

99. Which of the following words is OPPOSITE in meaning of the word 'conviction' as used in the passage ?

- (a) Belief
- (b) Certainty
- (c) Stance
- (d) Doubt

100. When you think about the cause of your unhappiness, you :

- (a) Introspect and look critically at yourself.
- (b) Realize that life can be lived in different ways.
- (c) Practice exercise designed to give coverage.
- (d) Become a self-centered person.

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Roll No.

MB-209(A)**M. B. A. (SECOND SEMESTER)
END SEMESTER****EXAMINATION, June, 2023****CAREER SKILLS****Time : 3 Hours****Maximum Marks : 100****Instructions for students :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Read the instructions carefully given with each question
- (iii) All questions carry equal marks.

Set-A

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-6) : Read the statements carefully in the following questions and on its basis evaluate the conclusion/s that follow/s logically. Choose your answer from the given options (a) (b) (c) or (d).

Options :-

- (a) Only conclusion
- (b) Both conclusion I and II follow
- (c) Only conclusion II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

1. Statement :

Vegetable prices are soaring in the market.

Conclusions :

- (i) Vegetables are becoming a rare commodity.
- (ii) People cannot eat vegetables.

2. Statement :

Fortune favours the brave.

Conclusions :

- (i) Risks are necessary for success.
- (ii) Cowards die many times before their death.

3. Statement :

No country is absolutely self-dependent these days.

Conclusions :

- (i) It is impossible to grow and produce all that a country needs.
- (ii) Countrymen in general have become lazy.

4. Statement :

Modern man influences his destiny by the choice he makes unlike in the past.

Conclusions :

- (i) Earlier there were less options available to man.
- (ii) There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.

5. Statement :

Industrial Revolution which first of all started in Europe has brought about modern age.

Conclusions :

- (i) Disparity between rich and poor results in revolution.
- (ii) Revolution overhauls society.

6. Statement :

In one day cricket match, the total runs scored by a team were 200. Out of these 160 runs were made by spinners.

Conclusions.:

- (i) 80% of the team consists of spinners.
- (ii) The opening batsmen were spinners.

Directions (Q. Nos. 7-12) : In each of the following questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions. Read carefully and then decide which of the given conclusion/s logically follow/s from the above given two statements in each question.

Options :

- (a) Only conclusion (I) follows
- (b) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- (c) Only conclusion (II) follows
- (d) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows

7. Statements :

- (i) All tables are ants.
- (ii) Some ants are chairs.

Conclusions :

- (i) Some tables are chairs.
- (ii) Some chairs are tables.

8. Statements :

- (i) All wheat are grains.
- (ii) Some wheat are flour.

Conclusions :

- (i) Some gains are flour.
- (ii) Some flour are wheat.

9. Statements :

- (i) When it rains, Mr. X usually does not go out.
- (ii) X has gone out,

Conclusions :

- (i) It is not raining.
- (ii) X has some urgent business to transact.

10. Statements :

- (i) If there is shortage in the production of onions, the price of onions will go up.
- (ii) Price of onions has gone up.

Conclusions :

- (i) There is shortage in the production of onions.
- (ii) Onions were exported.

11. Statements :

- (i) If all players play to their full potential, we will win the match.
- (ii) We have won the match.

Conclusions :

- (i) All players played to their full potential.
- (ii) Some players did not play to their full potential.

12. Statements :

- (i) All persons who own a house or a car should fill income tax return.
- (ii) She files her income tax return.

Conclusions :

- (i) She owns a house or a car.
- (ii) She neither owns a house nor a car.

Directions (Q. Nos. 13-25) : In each of the following questions one statement is followed by two possible assumptions. Read carefully and tell which of the assumption/s are implicit. Choose your answer from the options provided below.

Options :

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit.
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit.
- (c) If both assumptions I and II are implicit.
- (d) If neither assumption I nor II is implicit.

13. Statement :

Please consult me before making any decision on exports from the company.

Assumptions :

- (i) You may take a wrong decision if you don't consult me.
- (ii) It is important to take a right decision.

14. Statement :

Warning : Cigarette smoking is injurious to health.

Assumptions :

- (i) Non-smoking promotes health.
- (ii) Really, this warning is not necessary.

15. Statement :

Children are influenced more by their teachers nowadays.

Assumptions :

- (i) The children consider teachers as their models.
- (ii) A large amount of children's time is spent at school.

16. Statement :

Apart from the entertainment value of television, its educational value cannot be ignored.

Assumptions :

- (i) People take television to be a means of entertainment only.
- (ii) The educational value of television is not realized properly.

17. Statement :

"If you trouble me, I will slap you." A mother warns her child.

Assumptions :

- (i) With the warning, the child may stop troubling her.
- (ii) All children are basically naughty.

18. Statement :

Many people fell ill after consuming meal at a wedding reception and were rushed to the nearby government and private hospitals.

Assumptions :

- (i) The relatives of the affected people may refuse to take them to the government hospitals.
- (ii) The nearby hospitals may be able to attend to all the affected people.

19. Statement :

The government has recently announced an incentive package for setting up new business ventures in the rural areas and promised uninterrupted power supply to all the units.

Assumptions :

- (i) The government may be able to supply adequate power to all such units.
- (ii) People living in the rural areas may welcome the government decision.

20. Statement :

The municipal authority blocked movement of traffic in and around the temple on the main festival day.

Assumptions :

- (i) Very large number of devotees may visit the temple on the main festival day.
- (ii) People travelling to the areas near the temple may postpone their journey by a day unless they have very urgent work in that area.

21. Statement :

Many employees of the organization applied for special sabbatical leave of two years to pursue higher education.

Assumptions :

- (i) The management of the organization may not grant leave to most of these employees.
- (ii) These employees may be able to complete their education during the sabbatical leave.

22. Statement :

The local citizens' group submitted a memorandum to the civic authority for allowing them to convert the vacant plot in the locality into a garden at their own cost.

Assumptions :

- (i) The local citizens may be able to gather enough funds to develop the garden.
- (ii) The civic authority may not accede to the request of the local citizen group.

23. Statement :

For better health it is better to have fruits rather than vitamin supplements.

Assumptions :

- (i) Vitamins are essential for good health.
- (ii) Vitamins supplement tablets don't help at all in attaining good health.

24. Statement :

The highway police authority put up large boards at regular intervals indicating the speed limit and dangers of over speeding on the highways.

Assumptions :

- (i) Most of the motorists may drive their vehicles within the speed limit on the highways.
- (ii) Motorists generally ignore such cautions and over speed on the highways.

25. Statement :

The employees' association urged its members to stay away from the annual function as many of their demands were not met by the management.

Assumptions :

- (i) Majority of the members of the association may not attend the function.
- (ii) The management may cancel the annual function.

Directions (Q. Nos. 26–32) : The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from the given options to construct a coherent paragraph.

26. (A) It conceived of the Gods as blissful and immortal, yet material, beings made of atoms, inhabiting the empty spaces between worlds in the vastness of infinite space, too far away from the earth to have any interest in what man was doing.

- (B) In modern popular usage, an epicure is a connoisseur of the arts of life and the refinements of sensual pleasures, especially of good food and drink, attributable to a misunderstanding of the Epicurean doctrine, as promulgated by Christian polemicists.

- (C) It can be argued that the philosophy is atheistic on a practical level, but avoids the charge of Atheism on the theoretical level, thus avoiding the fate of Socrates, who was tried and executed for the Atheism of his beliefs.

- (D) Epicureanism emphasizes the neutrality of the Gods and their non-interference with human lives, although it did not deny the existence of Gods, despite some tendencies towards Atheism.

- (a) DACB
- (b) ABDC
- (c) BADC
- (d) DBAC

27. (A) Except that the performance that they're rewarding is industry performance, not company performance.

(B) It seems counter-intuitive, then, that company boards and shareholders of most firms approve those packages.

(C) A closer look, however, indicates that by endorsing performance-insensitive compensation packages, broadly diversified investors are indeed incentivizing CEOs for good performance.

(D) Top management compensation packages guarantee a high level of pay, but are often only weakly linked to the performance of the firm relative to its industry competitors.

- (a) ABCD
- (b) BCAD
- (c) DBCA
- (d) DCAB

28. (A) It's not hard to see why this might be.

(B) To many, political lobbying is seen as a way to advance special interests at the expense of the greater good.

(C) So when it comes to lobbying on climate change, the prevailing public view is that most firms lobby against climate regulations because greater regulation threatens industry.

(D) Consider the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the country's largest lobbying organization, which spent over \$90 million lobbying against climate change legislation in 2014.

(E) That same year, one of the highest-polluting utilities, Southern Company, spent an estimated \$9 million on climate change lobbying.

- (a) BCADE
- (b) ABCDE
- (c) DAEBE
- (d) DACBE

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29. (A) As Alexander said, gifted leaders do not just gather information, they actively exploit and manipulate the assumptions of the other side.
- (B) Hannibal of the Alps did not have better information than did the marauding Mongols.
- (C) Knowing that assumption, Hannibal had all that was necessary to surprise the enemy – and overwhelm them.
- (D) One thing that Hannibal of the Alps knew was that the Mongols absolutely assumed that nobody would attack Azaria from the desert as to do so would be simply suicidal.
- (E) You may lack for capital or manpower but who knows what insane information the opposition might be working from ?
- (a) AEBDC
- (b) BDCEA
- (c) EABDC
- (d) EBDCA

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30. (A) The ingredients must, therefore, be of the finest quality and in the right proportions.
- (B) When you have them right and keep practising you are sure to bake some of the yummiest cakes.
- (C) Success in life is just like baking a cake that requires many things.
- (D) Firstly, unless you have the right ingredients and recipe it is not going to work.
- (a) CABD
- (b) CDAB
- (c) BCDA
- (d) BADC
31. (A) Thus begins the search for relief : painkillers, ice, Yoga, herbs, even surgery.
- (B) Most computer users develop disorders because they ignore warnings like tingling fingers, a numb hand or a sore shoulder.
- (C) They keep pointing and dragging until tendons chafe and scar tissue forms, along with bad habits that are almost impossible to change.

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(D) But cures are elusive, because repetitive injuries present a bag of ills that often defy easy diagnosis.

(a) BDAC

(b) BADC

(c) BCAD

(d) ABCD

32. (A) Exposure to pet cats also appeared to cut down the risk of developing food allergies, egg, wheat and soybean allergies.

(B) Besides this, the researchers found that allergy rates were not significantly different among the kids who grew up with dogs kept outside.

(C) The study showed that kids who grew up with indoor dogs were significantly less likely to develop food allergies than those who did not, particularly egg, milk and nut allergies.

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(D) This study is based on the hygiene hypothesis, which suggests that pet exposure is effective in preventing allergic disease.

(a) CBAD

(b) ABCD

(c) ABDC

(d) DCAB

Directions (Q. Nos. 33-42) : In each of the following questions there are four different ways of making a statement. Choose the best one statement that follows the parallelism in sentence construction in language.

33. (a) The vineyards of Napa Valley are at once breathlessly vibrant, symmetrical, and the green is profound.

(b) The vineyards of Napa Valley are at once breathlessly vibrant, symmetrical, and profoundly green.

(c) The vineyards of Napa Valley are at once breathlessly vibrant, symmetrical, and it is profoundly green.

(d) The vineyards of Napa Valley are at once breathlessly vibrant, symmetrical, and its green is quite profound.

34. (a) The kids took too much time cleaning their rooms' left little time to do outdoor chores.
- (b) The kids took too much time cleaning their rooms leaving little time to doing outdoor chores.
- (c) The kids took too much time cleaning their rooms' left little time to do outdoor chores.
- (d) The kids took too much time cleaning their rooms, leaving little time to do outdoor chores.
35. (a) Although he enjoyed running and to play Baseball, he decided to try out for Volleyball instead.
- (b) Although he enjoyed running and to play Baseball, he decided to try out for Volleyball instead.
- (c) Although he enjoyed running and to play Baseball, he decided to try out for Volleyball instead.
- (d) Although he enjoyed running and playing Baseball, he decided to try out for Volleyball instead.

36. (a) She kicked the back of his desk, blew on his neck, and poked his arm with her sharp pencil, but he would not bend to the side so that she could get a glimpse of his quiz answers.
- (b) She kicked the back of his desk, she blew on his neck, and poked his arm with her sharp pencil, but he would not bend to the side so that she could get a glimpse of his quiz answers.
- (c) She kicked the back of his desk, blowing on his neck, and poked his arm with her sharp pencil, but he would not bend to the side so that she could get a glimpse of his quiz answers.
- (d) She kicked the back of his desk, blown his neck, and poked his arm with her sharp pencil, but he would not bend to the side so that she could get a glimpse of his quiz answers.
37. (a) The films were enjoyable both to watch and for discussing.
- (b) The films were enjoyable both for watching and to discuss.

- (c) The films were enjoyable both either to watch and for discussing.
 - (d) The films were enjoyable both to watch and to discuss.
38. (a) We debated the difference between the weather in Minnesota in the winter and how hot it is in the summer.
- (b) We debated the difference between the weather in Minnesota in the winter and the weather in Minnesota in the summer.
 - (c) We debated the difference between the weather in Minnesota in the winter and how hot it gets in the summer.
 - (d) We debated the difference between the weather in Minnesota in the winter and how hot it can become in the summer.
39. (a) The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and in a detailed manner.
- (b) The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and with all possible details.

- (c) The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and being careful of details.
 - (d) The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and thoroughly.
40. (a) Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to ride a bicycle.
- (b) Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to riding a bicycle.
 - (c) Mary likes hiking, swimming, and too ride a bicycle.
 - (d) Mary likes hiking, swimming, and riding a bicycle.
41. (a) My parents said to get a good education and not settle for less.
- (b) My parents said to get a good education and not settle for too less.
 - (c) My parents said to get a good education and not settling for less.
 - (d) My parents said get a good education and not settle for less.

42. (a) They argued not only about the article, but they argued also about the review.
- (b) They argue not about the article, but they argued also about the review.
- (c) They argued not only about the article but also about the review.
- (d) They argued not only about the article, but they also arguing about the review.

Directions (Q. Nos. 43-50) : In each of the following questions given below a statement is given that is followed by three assumptions. Read carefully and decide which of the assumption(s) is/are implicit in the statement. Choose your answers from the given options :

43. Statement :

"The prices should fall after March. By that time the demand of foodgrains starts dropping"

An economist .

Assumptions :

1. Price may not fall before March.
2. The economist has good links with farmers.

3. A drop in demand of foodgrains will result into a drop in supply of foodgrains.

- (a) Only 1 is implicit.
- (b) Only 3 is implicit.
- (c) Only 2 is implicit.
- (d) 1 and 2 are implicit.

44. Statement :

Mandatory verification of identity before acquiring a prepaid cellular connection is taking a toll on numbers—CEO of a cellular company.

Assumptions :

1. Lesser subscribers have joined due to decrease in subscription rate.
 2. Unnecessary delay as well as red-tapism discourages consumer's appetite.
 3. Holders of cellular do not want to reveal their identities.
- (a) 1 and 2 are implicit.
 - (b) Only 2 is implicit.
 - (c) Only 3 is implicit.
 - (d) 1 and 2 are implicit.

45. Statement :

Hurdles in restoring security in travelling through train will be removed by the Railway Ministry and travelling by train will once again be perceived as safe.

Assumptions :

1. The Railway Ministry has created hurdles in travelers' security.
 2. Today travelling by train is not considered safe.
 3. It is possible to make train journey safe.
- (a) 1 and 2 are implicit.
 (b) 2 and 3 are implicit.
 (c) 1 and 3 are implicit.
 (d) All of the above are implicit.

46. Statement :

"Buy pure and natural honey of company X."
 An advertisement in newspaper :

Assumptions :

1. Artificial honey can be prepared.

2. People do not mind paying more for pure and natural honey.

3. No other company supplies pure honey.

(a) Only 1 is implicit.

(b) 1 and 2 are implicit.

(c) None is implicit.

(d) 1 and 3 are implicit.

47. Statement :

"Do not lean out of the moving train." A warning in the railway compartment.

Assumptions :

1. Such warnings will have some effect
2. Leaning out of a moving train is dangerous.
3. It is the duty of the railway department to take care of the passengers' safety.

(a) 1 and 2 are implicit.

(b) 2 and 3 are implicit.

(c) 1 and 3 are implicit.

(d) All are implicit.

48. Statement :

Training must be given to all the employees for increasing productivity and profitability.

Assumptions :

1. Training is an essential component of productivity.
 2. Employees can't function effectively without proper training.
 3. Profitability and Productivity are supplementary to each other.
- (a) None is implicit.
 (b) All are implicit.
 (c) Only 3 is implicit.
 (d) 1 and 2 are implicit.

49. Statement :

The car manufacturing company "X" has announced a reduction in the prices of its luxury cars.

Assumptions :

1. There will be an increase in the sale of luxury cars of company.
2. The other such car manufacturers may also reduce their prices.

3. The competitor companies may not reduce their prices.

- (a) Only 1 is implicit.
 (b) 1 and 2 are implicit.
 (c) Only 2 is implicit.
 (d) Either 2 or 3 is implicit.

50. Statement :

A State government suspended two additional district judges.

Assumptions :

1. They were negligent in discharging duties.
 2. There was a charge of misconduct against them.
 3. The government officials were biased against them.
- (a) None is implicit.
 (b) Either 1 or 2 is implicit.
 (c) Any one of three is implicit.
 (d) 1 and 3 are implicit.

Directions (Q. Nos. 51-59) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it :

The development of nationalism in the third world countries, as is well known, followed a very different trajectory from that in the advanced capitalist countries. In the latter it was a part of the process of the emergence of the bourgeois order in opposition of feudalism, while in the former it was a part of the anti-colonial struggle. The impact of colonialism, though it differed across countries, had on the whole been in the direction of transcending localism and unifying supra-local economic structures through the introduction of market relations. The struggle against colonialism, consequently, took the form of a national struggle in each instance in which people belonging to different tribes or linguistic communities participated. And the colonial power in each instance attempted to break this emerging national

unity by splitting people. The modus operandi of this splitting was not just through political manipulation as happened for instance in Angola, South Africa and a host of other countries; an important part of this modus operandi was through the nurturing of a historiography that just denied the existence of any overarching national consciousness. The national struggle, the national movement were given a tribal or religious character, they were portrayed as being no more than the movement of the dominant tribe or the dominant religious group for the achievement of narrow sectional ends. But the important point in this colonialism, while, on the one hand, it objectively created the condition for the coming into being of a national consciousness at a supra-tribal, supra-local and supra-religious level, on the other hand it sought deliberately to subvert this very consciousness by using the same forces which it has objectively undermined.

51. Which of the following was the advantage of struggle against colonialism ?

- (a) Tribal groups held their separate identity throughout the struggle.
- (b) Communities got divided on the basis of religion and language.
- (c) Backwardness of tribals was eradicated.
- (d) Awareness beyond linguistic and religious identity was generated.

52. How did colonial power react to topple the anti-colonial structure ?

- (a) By splitting people on the basis of their financial positions.
- (b) By using tempting economic strategies.
- (c) By creating linguistic, tribal and religious divides.
- (d) By instigating tribals against anti-communal forces.

53. The author has given the example of Angola, South Africa, etc. in order to :

- (a) Bring out the similarity of tactics used by the rulers of colonies to divide the natives.
- (b) Emphasize how nationalism has become almost extinct and capitalism has borne roots.
- (c) Support the argument that feudalism was opposed by people in underdeveloped countries also.
- (d) Lay stress on the fact that tribals in those countries were divided on account of language.

54. What was the role of an introduction of market relations in the process of economic integration ?

- (a) It had different impacts in all colonial exercises.

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- (b) It overthrew the capitalistic approach in the third world countries.
- (c) It advocated importance of localism and restricted economic growth.
- (d) It broke the shackles of localism and helped unify the economic structures.

55. How did nationalism originate in the third world countries ?

- (a) As a struggle against feudalism
- (b) As vehement opposition to colonialism
- (c) To advocate capitalistic movement
- (d) To strengthen localism

56. What was the motive of colonial powers in writing a distorted history ?

- (a) To emphasise the existence of domination by one tribe over other weaker tribes
- (b) To make people aware of and to integrate on the basis of their rich cultural heritage

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- (c) To make people aware of their glorious religion and widely used language
- (d) To give an impression to general people that there was no national consciousness and to prevent them from being united

57. Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage ?

1. Colonialism internally helped awakening nationalism among people of different tribes, religions, etc.
2. Advanced capitalist countries had nurtured nationalism as an opposition to feudalism.
3. The national struggle was not successful because the colonial powers succeeded in dividing the people.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 2 only

58. From the content of the passage, it appears that the author is :

- (a) A vehement critic of anti-feudalism.
- (b) A staunch follower of capitalistic pattern.
- (c) An impartial commentator of historical and political events.
- (d) A person holding colonialism in high esteem.

59. The colonial powers tried to camouflage national movement and to show it as only :

- (a) A historical fact having ancient roots
- (b) Skirmish led by a dominating tribe or a religious group with selfish motive
- (c) Dominance of narrow sectional ends over national goals
- (d) Survival of the fittest in the struggle against colonialism.

Directions (Q. Nos. 60-62) : Choose the word which is most SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

60. TRAJECTORY :

- (a) Result

(b) Tradition

(c) Path

(d) Consequence

61. TRANSCENDING :

(a) Widening

(b) Reviving

(c) Encompassing

(d) Surpassing

62. EMERGENCE :

(a) Renaissance

(b) Onslaught

(c) Imposition

(d) Rise

Directions (Q. Nos. 63-65) : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

63. SPLITTING :

(a) Severing

(b) Uniting

(c) Adding

(d) Collecting

64. NURTURING :

- (a) Weakening
- (b) Cultivating
- (c) Demolishing
- (d) Fostering

65. SUBVERT :

- (a) Conquer
- (b) Create
- (c) Emanate
- (d) Strengthen

Directions (Q. Nos. 66 to 74) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it :

We have inherited the tradition of secrecy about the budget from Britain wherein also the system has been strongly attacked by eminent economists and political scientists including Peter Jay. Sir Richard Wilson, who was the originating prodigy of nearly every significant growth in the British budgeting procedures during the last two decades, has spoken out about the abuse of budget confidentiality, — The problems of long-term tax policy should surely be debated openly with the

facts on the table. In my estimation, all governments should have just the same onus to publish their spending policy. Indeed, this obligation to public taxation policy is really essential for the control of public expenditure in order to get realistic taxation implications. Realizing that democracy flourishes best on the ideologies of open government, more and more democracies are having an open public dispute on budget suggestions before announcing the appropriate Bill in the legislature. In the United States, the budget is conveyed in a message by the President to the Congress, which comes well in advance of the date when the Bill is introduced in the Congress. In Finland, the Parliament and the people are already conversing in June the tentative modest suggestions which are to be familiarized in the Finnish Parliament in September. Every budget contains a cartload of figures in black and white— but the dark figures represent the myriad lights and shades of India's life, the contrasting tones of

poverty and wealth, and of bread so dear and flesh and blood so cheap, the deep tints of adventure and enterprise and man's ageless struggle for a brighter morning. The Union budget should not be an annual scourge but a part of presentation of annual accounts of a partnership between the Government and the people. That partnership would work much better when the ridiculous confidentiality is substituted by openness and public consultations, resulting in fair laws and the people's acceptance of their moral duty to pay.

66. How do the British economists and political scientists react to budget secrecy ? They are :

- (a) In favor of having a mix of secrecy and openness.
- (b) Indifferent to the budgeting techniques and taxation policies.
- (c) Very critical about maintenance of budget secrecy.
- (d) Advocates of not disclosing in advance the budget contents.

67. The author thinks that openness in budget is essential as it leads to :

- (a) Prevention of tax implications
- (b) People's reluctance to accept their moral duties
- (c) Exaggerated revelation of the strengths and weaknesses of economy
- (d) None of these

68. The author seems to be in favor of :

- (a) Maintaining secrecy of budget
- (b) Judicious blend of secrecy and openness
- (c) Transparency in budget proposals
- (d) Replacement of public constitution by secrecy

69. The secrecy of the budget is maintained by all of the following countries, except :

- 1. Finland
- 2. India
- 3. United States

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1 and 3

70. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage ?
- (a) The British Government has been religiously maintaining budget secrecy.
 - (b) Budget secrecy is likely to lead to corrupt practices.
 - (c) Consulting unjustifiable taxes with public helps make them accept those taxes.
 - (d) None of these
71. Sir Richard Clarke seems to deserve the credit for :
- (a) Transformation in the British budgetary techniques.
 - (b) Maintenance of secrecy of the British budget.
 - (c) Detection of abuse of transparency in budget.
 - (d) Bringing down the tax load on British people.
72. From the contents of the passage, it can be inferred that the author is :
- (a) Authoritarian in his approach.
 - (b) A democratic person.
 - (c) Unaware of India's recent economic developments
 - (d) A conservative person.

73. Which of the following statement(s) is/are definitely FALSE in the context of the passage ?
1. Transparency helps unscrupulous elements to resort to corrupt practices.
 2. Open approach of Government is a sign of healthy democracy.
 3. People's acceptance of their moral duties can best be achieved through openness and public consultations.
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) 1 and 4
74. For making the budget realistic, the Government should :
- (a) Refrain from making public the proposed provisions before finalization.
 - (b) Discuss it secretly within themselves.
 - (c) Encourage the public to send in their suggestions.
 - (d) Consult the public to send in their suggestions.

Directions (Q. Nos. 75-77) : Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

75. SCOURGE :

- (a) Ritual
- (b) Presentation
- (c) Whip
- (d) Compromise

76. MYRIAD :

- (a) Adequate
- (b) Functional
- (c) incompatible
- (d) Abundant

77. DUTY :

- (a) Obligation
- (b) Imposition
- (c) tax-liability
- (d) Function

Directions (Q. Nos. 78-80) : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage :

78. FLOURISHES :

- (a) Disappears
- (b) Degenerates
- (c) Vanishes
- (d) Blooms

79. DEBATED :

- (a) Questioned severely
- (b) Opposed strongly
- (c) Accepted unconditionally
- (d) Discussed frankly

80. IMPORTANT :

- (a) Major
- (b) Uncountable
- (c) Significant
- (d) Trivial

Directions (Q. Nos. 81-90) : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The work, which Gandhi had taken up, was not only achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. In the political struggle, the fight was against a foreign power and all one could do, was either join it or wish it success and give it their moral support. In inaugurating the communal order of his pattern, there was a sparkling possibility of a skirmish arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because, in the former, he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is

reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be proven without fundamentally changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the – haves|| have to yield place to the have-nots. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force. In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that, it will not reappear in an even worse form under is different guise. It may even be that like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier brakes, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This obligatory equality contains in its dearest the seed of its own destruction. The root cause of class

conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness is neither suppresses nor eliminated but grows on what it feeds. Nor does it cease to be such it is possessiveness, still whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many. If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods, which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction that is sometimes equated with neither progress these days spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideals of trusteeship by those who have for the benefit of all

those who have not so, that instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society respectively.

81. According to the passage, impartiality will not survive, if :

- (a) It is based on voluntary renunciation.
- (b) It is achieved by resorting to physical forces.
- (c) Underprivileged people learn to love and are not involved in its establishment.
- (d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed.

82. According to the passage, why does man value his belongings other than his life ?

- (a) He has inherent desire to share his possessions with others.
- (b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct.

(c) Only his possessions help him earn love and respect from his descendants.

(d) None of these

83. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhi's experiment ?

(a) Educating people to avoid class conflict.

(b) Achieving total political freedom for the country.

(c) Establishment of an egalitarian society.

(d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence.

84. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?

(a) True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion.

(b) Man values his life more than his possessions.

(c) Possessive instinct is a natural part of human being.

(d) In the political struggle, the fight was against the alien rule.

85. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last, if :

(a) It is thrust upon people.

(b) It is based on truth and non-violence.

(c) People inculcate spiritual values along with material values.

(d) Haves and have-nots live together peacefully.

86. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order :

(a) which is based on coercion and oppression.

(b) which does not satisfy their basic needs.

(c) which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement.

(d) which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people.

87. According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is :

- (a) The paradise of material satisfaction
- (b) Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man
- (c) Exploitation of the have-nots by the haves
- (d) A social order where unprivileged are not part of the establishment

88. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?

- (a) A new order can be establishment by radically changing the outlook of people towards it.
- (b) Adoption of the ideal of trusteeship can minimize possessive instinct.
- (c) Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction.
- (d) Ideal of the new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction.

89. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true ?

- (a) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of political freedom.
- (b) In establishing the social order of Gandhi's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly exists.
- (c) It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property.
- (d) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others.

90. According to the passage, what does adoption of the ideals of trusteeship mean ?

- (a) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction.
- (b) Adoption of the ideal by the haves for the benefit of the society.

- (c) Voluntary, enlightened renunciation of the possessive instinct by the privileged class.
- (d) Substitution of spiritual values by material one by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.

Directions (Q. Nos. 91–100) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The happy man is the man who lives objectively, who has free affections and wide interests, who secures his happiness through these interests and affections and through the fact that they, in turn, make him an entity of interest and fondness to many others. To be the recipient of affection is a potent cause of happiness, but the man who demands affection is not the man upon whom it is bestowed. The man who receives liking is, speaking generally, the man who gives it. But it is useless to attempt to give it as a calculation, in the

way in which one might lend money at interest, for a calculated affection is not honest and is not felt to be so by the beneficiary. What then can a man do who is doomed because he is enclosed in self ? So long as he continues to think about the causes of his unhappiness, he continues to be self-centered and therefore does not get outside it. It must be of genuine interest, not by simulated interests adopted merely as a medicine. Although this difficulty is real, there is never the less much that he can do if he has rightly diagnosed his trouble. If for instance, his woe is due to a sense of depravity, conscious or unconscious, he can first influence his conscious mind that he has no reason to feel sinful, and then proceed, to plant this rational conviction in his unconscious mind, concerning himself meanwhile with some more or less neutral activity. If he prospers in dismissing the sense of immorality, it is possible that genuine unbiased interests will arise spontaneously. If his

trouble is self-pity, he can deal with it in the same manner after first persuading himself that there is nothing extraordinarily unfortunate in his circumstances. If fright is his worry, let him drill exercises designed to give bravery. Courage has been recognized from time immemorial as an important virtue, and a great part of the training of boys and young men has been devoted to producing a type of character capable of fearlessness in battle. But moral courage and intellectual courage have been much less studied. They also, however, have their technique. Admit to yourself everyday at least one painful truth, you will find it quite useful. Teach yourself to feel that life would still be worth living even if you were not, as of course, you are, immeasurably superior to all your friends in virtue and in intelligence. Exercises of this kind protracted through numerous years will, at last, enable doing, might free you from the empire of fear on a very large scale.

91. What does calculated affection mean ?
- (a) Affection which is received unwillingly.
 - (b) Affection which is temporary.
 - (c) Affection which is bogus and forge.
 - (d) Affection which comes as an alms.
92. According to the passage, a happy man :
- (a) is self-engaged.
 - (b) has free affection and wide interests.
 - (c) is free from outward passions.
 - (d) has no grudge.
93. Which of the following statements is not TRUE in the context of the passage ?
- (a) The happy man has wide interests.
 - (b) Courage has been recognized as an important virtue.
 - (c) A happy man lives objectively.
 - (d) Moral courage and intellectual courage has been extensively studied.

94. Which of the following virtues, according to the passage, has been recognized for long as an important virtue ?

- (a) Isolation
- (b) Oblation
- (c) Courage
- (d) Unassertiveness

95. Which of the following words is SIMILAR in the meaning of the word 'simulated' as used in the passage ?

- (a) Imitated
- (b) Accommodated
- (c) Trusted
- (d) Directed

96. A man who is suffering from the feeling of self-pity should ?

- (a) Develop a feeling of fearlessness.

(b) Persuade himself that everything is alright in his circumstances.

(c) Seek affection from others.

(d) Control his passions and emotions.

97. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

(a) Passions stem from unhappiness.

(b) A happy man lives subjectively.

(c) Virtues have dark sides as well.

(d) Courage is the virtue to face worries.

98. Which of the following statements is SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'potent' as used in the passage ?

(a) Adventurous

(b) Callous

(c) Vigorous

(d) Shrinking