HR and talent managers to prioritize engagement. This shows a link between business leaders and HR managers and ther both are related to employee engagement. Option B talks about the same theme and introduces the paragraph.

3. (………………………………………………). We are managing numerous fluctuating priorities, working with increased expectations, balancing competing demands for our personal and professional goals, and handling ongoing conflict and ambiguity in complex environments. Consulting firm AON Hewitt estimates that 35 percent of U.S. employers in 2013 offered stress-reduction programs to their employees, and that estimate is expected to grow (AON Hewitt, 2013). HR and talent management professionals are increasingly looking for ways to reduce employee stress, and many employers—like Google, Aetna, Target, and General Mills, to name a few—have found that introducing mindfulness into their workplace not only lowers employee stress, but improves focus, clarity of thinking, decision-making, emotional intelligence, and more.

A) Mindfulness has roots that go back 2,500 years and uses an anchor—often breathing—to center attention and to bring awareness to the present moment

B) Physiological or biological stress is an organism's response to a stressor such as an environmental condition

C) One child was said to have lost all their eyelashes due to stress, while others worried about academic failure and some had to be comforted.

D) Psychologist Ela Amarie of the Switzerland-based consultancy Mindful Brain observes that there are three characteristics of mindfulness; intention, attention, and attitude.

E) In today's work world, we face multiple stress inducing demands and pressures as well as constant connectivity through smart phones, social media, and tablet computers.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The passage is about stress reduction in employees. So the starting sentence must introduce this idea of stress. Option B and Option Eboth talk about stress. But Option E) relates it to work world, which is more close to the theme of the passage. Hence E) fits the blank.

4. Thought leaders are increasingly calling today's turbulent business world a "VUCA" environment—one that is volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous.(………………………………………). Organizations that lack resilience, that ability to bounce back after setbacks, are often stressful places to work, a situation in which far too many employers and employees are well versed.

   A) But if you're looking to build resilient teams or entire organizations, it's the resilience of all those relationships that may matter even more.
   B) But all isn't lost; it simply means shifting our focus from developing resilient leaders toward developing collectively resilient groups.
   C) To succeed in this environment, organizations must be more adaptive and agile than ever before—they must be resilient
   D) Keep piling on ever bigger sales targets or changing mandates from on high, and eventually, even the most resilient individual is likely to break down.
   E) Stress lowers employee performance, productivity, morale, and strains workplace relationships.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C) matches with both- previous and the next sentence of the blank. It mentions the environment and also resilient.

5. The workplace is often strained, stressful, and overwhelming.(…………………………………..). As human beings, that is simply an impossibility; employees cannot leave their emotions and personalities at home. By building work communities that are safe and secure, yet also encouraging and stimulating, HR and talent management professionals can also create teams that are more productive, satisfied, and high-performing.

   A) Employees have been taught to check their feelings at the door to focus on their work—to "compart-mentalize" their personal and professional selves
   B) Developing resilient leaders will help them better grasp and support the benefits of building resilience at all organizational levels.
   C) Each time a community meets—whether it is a team, a smaller working group or an entire division— the community leader should open with a few simple questions.
   D) Encourage employees to keep a running list of everything that is on their minds so they

can get it off their minds.

E) Deeply focused, uninterrupted reading is an excellent way to train and sustain the brain's capacity for absorbed attention.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The sentence after the blank says that IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for an employee to leave theit emotions at home. Means the previous statements is about the same theme. Option A) fits the blank.

Prepp

Latest Sarkari jobs, Govt Exam alerts, Results and Vacancies

▸ Latest News and Notification

▸ Exam Paper Analysis

▸ Topic-wise weightage

▸ Previous Year Papers with Answer Key

▸ Preparation Strategy & Subject-wise Books

To know more **Click Here**

www.prepp.in