

CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, SRMIST
15PD214 - APTITUDE-III (FOUNDATION)
EVEN SEMESTER (2018-2019)

WORDS TO LEARN

Word	Definition	Example Sentence
Abate	<i>v.</i> to become less active, less intense, or less in amount	As I began my speech, my feelings of nervousness quickly abated .
Abstract	<i>adj.</i> existing purely in the mind; not representing actual reality	Julie had trouble understanding the appeal of the abstract painting.
Abysmal	<i>adj.</i> extremely bad	I got an abysmal grade on my research paper!
Accordingly	<i>adv.</i> in accordance with	All students must behave accordingly .
Acquisition	<i>n.</i> the act of gaining a skill or possession of something	Language acquisition is easier for kids than it is for adults.
Adapt	<i>v.</i> to make suit a new purpose <i>v.</i> to accommodate oneself to a new condition, setting, or situation	The US has adapted many foreign foods to better suit the tastes of Americans. Dogs are known for their ability to quickly adapt to their environments.
Adept	<i>adj.</i> having knowledge or skill (usu. in a particular area)	Beth loves playing the piano, but she's especially adept at the violin.
Adequate	<i>adj.</i> having sufficient qualifications to meet a specific task or purpose	Though his resume was adequate , the company doubted whether he'd be a good fit.
Advent	<i>n.</i> the arrival or creation of something (usu. historic)	The world has never been the same since the advent of the light bulb.
Adversarial	<i>adj.</i> relating to hostile opposition	An adversarial attitude will make you many enemies in life.
Advocate	<i>n.</i> someone who promotes or defends something <i>v.</i> to defend or promote something (usu. a belief, theory, opinion, etc.)	I am an advocate for free higher education. Environmental protesters often advocate for cleaner energy practices.
Aesthetic	<i>adj.</i> relating to beauty or refined taste	The aesthetic decorations at the wedding reception made you feel as if you were a character in a fairy tale.
Afford	<i>v.</i> to be able to buy <i>v.</i> to be able to spare	He's saving money so he can afford to buy a new car. I can't afford to lose any more pencils!
Agitate	<i>v.</i> to promote something (usu. a cause)	They're agitating for better health care.
Allow	<i>v.</i> to permit or consent to	US law allows citizens to speak freely.
Allude	<i>v.</i> to make a secretive mention of something	She alluded to the problem at hand but didn't say anything more about it.
Altercation	<i>n.</i> a noisy argument or confrontation	Greg got into an altercation with a stranger at the bar.
Ambiguous	<i>adj.</i> unclear or vague in meaning	Her ambiguous statement made me question whether she could be trusted.

Ambitious	<i>adj.</i> having a powerful desire for success or achievement	Penny is so ambitious , she wants to be president someday.
Ambivalence	<i>n.</i> the state of being uncertain or stuck between two or more options	His ambivalence prevented him from immediately signing the contract.
Analogous	<i>adj.</i> similar but not identical	Green onions are considered analogous to spring onions.
Annihilate	<i>v.</i> to destroy or cause devastating destruction	The dictator sent orders to annihilate the group of rebels.
Anomaly	<i>n.</i> something different from the norm	This result is an anomaly and very rarely happens.
Anticipate	<i>v.</i> assume to be likely to happen	The party was just as fun as I had anticipated it would be.
Antipathy	<i>n.</i> a strong feeling of dislike	Her antipathy toward the professor was obvious: she rolled her eyes whenever he entered the classroom.
Apex	<i>n.</i> the highest point of something	The spring play was the apex of our school year.
Apprehension	<i>n.</i> fearful expectation of something	Her apprehension to leave her house resulted in her missing the train.
Articulate	<i>v.</i> to clearly express in words	She articulated her opinion on the price of the house.
Artificial	<i>adj.</i> something made; not occurring naturally	Many candies use artificial flavors to make them taste fruity.
Assertion	<i>n.</i> a strong declaration	His assertion that sharks are mammals made everyone laugh.
Austere	<i>adj.</i> extremely plain <i>adj.</i> stern and forbidding <i>adj.</i> relating to self-denial	He lived in a small, austere cabin in the middle of the woods. My boss had an austere expression on her face. An austere lifestyle, like that of monks, isn't for everybody.
Authenticity	<i>n.</i> the quality of being real and true instead of fake and contrived	The police officer doubted the authenticity of the suspect's story.
Avenue	<i>n.</i> an intangible path or approach to something	The company has decided to pursue other avenues .
Avid	<i>adj.</i> actively interested in or enthusiastic about something	Gerald is an avid soccer fan.
Basic	<i>adj.</i> relating to the foundation or basis of something	You have to start with basic Russian before you can move on to the advanced level.
Bear	<i>v.</i> to have as a characteristic <i>v.</i> to have (a child) <i>v.</i> to bring forth <i>v.</i> to put up with	She bears a strong resemblance to your mother. Judy will bear her first child last year. My garden is going to bear pumpkins this year. I can't bear her complaining any longer!
Benevolent	<i>adj.</i> kind, generous	Many cultures believe in benevolent spirits.

Bias	<i>n.</i> a preconception that prevents objectivity	It's important to avoid bias when investigating a crime.
Bittersweet	<i>adj.</i> tinged with a feeling of sadness	The ending of the romance movie was bittersweet .
Bolster	<i>v.</i> to support, strengthen, or fortify	If we work together, we should be able to lift and then bolster the couch.
Boost	<i>n.</i> an increase or growth <i>v.</i> to increase or make grow	The boost in profits was a welcome change. In order to boost profits, you need to cater to your customers.
Brawl	<i>n.</i> an intense, loud fight <i>v.</i> to fight loudly and disruptively	A brawl broke out at school today after one student accused another of cheating. The two students brawled for an hour.
Brevity	<i>n.</i> the quality of being brief or terse	The brevity of their time together made it all the more romantic.
Candid	<i>adj.</i> direct, blunt	Josh is candid about his desire to become an actor.
Candor	<i>n.</i> the trait of being honest and frank	I admire her candor , especially when nobody else bothers to speak up.
Capitalize	<i>v.</i> to use to your advantage	I'd like to capitalize on your math skills by having your work the cash register.
Capture	<i>v.</i> to trap or take possession of <i>v.</i> to successfully represent or imitate <i>v.</i> to captivate, mesmerize <i>v.</i> to catch or seize	The spy was captured by the enemy. Your painting beautifully captures the ephemerality of life. I was captured by her beauty. The cops captured the criminal three days after the incident.
Civic	<i>adj.</i> relating to the city or citizens	Voting is a civic duty.
Clinical	<i>adj.</i> emotionally unattached (usu. used in medical or scientific setting)	Her clinical approach to situations allows her to handle them more effectively.
Clout	<i>n.</i> special advantage or power	Children of rich and famous people often believe they have a lot of clout .
Coarse	<i>adj.</i> indicating a rough texture <i>adj.</i> lacking refinement or sophistication	The horse's mane was coarse , as if it had never been washed. The queen's coarse way of speaking surprised the other members of royalty.
Coincide	<i>v.</i> to happen at the same time	It wasn't until after I booked my ticket that I realized the concert coincided with my finals.
Commission	<i>n.</i> the use of payment to request something (e.g., a service or product)	This painting was commissioned by a rich merchant in 1589.
Comparable	<i>adj.</i> able to be compared	This novel is comparable to <i>Huckleberry Finn</i> .
Competent	<i>adj.</i> sufficiently qualified	We need to hire a competent web developer to create a good website for our company.

Complacent	<i>adj.</i> satisfied, with no desire to change or improve	Though he had never won any awards or even been published, he was complacent with his life as a poet.
Complement	<i>v.</i> to make perfect or complete	This wine perfectly complements this platter of gourmet cheese.
Concede	<i>v.</i> to be forced to agree or surrender <i>v.</i> to admit to a transgression	With no chance of winning the battle, the army at last conceded . Dan conceded to pranking his sister.
Conceive	<i>v.</i> to imagine or come up with	The plan to build the city was originally conceived in the early 1900s.
Condone	<i>v.</i> to overlook, approve, or allow	She couldn't condone her daughter's rebellious behavior.
Conducive	<i>adj.</i> able to bring about or be suitable for	The noisy students hardly made the campus library conducive to studying.
Conduct	<i>v.</i> to control or manage <i>v.</i> to behave a certain way	The group conducted their research abroad last year. Be sure to conduct yourself accordingly.
Confide	<i>v.</i> to share something secretive with someone	She confided all of her biggest secrets in her best friend.
Confine	<i>v.</i> to put limits on; to restrict	We are going to confine the use of this drinking fountain.
Consensus	<i>n.</i> overall agreement	After weeks of debating, the panel finally came to a consensus .
Constitute	<i>v.</i> to form or compose (part of) something	The desire for equality constituted the civil rights movement.
Contemplate	<i>v.</i> to think deeply about	She contemplated telling her teacher about the cheating student.
Contend	<i>v.</i> to maintain or assert (an opinion)	The president contends that the US government will not negotiate with terrorists.
Contradict	<i>v.</i> to be in contrast with	The camera footage contradicts his alibi.
Controversial	<i>adj.</i> highly debatable and causing contention	Millions of viewers watched the controversial debate take place.
Conventional	<i>adj.</i> abiding by accepted standards	She lives a conventional life in the suburbs.
Convey	<i>v.</i> to pass on or transfer (information)	I have trouble conveying my thoughts in French.
Conviction	<i>n.</i> a firm belief in something	Her religious convictions prevent her from eating meat.
Corroborate	<i>v.</i> to provide evidence for; to back up (a claim)	The note signed by her father corroborates her claim that she was absent from class that day.
Counteract	<i>v.</i> to work in opposition to	This ingredient seems to counteract the other ones.
Counterargument	<i>n.</i> an argument used to criticize or dismantle another argument	Make sure to include a counterargument in your essay so that you can show you've considered the topic from all perspectives.

Counterproductive	<i>adj.</i> hindering the achievement of a goal	Bill's idea to take a shortcut was ultimately counterproductive : it took us twice as long to get to the train station.
Culmination	<i>n.</i> the final act or climax	The culmination of the performance was unforgettable.
Cultivate	<i>v.</i> to foster the growth of	Teachers don't just pass on new information to students—they cultivate their academic potential.
Decree	<i>v.</i> to declare formally and with authority	The president decreed that Halloween would henceforth be a national holiday.
Deference	<i>n.</i> respect; regard	Her deference to the elderly makes her the perfect candidate for an internship at the retirement center.
Deficient	<i>adj.</i> not enough in degree or amount	I feel as though the sources for my paper are deficient .
Demonstrate	<i>v.</i> to do as an example <i>v.</i> gives evidence for	Could you demonstrate the dance move for me? This book's use of words such as "grim" and "bleak" demonstrates the author's mournful tone.
Demur	<i>v.</i> to object to	She demurred at my request to transfer to a different department.
Deplete	<i>v.</i> to (over)use over time (usu. resources)	The lost campers quickly depleted their supply of food.
Desolate	<i>adj.</i> bare, barren, empty	The moon is one giant, desolate landscape.
Devise	<i>v.</i> to come up with (a plan)	Lana devised a plan to make herself famous.
Dilemma	<i>n.</i> a problem, usually requiring a choice between two options	The main dilemma is whether to pay for a commercial or not.
Diligence	<i>n.</i> conscientiousness; the quality of being committed to a task	Diligence and confidence will get you far in life.
Diminish	<i>v.</i> to become smaller in scope or degree	The itchiness of mosquito bites usually starts to diminish after a few days.
Dire	<i>adj.</i> hopeless and dangerous or fearful	When the police didn't explain what was happening right away, Jane knew that the situation must be dire .
Discord	<i>n.</i> disagreement	Disputes over money caused intense discord in the family.
Disdain	<i>n.</i> a lack of respect and strong dislike (toward something or someone)	He looked at me with such disdain that I immediately knew the job wouldn't work out.
Dismay	<i>n.</i> hopelessness, stress, or consternation <i>v.</i> to fill with woe or apprehension	To Nick's dismay , he got an F on the test. Many were dismayed by the town's implementation of metered parking.
Disparage	<i>v.</i> to belittle or speak down to	A good boss is stern but never disparages his or her employees.
Dispatch	<i>v.</i> to send off a message or messenger	The mother dispatched her daughter to their neighbor's house.

Diversification	<i>n.</i> the act of becoming diverse	Lately, there's been noticeable diversification of students at higher institutions.
Doctrine	<i>n.</i> a principle, theory, or position, usu. advocated by a religion or gov't	Devoutly religious people often live their lives according to their doctrines .
Dominion	<i>n.</i> power and authority (usu. over a territory) <i>n.</i> a legal territory	The country claimed to have dominion over parts of Russia. Puerto Rico is a dominion of the US.
Dreary	<i>adj.</i> sad, gloomy, dull	The gray clouds in the sky made the day feel dreary .
Dubious	<i>adj.</i> doubtful, questionable	The man's claims to the throne were dubious since nobody knew where he'd come from.
Eccentric	<i>adj.</i> peculiar or odd; deviating from the norm	She's a little eccentric but still fun to be around.
Egregious	<i>adj.</i> extremely bad	After cheating on the exam, Emily began to feel as though she'd made an egregious mistake.
Eloquent	<i>adj.</i> having refined or expressive communication skills (in speaking or writing)	His speech was not only eloquent but also extremely compelling.
Eminent	<i>adj.</i> superior or distinguished; high in position or status	Our town made news when the eminent magician came to perform at our local theater.
Emit	<i>v.</i> to discharge, give forth, or release	Plants consume carbon dioxide and emit oxygen.
Emphatic	<i>adj.</i> very expressive; using emphasis	Her emphatic smile told me she was excited to ride the roller coaster.
Empirical	<i>adj.</i> derived from experience, observation, or an experiment	You need empirical evidence to support your claim.
Endow	<i>v.</i> to equip or bestow (usu. a quality or ability)	According to the myth, the gods endowed him with the gift of healing.
Endure	<i>v.</i> to withstand, sustain, or hold out against	I can't endure this wait any longer. Will Stanford accept or reject me?
Entail	<i>v.</i> to involve or include	A doctoral program entails long nights and a heavy workload.
Entrenched	<i>adj.</i> firmly established	Her face will forever be entrenched in my memory.
Enumerate	<i>v.</i> to specify or count	I can't enumerate how many times I've had to remind my students when their papers are due.
Envy	<i>n.</i> excessive jealousy <i>v.</i> to admire and be jealous of	His envy of her is quite obvious. She envies her coworker's social skills.
Erratic	<i>adj.</i> having no fixed course; deviating from the norm	The car became erratic after slipping on ice.

Establish	v. to enact v. to found (a business, group, school, etc.)	They established a law that made it illegal to drive after drinking any amount of alcohol. Our group established a new branch in Chicago.
Evoke	v. to draw forth or call up	Horror movies are great at evoking fear.
Exacerbate	v. to make worse or increase the severity of	The doctor told me not to run as it can exacerbate my knee injury.
Excel	v. to do something extremely well or to be superior in	She was a well-rounded student but excelled especially in science.
Exert	v. to put into use (usu. as effort)	Don't exert all of your energy at once.
Exhilarating	adj. invigorating, stimulating, or exciting	The music playing at the club was catchy and exhilarating .
Expend	v. to use up (as in energy or money)	Be careful not to expend all your energy in the first half of a marathon.
Exploit	v. to use selfishly or for profit	The shoddy company exploited its workers by paying them extremely low wages.
Facilitate	v. to aid the progress of	In grad school, advisors facilitate students' research and offer constructive criticism.
Feasibility	n. the practicality or possibility of something	The feasibility of her project was doubtful; she'd have to go all the way to Antarctica and back before the school year ended.
Ferocity	n. viciousness, violence	The lion is just one wild animal known for its ferocity .
Fiscal	adj. related to (government) money	Fiscal policy is how the government uses money to influence the economy.
Flourish	v. to prosper, grow, or make fast progress	After one year, the tiny plants had flourished into a breathtaking garden.
Fluctuate	v. to be unstable; to rise and fall	Stocks can fluctuate on a daily basis, making it difficult to determine when to buy or sell one.
Foment	v. to stir up	The civilians accused their leader of fomenting political unrest.
Foreseeable	adj. capable of being predicted or anticipated	I can't imagine aliens visiting us in the foreseeable future.
Frankly	adv. directly, clearly	I frankly don't see the point in learning to drive.
Freewheeling	adj. carefree	His freewheeling attitude often got him in trouble at work.
Fundamental	adj. the most essential or most basic part	A thesis is arguably the most fundamental part of an essay.
Galvanizing	adj. thrilling, exciting, stimulating	The galvanizing performance left everyone spellbound.
Geriatric	adj. relating to old age	I became interested in geriatric medicine shortly after my grandfather passed away from cancer.

Hostile	<i>adj.</i> harmful, dangerous	The voices around the corner sounded angry, hostile even.
Hypothetical	<i>adj.</i> supposed; related to a hypothesis	For my physics homework, I must come up with a hypothetical situation.
Ignominious	<i>adj.</i> publicly shameful or humiliating	The politician's expensive campaign ultimately ended in ignominious defeat.
Impart	<i>v.</i> to transmit, bestow, or disclose	Parents must impart common sense to their children.
Impartiality	<i>n.</i> the equal and objective treatment of opposing views	To ensure impartiality , we require everyone to follow these general guidelines.
Imposing	<i>adj.</i> impressive (esp. in size or appearance)	The old mansion was imposing in its huge size and gothic architecture.
Imposition	<i>n.</i> an unnecessary burden	If it's not too much of an imposition , could you proofread my paper?
Imprudent	<i>adj.</i> not cautious or prudent; rash	Backpacking abroad can be fun, but don't be imprudent about money.
Incite	<i>v.</i> to encourage or stir up	Her hateful words incited anger in the crowd.
Indifference	<i>n.</i> apathy, emotional detachment	The girl's indifference toward her brother upset their parents.
Indiscriminately	<i>adv.</i> randomly; with little or no distinction	Lottery winners are chosen indiscriminately .
Indulge	<i>v.</i> to give into; to satisfy or gratify	My friend loves to indulge in cheesy romance movies.
Infer	<i>v.</i> to guess, conclude, or derive by reasoning	You can infer from this quotation that the writer didn't care for "pretty" language.
Innovative	<i>adj.</i> novel or new (esp. as an idea or invention)	Her invention was incredibly innovative and won her multiple awards.
Insatiable	<i>adj.</i> can't be satisfied	A vampire's thirst for blood is said to be insatiable .
Inversion	<i>n.</i> a reversal	The culture's norms were an inversion of our own.
Invoke	<i>v.</i> to call on; to appeal to (e.g., a higher power)	The shaman attempted to invoke a demon.
Irreconcilable	<i>adj.</i> incapable of being in harmony or agreed upon	The couple's differences were ultimately irreconcilable , giving them no choice but to break up.
Lament	<i>v.</i> to feel sorrow for; to mourn	Susan lamented her missed chance at going to Europe with her high school class.
Locomotion	<i>n.</i> movement	Physics involves the study of locomotion .
Lucrative	<i>adj.</i> capable of making a lot of money; profitable	Writing books isn't a particularly lucrative career, unless you're J.K. Rowling.
Malicious	<i>adj.</i> harmful, spiteful	The malicious spirit drove out the inhabitants from their home.

Malleable	<i>adj.</i> capable of being molded or changed	Children's minds are malleable but only for so long.
Materialistic	<i>adj.</i> superficial; focus on material possessions	Many people accuse Americans of being materialistic .
Melodramatic	<i>adj.</i> extravagant or exaggerated (as of a melodrama)	The melodramatic play was well liked by the audience.
Modest	<i>adj.</i> simple and humble <i>adj.</i> small in size or amount	They moved into a modest house in the countryside. I received a modest sum of money for my help at the company event.
Modify	<i>v.</i> to change, alter, or tweak	Dr. Nguyen modified the gene so that it wouldn't carry the disease.
Momentous	<i>adj.</i> historically significant	Her win in the election was momentous .
Novel	<i>adj.</i> new, innovative	We are looking for novel ways to approach the project.
Nuance	<i>n.</i> a subtle difference in meaning	Body-language experts even understand the nuances of facial expressions.
Null	<i>adj.</i> legally void and ineffective	The government declared their marriage null .
Objectivity	<i>n.</i> judgment based on observations instead of emotions or opinions	In scientific research, objectivity is of utmost importance.
Obsolete	<i>adj.</i> no longer used; rare or uncommon	Historians assumed record players would be obsolete by now, but in fact they're making a huge comeback.
Omnipotent	<i>adj.</i> almighty and all powerful	Gods are omnipotent beings who can control human destiny.
Onset	<i>n.</i> the beginning or early stages	At the onset of her career as a lawyer, things were looking up.
Opine	<i>v.</i> to openly express an opinion	The new employee opined at the company meeting.
Ornate	<i>adj.</i> highly detailed and decorated	That ornate silverware must be worth thousands of dollars!
Oust	<i>v.</i> to remove or force out of (usu. a position or office)	Sick and tired of putting up with his bad moods, the pirates ousted their captain.
Paramount	<i>adj.</i> predominant, superior, most important	Our paramount concern is the safety of our employees.
Peculiar	<i>adj.</i> strange, bizarre	Upon entering the abandoned house, Kate experienced a peculiar feeling, as if someone was watching her.
Perish	<i>v.</i> to die; to pass away	According to the news, nobody perished in the fire.
Persecute	<i>v.</i> to cause suffering to	They will persecute anyone who doesn't agree with their views of the world.
Petulant	<i>adj.</i> cranky, pouty, irritable	Petulant children are especially difficult to care for.
Pinnacle	<i>n.</i> highest level or degree	Many believe that composers such as Beethoven and Mozart represent the pinnacle of classical music.

Pitiable	<i>adj.</i> deserving pity	The frail-looking dog was pitiable , so I gave it some food and took it inside to care for it.
Plausible	<i>adj.</i> reasonable and possibly true	Her story is plausible , but that doesn't mean she's telling the truth.
Postulate	<i>v.</i> to assert	The literary critic postulates that romanticism and naturalism are actually interconnected.
Potent	<i>adj.</i> having great influence <i>adj.</i> having a strong, chemical effect	The bald eagle is a potent symbol of the US. The potion was definitely potent —it healed my wounds immediately!
Pragmatic	<i>adj.</i> practical, useful	It's not necessarily more pragmatic to study engineering than it is to study philosophy.
Precedent	<i>n.</i> an example or subject from earlier in time	This change in law is without historical precedent .
Predecessor	<i>n.</i> someone who comes before you (usu. in position or office)	My predecessor gave me many tips for running the office.
Prescribe	<i>v.</i> to command orders <i>v.</i> to issue authorization for medications	The directions for our essay prescribe a length of at least ten pages. A doctor must prescribe you this medication before you can begin taking it.
Principle	<i>n.</i> basic truth, assumption, or rule	Remember the universal principle : treat others as you want them to treat you.
Prohibit	<i>v.</i> to command against, to outlaw	Alcohol was prohibited in the US in the 1920s.
Prompt	<i>adj.</i> punctual, on time <i>n.</i> a cue to begin something; instructions <i>v.</i> to incite, propel, or cause to act	She is always prompt when it comes to turning in her homework. I had to write an essay based on a prompt . The possibility of a scholarship prompted him to apply to Harvard.
Promulgate	<i>v.</i> to put into law or formally declare	The ruler will at last promulgate an amnesty with the neighboring countries.
Prosecute	<i>v.</i> to bring criminal action against someone (in a trial)	The suspect was prosecuted yesterday.
Provocative	<i>adj.</i> intending to provoke, inspire, or arouse	Her nude paintings are considered quite provocative .
Qualitative	<i>adj.</i> involving qualities of something (features and content)	I noticed a qualitative change in her paintings.
Quantitative	<i>adj.</i> involving quantities (numbers and amounts)	We must conduct a quantitative analysis.
Quirk	<i>n.</i> a strange habit	His biggest quirk is his love of old marbles.
Ramify	<i>v.</i> to split into two or more branches	Cars ramified throughout the world in the twentieth century.

Rash	<i>adj.</i> without attention to danger or risk	Her rash decision to pass the car nearly resulted in a crash.
Raw	<i>adj.</i> unrefined <i>adj.</i> not processed; uncooked (as in food)	He's got raw talent as a singer, but he needs to work on his performance skills. In some countries, such as Japan, it is normal to eat raw fish.
Readily	<i>adv.</i> right away and without difficulty	Water was readily available at different points in the race.
Reconsideration	<i>n.</i> thinking again about a previously made choice	The judges' reconsideration of her performance resulted in her victory.
Reform	<i>n.</i> a change for the better; improvement <i>v.</i> to improve via change	The reform made it so that only those 18 and older can legally drive. The government reformed its vague policies on marijuana use.
Refute	<i>v.</i> to prove to be untrue, unfounded, or incorrect	The student refuted the professor's claim in class.
Reinforce	<i>v.</i> to strengthen or add support to	We can use these pipes to reinforce the structure.
Reluctantly	<i>adv.</i> somewhat unwillingly	Max reluctantly agreed to see the horror movie with his friends.
Renounce	<i>v.</i> to give up (usu. power or a position) <i>v.</i> to cast off	Our CEO renounced her position yesterday. He renounced his friend after he caught her stealing money from him.
Reproach	<i>v.</i> to criticize	The mother reproached her daughter's school for making students come in during a blizzard.
Repudiate	<i>v.</i> to refuse to recognize as true <i>v.</i> to cast off	The father repudiated his son's marriage. She repudiated her son once she found out he'd married someone without telling her.
Retention	<i>n.</i> the act of keeping something	Water retention can make you weigh more on certain days.
Satiated	<i>adj.</i> satisfied (usu. in hunger)	I felt satiated after eating a snack.
Savvy	<i>adj.</i> having practical intelligence or knowledge	My brother is not very savvy when it comes to using public transportation.
Scandalous	<i>adj.</i> morally offensive, often causing damage to one's reputation	The scandalous politician decided it was best to resign from office.
Scorn	<i>v.</i> to look down on with disdain	It's difficult for me not to scorn those who use improper grammar.
Scrupulous	<i>adj.</i> paying great attention to detail	I am a scrupulous proof reader and never miss an error.
Scrutinize	<i>v.</i> to examine carefully and critically	The teacher scrutinized her students' essays.
Secrete	<i>v.</i> to produce or release (a substance)	Trees secrete a sticky substance called sap.

Sentiment	<i>n.</i> opinion <i>n.</i> a tender or moving gesture	I am of the sentiment that you should never give out your passwords to anyone. Even though I'm not a big fan of porcelain dolls, I appreciated the sentiment .
Sheer	<i>adj.</i> so thin that light can shine through	The curtains on the window were so sheer you could clearly see inside the house.
Simple	<i>adj.</i> easy; not complex <i>adj.</i> undecorated	This math problem is so simple even a first grader can solve it. The simple beauty of the ocean is what makes it memorable.
Sinister	<i>adj.</i> ominous, evil	Medieval peasants believed sinister demons could harm humans.
Solidarity	<i>n.</i> the joining of commonalities or common purposes among a group	I stood in solidarity with other female students by refusing to wear the school's sexist uniform.
Sparingly	<i>adv.</i> insufficiently, meagerly, or in a restricted manner	Due to my condition, I must eat salt sparingly .
Spawn	<i>v.</i> to release eggs <i>v.</i> to call forth or generate	Frogs typically spawn in ponds. The topic spawned an ongoing debate among his family members.
Spur	<i>v.</i> to stimulate or incite	Her bravery spurred others to act.
Squalid	<i>adj.</i> run-down, sordid, or sleazy	The squalid cabin needed a new roof and an exterminator.
Stark	<i>adj.</i> very plain; devoid of any details or features	Looking out at the stark landscape, I felt a keen sense of isolation.
Static	<i>adj.</i> motionless <i>adj.</i> changeless	The ball is static . Her life has been static for the past three years.
Subordinate	<i>adj.</i> lower in rank <i>n.</i> someone lower in rank <i>v.</i> to make dependent on or put at a lower rank	The subordinate officers work every day. My subordinate will check you in. You aren't my boss—you can't subordinate me to the role of receptionist!
Subsequently	<i>adv.</i> happening later or after something	I subsequently went home.
Substantial	<i>adj.</i> very large in amount or degree	I was shocked to find a substantial amount of money beneath the park bench.
Substantiate	<i>v.</i> to strengthen with new evidence or facts	It is important for scientists to substantiate their theories whenever possible.
Subtle	<i>adj.</i> hard to detect or analyze	I detected in her expression a subtle hint of irritation.
Sufficient	<i>adj.</i> enough; just meeting a requirement	These boxes should be sufficient for our move.
Surly	<i>adj.</i> unfriendly; inclined to anger	The bartender was a surly fellow who wasn't afraid to start a fight.

Surmount	<i>v.</i> to get on top of or overcome	They managed to surmount the language barrier by using a translation app.
Susceptible	<i>adj.</i> to be vulnerable (to something)	Children are more susceptible to certain illnesses than adults are.
Tactful	<i>adj.</i> skilled at dealing with people	Her tactful attitude toward our class made her one of my favorite teachers.
Taut	<i>adj.</i> pulled tight	The rubberband was taut and ready to be fired.
Teeming	<i>adj.</i> abundantly filled (usu. with living organisms)	Doorknobs are not as clean as they look and are often teeming with germs.
Temperament	<i>n.</i> usual mood or feelings	She had a hostile temperament , making her intimidating to most people.
Tentative	<i>adj.</i> not yet finalized	We haven't made any official arrangements yet, but the tentative location for our wedding is Hawaii.
Transparent	<i>adj.</i> see-through; so thin that light can shine through <i>adj.</i> truthful or easy to perceive	Stained window glass isn't as transparent as regular window glass is. She was transparent about her plans to end her marriage.
Treacherous	<i>adj.</i> dangerous and unstable	The journey was becoming treacherous , but they continued on regardless.
Tremendous	<i>adj.</i> very large, good, or bad in degree or size	Tremendous news! You don't have to repay your loans!
Ubiquitous	<i>adj.</i> being everywhere at once	Cell phones are ubiquitous these days.
Unadorned	<i>adj.</i> undecorated, plain	Though the dress was cheap and unadorned , it was by far her favorite one on the rack.
Undermine	<i>v.</i> to weaken or subvert (usu. gradually or secretly)	Parents should take care not to constantly undermine their children.
Underscore	<i>v.</i> to emphasize or give additional weight to	This sentence seems to underscore the overall meaning of the passage.
Undulate	<i>v.</i> to move as ripples or in a wavy pattern	Belly dancers are known for their ability to skillfully undulate their stomachs.
Unilateral	<i>adj.</i> one-sided	The unilateral decision was deemed unfair by the other party involved.
Unjust	<i>adj.</i> unfair; not justified	The court's decision is unjust —he should not go free.
Unmitigated	<i>adj.</i> downright, utter, total	My speech was an unmitigated disaster!
Unprecedented	<i>adj.</i> completely new and never having happened before; historic	The number of protestors was unprecedented .
Unveil	<i>v.</i> to make visible; to reveal	We plan to unveil our plans for the new company project on Sunday.

Urge	<i>n.</i> desire or impulse <i>v.</i> to encourage or persuade	He had the urge to tell his parents about his acceptance to Columbia but decided against it. She urged her sister to apply to Stanford.
Validate	<i>v.</i> to prove or declare valid	Your selfish actions do not validate your feelings for me.
Viability	<i>n.</i> ability to be done in a practical or useful way	The viability of the solution is questionable.
Vital	<i>adj.</i> urgently necessary	It is vital that you respond by the deadline.
Vow	<i>v.</i> to promise	My brother quickly broke his vow to never eat chocolate again.
Warrant	<i>v.</i> to prove to be reasonable	Wanting to look cool in front of your friends doesn't warrant breaking the law.
Yield	<i>n.</i> production of an amount <i>v.</i> to give way to or surrender to <i>v.</i> to produce or supply	The farmer's annual pumpkin yield exceeded 10,000. Cars turning right on red must yield to oncoming traffic. Our experiment yielded many unique-looking vegetables.

SYNONYMS

1) austere

A. destitute B. ostentatious C. lavish D. strict E. prodigal

2) blandish

A. coax B. greet C. relish D. return E. begin

3) Pococurante

A. Native B. hot C. blase D. hidden

4) Sesquipedalian

A. long words B. lame feet C. funeral services D. arrogance

5) Encomium

A. Compass B. oddity C. Husbandry D. praise

6) Unicorns are chimerical beings in Children's novels

A. Divine B. horse like C. celestial D. imaginary

7) There is a dearth of evidence left behind by the culprit at the crime scene

A. Scarcity B. plethora C. variety D. pall

8) They were shouting and gesticulating frantically at drivers who did not slow down

A. Yelling B. raging C. signaling D. screaming

9) Pot smoke lends a piquant tinge to the smell of fetid sweat.

A. Foul B. Aromatic C. Hazardous D. grub

10) Linear B script had flummoxed generations of academics.

A. Refused B. Convinced C. Baffled D. reciprocal

ANTONYMS

1) Ameliorate

- A. Meliorate B. Retrospect C. Deteriorate D. Convalesce E. Lessen

2) Mutate

- A. Modify B. Transmogrify C. Transmute D. Preserve E. Continue

3) Whet

- A. Sharpen B. blunt C. strop D. hone

4) Resilient

- A. Rigid B. bouncy C. irrepressible D. volatile

5) Effluvium

- A. Land B. essential C. fragrance D. solid

6) He saw death as the last egress out of his pitiable life.

- A. Vent B. Exit C. Entrance D. Exodus

7) His fecund mind came up with new and exciting idea that made his novels successful.

- A. Growth B. Fertility C. Sterility D. Harmony

8) Despite their ambivalent ideologies, they worked together for the welfare of their constituency.

- A. Irresolute B. Equivocal C. Obvious D. Vacillating

9) If his words are not enough, the evidence will corroborate his claim.

- A. Refute B. Buttress C. Substantiate D. Authenticate

10) After the debacle at Waterloo, the defeated troops returned home.

- A. Fiasco B. Miracle C. Defeat D. Deluge

SENTENCE COMPLETION

1. The revolution in art has not lost its steam; it ____ on as fiercely as ever.
A. trudges B. meanders C. edges D. ambles E. rages
2. Each occupation has its own ____ ; bankers, lawyers and computer professionals, for example, all use among themselves language which outsiders have difficulty following.
A. merits B. disadvantages C. rewards D. jargon E. problems
3. ____ by nature, Jones spoke very little even to his own family members.
A. garrulous B. equivocal C. taciturn D. arrogant E. gregarious
4. Reggie thought he had finished his fight with lung cancer, but unfortunately the ____ had already spread to other parts of his body.
A. cure B. disease C. injury D. medicine
5. Upon hearing the ____ argument for the opposition, Mr. Algene felt ____ that he would win the debate.
A. dubious...uncertain B. substantial...sure C. deplorable...convinced
D. tenuous...confident E. hardy...positive
6. The lifestyle of a monk is ____; one must devote oneself to religious exercise, self-discipline, and abstention from material satisfaction.
A. dull B. ascetic C. lachrymose D. harsh E. prodigal
7. The orator's speech was too ____; it would have been more succinct if she avoided discussing ____ subjects.
A. complicated...germane B. prolix...tangential
C. resplendent...pertinent D. convoluted...complex E. terse...florid
8. Don was the most ____ individual I had ever met; good fortune eluded him at every turn.
A. contentious B. auspicious C. venerable D. hapless E. ignominious
9. Toward the end of her days, Jennings longed to experience something ____, but she had already done so much in her life that nothing seemed to move or excite her.
A. banal B. final C. unbelievable D. novel E. fantastic
10. To Via's dismay, her chances in the chess tournament ended suddenly with one move. Her ____ was moving the queen instead of the rook.
A. mistake B. triumph C. victory D. attempt
11. Ramu's frailty with hitting the bottle cannot be cured because he is -----his father.
A) Like B) As C) Since D) alike
12. Raghu is not hopeful about getting through the competitive examination-----the library he usually frequents for the preparation of exams, has been closed for a year.
A) Because B) Because of C) Due to D) in spite of
13. If I ----- a bird, I would fly to any country and have the privilege of coming round the world like Magellan.
A) Am B) Was C) Were D) Is
14. I want you to mend your ways soon and grow a virtuous man, and -----I am advising you.
A) So that B) So C) Because D) Because of

15. I have -----ideas with which you can succeed in your plan of becoming rich in your life.

- A) Few B) A few C) little D) A little

16. There is -----water in the pond, which I am sure is enough for you to quench your thirst.

- A) Little B) A little C) Few D) A few

17. I like Rajini and Mohana very much, but not -----fighting with each other very often.

- A) They B) Their C) Them D) Themselves

18. The street -----seventy five houses, so, safety is ensured.

- A) Consists of B) Consist C) Consists D) Contains

19. One of the from among the guitarists is my neighbour.

- A) Persons B) Person C) People D) Man

20. I missed the bus, but I was on time because I came here ----- .

- A) By walking B) walking C) By foot D) upon foot

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE 1

For more than forty years, a controlling insight in my educational philosophy has been the recognition that no one has ever been - no one can ever be - educated in school or college. That would be the case if our schools and colleges were at their very best, which they certainly are not, and even if the students were among the best and the brightest, as well as conscientious in the application of their powers. The reason is simply that youth itself – immaturity - is an insuperable obstacle to becoming educated. Schooling is for the young. Education comes later, usually much later. The very best thing for our schools to do is to prepare the young for continued learning in later life by giving them the skills of learning and the love of it.

To speak of an educated young person or of a wise young person, rich in the understanding of basic ideas and issues, is as much a contradiction in terms as to speak of a round square. The young can be prepared for education in the years to come, but only mature men and women can become educated, beginning the process in their forties and fifties and reaching some modicum of genuine insight, sound judgment and practical wisdom after they have turned sixty.

Those who take this prescription seriously would, of course, be better off if their schooling had given them the intellectual discipline and skill they need to carry it out, and if it also had introduced them to the world of learning with some appreciation of its basic ideas and issues. But even the individual who is fortunate enough to leave school or college with a mind so disciplined, and with an abiding love of learning, would still have a long road to travel before he or she became an educated person. If our schools and colleges were doing their part and adults were doing theirs, all would be well. However, our schools and colleges are not doing their part because they are trying to do everything else. And adults are not doing their part because most are under the illusion that they had completed their education when they finished their schooling.

Only the person who realizes that mature life is the time to get the education that no young person can ever acquire is at last on the high road to learning. The road is steep and rocky, but it is the high road, open to anyone who has skill in learning and the ultimate goal of all learning in view - understanding the nature of things and man's place in the total scheme. An educated person is one who through the travail of his own life has assimilated the ideas that make him representative of his culture, that make him a bearer of its traditions and enable him to contribute to its improvement.

1. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to

- A) Highlight major tenets in educational philosophy in the last 40 years.
- B) Raise public awareness for the need of teachers with training in the liberal arts.
- C) Contrast the words schooling and education
- D) Suggest that youth stands in the way of one becoming educated.
- E) Cite the importance of reading with active discussion.

2. According to the passage, the best thing that our schools can do is to

- A) Improve academic instruction at the grass roots level.
- B) Advocate using the word "education" in place of the word "schooling" to better convey to adults the goal of teaching.
- C) Convey to students that only through high scholastic achievement can one become truly educated.
- D) Implement closely the opinions of adults who have already been through the educational process.
- E) Help students acquire the skills for learning.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the educated person must

- A) Possess more maturity than passion.
- B) Not be less than 40 years of age.
- C) Be at least a university graduate.
- D) Have read classic works of literature.
- E) Have traveled widely in order to understand his or her own culture.

4. Which of the following pairs of words most closely describe the author's attitude toward adults as mentioned in the passage?

- A) Uninformed participants B) Unfortunate victims C) Conscientious citizens
- D) Invaluable partners E) Disdainful culprits

5. How is the passage organized?

- A) An objective analysis is put forth supported by factual examples.
- B) A single idea is presented with which the author does not agree.
- C) A thesis is presented and support given for it.
- D) Two ideas are contrasted and a conciliatory viewpoint emerges.
- E) A popular viewpoint is criticized from a number of perspectives.

PASSAGE 2

It is an unfortunate fact that most North Americans know little about American Indian culture and history. Scholars have studied such matters, but they have not succeeded in broadcasting their conclusions widely. Thus, it is still not widely known that American Indians have epics, that they performed plays long before Europeans arrived, and that they practiced politics and carried on trade.

One way to gain a fuller appreciation of this rich culture is to examine American Indian poetry, for poetry is in all cultures the most central and articulate of the arts. It is especially important that we study American Indian poetry as this poetry can create a context that gives cohesive expression to the crafts, the artifacts, and the isolated facts that many Americans have managed to notice willy-nilly. Even a survey of American Indian poetry reveals a range of poetic thought and technique that defies easy generalization. Jarold Ramsey hazards a summary, however, which serves at least to give the uninitiated reader some sense of what American Indian poetry is like. Overall, he writes, it represents “an oral, formulaic, traditional, and anonymous art form,” whose approach is to emphasize the “mythic and sacred” components of reality. It “flourished through public performances... by skilled recitalists whose audiences already knew the individual stories” and valued the performers for their “ability to exploit their material dramatically and to combine them [their stories] in longer cycles” rather than for their “plot invention.” Because this poetry belongs to highly ethnocentric tribal peoples, whose cultures “we still do not know much about,” it “is likely to seem all the more terse, even cryptic.”

American Indian poetry has another feature that Ramsey ignores: it is always functional. Whether sung, chanted, or recited; whether performed ceremonially, as entertainment, or as part of a task such as curing a patient or grinding corn; or whether recited individually or by a group, it is always fully woven into the fabric of ordinary life.

For complicated reasons, American Indian poetry has basically been ignored by non-Indian cultures. Kenneth Lincoln writes that failure to hear American Indian voices results “partly...from the tragedies of tribal dislocation, partly from mistranslation, partly from misconceptions about literature, partly from cultural indifference.” Brian Swann suggests an additional explanation: tribal poetry is oral, whereas Europeans arrived in the New World with a deeply ingrained belief in the primacy of the written word. As a result, European settlers found it hard to imagine that poetry could exist without written texts and thus that the American Indians had achieved something parallel to what Europeans called literature long before Europeans arrived. As a consequence, Europeans did not fully respond to the rich vitality of American Indian poetry.

1. According to the passage, American Indian cultures have produced all of the following forms of artistic expression EXCEPT

- (A) crafts (B) dramas (C) songs (D) written poems (E) oral epics

2. According to Jarold Ramsey, American Indian poetry is an art form characterized by its

- (A) unusual depictions of landscapes (B) integration with everyday affairs
(C) universal accessibility (D) highly original plots
(E) adaptability to public performance

3. According to Kenneth Lincoln, one of the reasons that non-Indians have had little knowledge of American Indian poetry is that American Indian poems

- (A) have been poorly translated
(B) have not yet attracted the scholarly attention they deserve
(C) can be appreciated only when presented orally
(D) are difficult to understand without a background in comparative mythology
(E) are too stylistically complex

4. According to the passage, it would be unusual for American Indian poetry to be

- (A) attributed to specific authors
- (B) sung by a group of performers
- (C) chanted while working
- (D) sung during a sacred ceremony
- (E) performed in a dramatic manner

5. It can be inferred from the passage that Brian Swann believes which of the following about the European settlers of America?

- (A) They probably were more literate, on the average, than the general European population they left behind.
- (B) They probably thought it necessary to understand American Indian politics before studying American Indian literature.
- (C) They probably did not recognize evidence of an oral poetic tradition in the American Indian cultures they encountered.
- (D) They probably could not appreciate American Indian poetry because it was composed in long narrative cycles.
- (E) They probably did not study American Indian poetry because its subject matter was too practically oriented.

6. The tone of lines 12-16 suggests that the author believes that most Americans' knowledge of American Indian culture can best be characterized as

- (A) spotty and contradictory
- (B) stereotyped and limited
- (C) confused and inaccurate
- (D) unsystematic and superficial
- (E) vague and biased

7. Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?

- (A) An observation is made and qualifications of it are provided.
- (B) A phenomenon is noted and explanations for it are presented.
- (C) A hypothesis is presented and arguments against it are cited.
- (D) A prognosis is made and evidence supporting it is discussed.
- (E) A criticism is presented and information expanding it is provided.

PASSAGE 3

Jupiter has 2.5 times more mass than all the other planets of the solar system combined and is 11 times as large as Earth in diameter. Jupiter is so large that scientists believe it almost became a star: as the gases and dust contracted to form the planet, gravitational forces created tremendous pressure and temperature inside the core—as high as tens of thousands of degrees. But there was not enough mass available to create the temperature needed to start a fusion reaction such as that of the Sun (above 27,000,000 Fahrenheit, or 15,000,000 Celsius, at the Sun's core); thus Jupiter has been cooling down ever since. Even so, Jupiter radiates about as much heat as it receives from the Sun.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

- (A) Exo-planets the size of Jupiter can be expected to have a core that is the same temperature as that of Jupiter.
- (B) All observable stars in the galaxy formed from planets that heated over 27,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (C) The mass of a planet can have an effect on the temperature of its core.

2. The passage is mainly concerned with

- (A) the size of Jupiter relative to other planets in the solar system
- (B) differences between the sun and Jupiter
- (C) how Jupiter's mass has affected its development
- (D) the temperature at which a planet's core can start a fusion reaction
- (E) amount of power radiated by Jupiter

PASSAGE 4:

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals.

The first principle conforms to a moral imperative: freedom to expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow **rhetoric** also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American media, can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner that promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values that run **counter** to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western 'invasion' in the fields of information and culture are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an 'invasion' has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries that fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.

The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition, which, in the course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels, even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two **antagonistic** principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the India state treats them at par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away by showing a map of Kashmir, which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right to reply, or when they depict sexually explicit scenes, which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian **susceptibilities**, especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematography industry.

Q1. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent the entry of foreign media?

- (a) Such entry would be against traditional culture
- (b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry
- (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads
- (d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media
- (e) None of these

Q2. What will be the impact of increasing competition?

- (a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it
- (b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology
- (c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television
- (d) The Indian newspapers and news agencies will seek protection from the court
- (e) None of these

Q3. Which of the following has been cited as having succeeded in protecting country?

- (a) GATT (b) News Agencies (c) Television (d) Cultural traditions (e) None of these

Q4. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?

- (a) It should not be allowed
(b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions
(c) Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media
(d) Allow entry, provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology
(e) None of these

Q5. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media, which of the following is against its entry?

- (a) Free flow of ideas (b) Preserve culture (c) Government restrictions
(d) Security across national borders (e) Western ideology

Q6. According to the passage, which media in particular promotes Western interests?

- (a) American (b) Foreign (c) French (d) Western (e) None of these

Q7. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “without let”, as used in the passage?

- (a) with no difficulty (b) without confinement (c) with strings
(d) without restrictions (e) conducive environment

Q8. Why would the entry of foreign media harm local interests?

- (a) They are better equipped managerially and technologically
(b) Our cultural heritage will be lost
(c) Economic reform programmes will get a setback
(d) Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media
(e) None of these

Q9. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “at variance”, as used in the passage?

- (a) discrepancy (b) at large (c) in conformity (d) variable (e) differing

Q10. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?

- (a) To criticize foreign media
(b) To highlight the exploitation by developed nations
(c) To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media
(d) To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media
(e) To prevent foreign media from entering our country

SENTENCE CORRECTION

Set 1

Read the following sentences and select the option that corrects the underlined sections. If the sentences/sections are correct as written, choose option A.

1. Any theory of grammar should answer three basic questions: what constitutes knowledge of grammar, how it is acquired, and how it is put to use.

- A how it is acquired, and how it is put to use
- B how is knowledge of grammar acquired, and how put to use
- C how it was acquired and put to use
- D its acquisition and putting to use
- E how its knowledge is acquired, and how it is put to use

2. Scientists have created a new substance that is so transparent as to be almost invisible.

- A so transparent as to be
- B so transparent it has been
- C so transparent that it was
- D transparent enough that it is
- E transparent enough so as to be

3. Like most religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in a book.

- A like most religion, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in
- B like most other religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in
- C Sikhism's teachings, like those of most other religions, are codified in
- D For their codification, like the teachings of most religions, Sikhism has
- E Like those of most religions, Sikhism has codified its teachings in

4. Recent indications of weakness in the economy have led consumers to be more conservative with their purchases; so depressed have sales figures been as a result that the government has launched several initiatives to actively encourage consumer spending.

- A so depressed have sales figures been as a result that
- B that sales figures have been so depressed as a result that
- C as a result, so depressed has the sales been that
- D the resulting sales figures having been so depressed that
- E the sales figures have been so depressed that, as a result

5. The first decision to be made by a person being considered for employment at Reven-Tech is if to submit to a drug test.

- A being considered for employment at Reven- Tech is if to submit
- B considered for employment at Reven- tech is if he or she should submit
- C being considered for employment at Reven-Tech is whether submission
- D considered for employment at Reven-Tech is whether, when submitted
- E considered for employment at Reven-Tech is whether to submit

6. The doctor observed the butterfly rash on her patient's arm and the patient's evident fatigue, which was consistent with the symptoms of Lupus.

- A which was consistent with the symptoms
- B which were consistent with the symptoms
- C that were consistent with those
- D which symptoms were consistent with symptoms
- E symptoms which were consistent with those

7. Having lost his sight to sustained eyestrain, John Milton nevertheless composed *Paradise Lost*, considered by many to be the greatest English epic.

- A Having lost his sight to sustained eyestrain
- B With sight lost to sustained eyestrain
- C Blinded by sustained eyestrain
- D Having been blinded excessive eyestrain
- E Blinded with sustained eyestrain

8. One benefit of learning to speak a language while learning to read it rather than separately is that the student can more effectively apply his or her knowledge in social settings.

- A. rather than separately
- B. rather that independently
- C. instead of separately
- D instead of as separate processes
- E. rather than in a separate process

9. Carthaginians are still commonly credited as the ones who salted Roman fields during the Punic Wars despite the existence of credible evidence to the contrary.

- A as the ones who salted
- B as the salters of
- C for salting
- D with having salted
- E with the salted of

10. One critic wrote that, if the best-selling guide to finding a husband is right, the idea of the necessity of honesty and trust in a relationship is fundamentally wrong.

- A the idea of the necessity of honesty and trust in a relationship
- B the idea that honesty and trust are necessary in a relationship
- C honesty and trust are not necessary in a relationship
- D the idea that honesty and trust is necessary to a relationship
- E the necessity of honest and trust to a relationship

Set 2

Read the following sentences and select the option that corrects the underlined sections. If the sentences/sections are correct as written, choose option A.

1. Without a large amount of rain water to keep it wet, flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.

- A. flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.
- B. the soil will not produce flowering plants this season.
- C. the soil will not be producing flowering plants this season.
- D. this season's flowering plants will not be growing in the soil.
- E. flowering plants will not grow in this season's soil.

2. With only one percent of the world's population, the English people have dramatically altered the course of the world.

- A) With
- B) Although accounting for
- C) Being
- D) Despite having
- E) As

3. In 79 CE, when Vesuvius erupted, the Villa of the Papyri was being covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved as the sole library of Antiquity.

- A. was being covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved
- B. was covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved
- C. was covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and has been preserved
- D. had been covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and is preserved
- E. is covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved

4. *The Egyptian Museum in Cairo, which contains 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to one of the most impressive collections of ancient Egyptian artifacts.*

- A. which contains 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to
- B. which contain 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to
- C. containing 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to
- D. which is containing 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to
- E. which contains 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, is home to

5. *We don't yet know whom, but eventually either my brother or myself are going to take over the family business.*

- A. either my brother or myself are going to take over the family business.
- B. either my brother nor myself are going to take over the family business.
- C. either my brother or myself will be going to take over the family business.
- D. either my brother or myself taking over the family business.
- E. either my brother or myself is going to take over the family business.

6. *Some* archaeologists claim that the tablets found at Ebla could force a revision of current theories on the origins of Judaism and Christianity, alter many scriptural interpretations, make all current Bible translations obsolete, and scholars may be required to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy.
- A. scholars may be required to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy
 - B. crediting the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy may be required of scholars
 - C. require that scholars are to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy
 - D. crediting the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy may be a scholarly requirement
 - E. require scholars to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy
7. The Immigration Service now has the discretionary power to keep families united even though all their members do not meet the five-year residency requirement.
- A all their members do not meet the five-year residency requirement
 - B not all their members meet the five-year residency requirement
 - C all their members have not met the requirement for a five-year residency
 - D not all their members have resided for five years, a requirement
 - E all their members have not resided for five years, as required
8. Cartographers have long struggled with the problem of having the spherical Earth to draw on a flat sheet of paper.
- A having the spherical Earth to draw on a flat sheet of paper
 - B having a flat sheet of paper on which to draw the spherical Earth
 - C how can one draw the spherical Earth on a flat sheet of paper
 - D how they could use a flat sheet of paper to draw the spherical Earth
 - E how to draw the spherical Earth on a flat sheet of paper
9. The rise in the price of crabmeat and an increase in demand has convinced some Floridians they should try to harvest and sell a species of large crab that lives deep in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
- A has convinced some Floridians they should try to harvest and sell a species of large crab
 - B has convinced some Floridians to try harvesting and selling a large crab species
 - C has convinced some Floridians that they should try the harvest and sale of a large crab species
 - D have convinced some Floridians to try to harvest and sell a species of large crab
 - E have convinced some Floridians to try and harvest and sell a large crab species
10. In the late nineteenth century Annie Besant was widely regarded as one of the greatest living public orators, second only to Gladstone in a culture where oratory was the dominant public medium.
- A as one of the greatest living public orators, second only
 - B to be one of the greatest living public orators, secondary only
 - C that she was one of the greatest living public orators, secondary only
 - D as being one of the greater living public orators she was only second
 - E to be greater than most other living public orators, and she was second only

PARA JUMBLE

Directions: In the following questions, four sentences are given, i.e. (A), (B), (C) and (D). Arrange the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

1.

- A. However, critics say the scheme is too expensive and question whether the government will be able to support it.
B. Under the National Rural Guarantee Scheme, one member from each of India's 60 million rural households is guaranteed 100 days of work each year.
C. They will receive a minimum wage of 60 rupees (\$1.35) or an unemployment allowance if there is no work.
D. The first phase of the programme will cover 200 of the country's poorest and least developed districts.

- a) DCAB b) ACBD c) CDBA d) BCDA

2.

- A. Already the company has 25 international partners to manufacture and market a host of products ranging from bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals to skin care and cardiac therapy products.
B. This hurry seems to take care of life after 2005, when the product patent regime came into effect.
C. And that seems to be the panacea for growth for the Rs.235 crore Elder Pharmaceuticals.
D. The company is busy entering into alliances as if there is no tomorrow.

- a) ADCB b) DCBA c) ABDC d) BDAC

3.

- A. If something is done in the name of modernization, it is considered good, and if it stands in the way of modernization, it is automatically evil.
B. Modernization, as expressed in different terms, is the prosperity of the secondary and tertiary industries.
C. Throughout the entire world, in no matter which country, 'modernization' is the glorious banner under which all people gather.
D. And since these industries are based in the cities, modernization means urbanization.

- a) BDAC b) ABCD c) CADB d) CABD

4.

- A. Time is our greatest and most precious asset.
B. However, while we are doing that, sometimes we are missing the greatest gift of all- our time to experience our lives.
C. We often spend a great deal of time and energy thinking and worrying about, or working to earn and pursuing more money.
D. Whether you are rich, poor, healthy, ill, or just humming along in your life somewhere in between, we all have 24 hours in each and every day to invest wisely.

- a) ACDB b) DABC c) ACBD d) ADCB

5.

- A. Nationalists railed against the caste system and wanted to eliminate untouchability.
B. But it was mostly a humanitarian desire to improve a lot of the low castes and to send a clear message to the agrarian high castes that this system is inconsistent with modern society.
C. Sentiment against caste has been gathering among modern Indians for more than a hundred years.
D. It was partly because of caste hindered economic advance.

- a) ABCD b) DCBA c) CADB d) CABD

Directions: In the following exercise, the first and last sentence of a paragraph is given as S1 and S6. The remaining sentences of the paragraph are jumbled in various parts, i.e. P, Q, R and S. Rearrange these four parts into a logical order to make a coherent paragraph.

6.

S1: The genesis of service tax emanates from the ongoing structural transformation of the Indian economy.

P: Leading to a steady deterioration in tax-GDP ratio

Q: Despite the growing presence of the services sector in the Indian economy, R: It remained out of the tax net prior to 1994-95

S: Whereby presently more than one-half of GDP originates from the services sector.

S6: The service tax was introduced in 1994-95 on a select category of services at a low rate of five percent.

- a) PRRS b) SQRP c) QPSR d) SQPR

7.

S1: Recently Grameen has taken on a different challenge by setting up operations in the US. P: Globally, the working microfinance equation consists of borrowing funds cheaply

Q: Money may be tight in the waning recession.

R: And keeping loan defaults and overhead expenses sufficiently low S: But it is still a nation of 1,00,000 bank branches

S6: Microlenders, including Grameen, do this by charging colossal interest rates – as high as 60% or 70%

- a) QSPR b) RPSQ c) RQQS d) PQRS

8.

S1: E-books and e-publishing both has their obvious advantages.

P: So far with a lot of publishers already showing interest in e-publishing

Q: Also, with the country being the third biggest publisher after the US and UK.

R: Though authors in India have only just begun to realize the immense benefits of digital technology in this field.

S: The potential in this field is immense and the response too has been quite encouraging

S6: E-publishing is a boon for both established and wanna be writers as it is cost effective and cuts down the time.

- a) RPSQ b) QRPS c) RQPS d) RQSP

9.

S1: In your home, modern box attached to your computer will look you into wealth of goods and services. P: People in developed countries like U.S. and Canada have already started using On Line Shopping

Q: As a routine mode of their purchasing goods and services

R: Not only does it allow you to talk to your friends on the other side of the world.

S: But also allows you to watch a movie, buy airline tickets, pay bills and even get cash.

S6: Internet shoppers still believe that there is no secure and convenient way of paying on the Internet. Consumers are concerned with two main security fears.

- a) RSQP b) SQPR c) RSPQ d) PQSR

10.

S1: Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly

P: Bureaucratic cultures can smother

Q: That present threats and opportunities

R: Those who want to respond to shifting conditions. S: Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces

S6: The lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

a) SQPR b) SQRP c) QRSP d) PQSR

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1.

A. Where there is division, there must be conflict not only division between man and women but also division on the basis of race, religion and language.

B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought out so many wars. C. Also, we went into the question as to why do this conflict between men and women exist.

D. May we continue with what we were discussing last evening?

(a) ABCD (b) DBCA (c) BCAD (d) BDAC

2.

A. No other document gives us so intimate a sense of the tone and temper of the first generation poets. B. Part of the interest of the journal is course historical.

C. And the clues to Wordsworth's creative processes which the journal are of decisive significance.

D. No even in their own letters do Wordsworth and Coleridge stand so present before us then they do through the references in the journal.

(a) BACD (b) BDAC (c) CBAD (d) DABC

3.

A. These high plans died, slowly but definitely, and were replaced by the dream of a huge work on philosophy.

B. In doing whatever little he could of the new plan, the poet managed to write speculations of theology, and political theory.

C. The poet's huge ambitions included writing a philosophic epic on the origin of evil.

D. However, not much was done in this regard either with only fragments being written.

(a) ABCD (b) CBAD (c) CDAB (d) CADB

4.

A. We can never leave off wondering how that which has ever been should cease to be.

B. As we advance in life, we acquire a keener sense of the value of time.

C. Nothing else, indeed, seems to be of any consequence; and we become misers in this sense.

D. We try arrest its few last tottering steps, and to make it linger on the brink of the grave.

(a) ACDB (b) BCDA (c) BDCA (d) ABCD

5.

A. There is no complete knowledge about anything.

B. Our thinking is the outcome of knowledge, and knowledge is always limited.

C. Knowledge always goes hand in hand with ignorance.

D. Therefore, out thinking, which is born out of knowledge, is always limited under all circumstances.

(a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c) DABC (d) CBDA

6.

A. he can only renew himself if his soul.

B. he renews himself and.

C. the writer can only be fertile if.

D. is constantly enriched by fresh experience.

(a) CBAD (b) CADB (c) BDCA (d) BACD

7.

A. To have settled one's affairs is a very good preparation to leading the rest of one's life without concern for the future.

B. When I have finished this book I shall know where I stand.

C. One does not die immediately after one has made one's will; one makes one's will as a precaution.

D. I can afford then to do what I choose with the years that remain to me.

(a) DBAC (b) CABD (c) BDAC (d) CBDA

8.

A. It is said that India has always been in a hurry to conform to the western thought especially the American.

B. Even the smaller countries have the guts to take a firm contrarian stand if they feel the policies happen to compromise their country's interest.

C. Its one thing to sprout theories on liberalization, and entirely another to barter the interests of the nation in its name.

D. In this case too, while a large number of countries are yet to ratify the GATT, India has not only ratified the treaty, but is also preparing to amend the Parents Act.

(a) CABD (b) DCAB (c) CBDA (d) BDCA

9.

A. During one exhibition, however, some air became mixed with the hydrogen, and in the words of the shaken performer: "The explosion was so dreadful that I imagined all my teeth had been blown out!"

B. An entertainer would finish his acts by blowing the hydrogen he had inhaled towards a lighted candle; as the hydrogen caught fire, flames would shoot menacingly from his lips.

C. A paper bag filled with hydrogen amazed guests by zooming off into space.

D. When people learned about its unique lighter-than-air property, they began to use it in all sorts of parlor stunts.

a) DCBA (b) DBAC (c) CABD (d) ACBD

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1.

- A. In those countries where the ideals of liberty and equality have received the greatest devotion, and particularly in America, the political constitution has been framed with the precise object of making impossible too great a concentration of power.
- B. A philosophy that emphasizes the likeness of all men will be averse from recognizing those exceptional qualities in any individual which place him so clearly above his fellows that he may justly claim to lead and influence them.
- C. A different though related strand of thought is equalitarian.
- D. Further, when circumstances make it necessary for a particular individual to display qualities of leadership in a very high degree, his position is under constant and bitter attack on the score of dictatorship, and it is necessary for him to conceal his qualities, consciously, behind a facade of 'ordinariness'.

(a) CBAD (b) CABD (c) CDAB (d) DCAB

2.

- A. It has removed many of the material obstacles to the pursuit of the good life from the majority of mankind in those countries at a high level of technical development.
- B. But it has exposed us to new dangers, not the obvious dangers of new weapons of destruction, but the much more serious ones of a purely materialist view of life.
- C. The growth of science and technology has conferred obvious and immense benefits upon the community.
- D. It has also, as we too often forget, made possible new and daring adventures of the mind.

(a) CADB (b) ABDC (c) ACBD (d) CDBA

3.

- A. There are manifest dangers in the persuasive aspect of leadership.
- B. It is alarming, for example, to reflect how great a part the power to speak well has acquired in an age of broadcasting.
- C. It is quite possible for men to feel that they are freely giving their allegiance to a leader, when actually they are simply slaves of his techniques of propaganda.
- D. At its lowest, the technique of persuasion may involve all those devices of suggestion and propaganda which are so freely available to the unscrupulous in a scientific age.

(a) ABDC (b) ACBD (c) CDBA (d) ADBC

4.

- A. The leader should possess high intelligence.
- B. The reasons for this frequent neglect of intelligence as a prerequisite of leadership are complex.
- C. It is certainly true to say that this is more commonly underrated than any other aspect of leadership.
- D. There is first, a very general misunderstanding of such a phrase as 'of very high intelligence.'

(a) ABCD (b) ACBD (c) DABC (d) DBAC

5.

- A. When a man is his son's hero, it's about the best thing that God gave us on this planet.
 B. I can see it now with my son Anthony, who's been traveling with me and documenting my work.
 C. I was doing a lecture recently.
 D. And he was out in the audience with a camera, and I caught his face, that twinkles for a second, where his eyes said to me, that's my dad.
- (a) ABCD (b) ACBD (c) BACD (d) CBAD
- 6.
- A. On the one hand, I want very much for someone else to clean our house, as neither I nor my husband, Ed, has shown any aptitude for it.
 B. No one but me, for instance, should have to clean up the dental floss heaped like spaghetti near the wastebasket where I toss it each night, never catching on that floss is not something that can be thrown with a high degree of accuracy.
 C. On the other hand, I'd feel guilt inflicting such distasteful drudgery on another human being.
 D. Have always wanted and not wanted a leanin gperson.
- (a) DACB (b) CBAD (c) CABD (d) ABDC
- 7.
- A. "To play great music, " he said, "you must keep your eyes on a distantstar."
 B. Eleven years old, I was taking a violin lesson with Georges Enesco, my teacher, in his Parisstudio.
 C. At the time, I took this to mean, simply, "Give your very best to everypiece."
 D. A deep-chested, powerful man with a rugged, gentle face, Enesco looked at me across the violin he held under his chin, and shook hisbow.
- (a) BACD (b) BDAC (c) DACB (d) DABC
- 8.
- A. I felt the truth of it when I visited Rock-fellerInstitute.
 B. They were as dedicated as monks in a 14th century monastery, yet their lives were being fulfilled because their eyes were on thestar.
 C. Here a scientist worked with quite absorption developing antibiotics; there, another investigated a possible cure for tuberculosis; a third studied the effects of too much sugar in theblood.
 D. You don't have to be a musician to benefit from my teacher'swisdom.
- (a) CBAD (b) ACDB (c) DACB (d) DABC
- 9.
- A. They learned that if they brought the kid in, they could get another\$5.
 B. The first time I went onstage with my father, I was five years old, and we were at a hotel in New York.
 C. My mother was being paid \$5 as his pianist, and he got \$15 to perform comedy andsing.
 D. I sang, "Brother, Can You Spare aDime?"
- (a) DCBA (b) ADBC (c) BCAD (d) BADC
- 10.

- A. I did everything- conducting the orchestra, monologue, mime, audience participation, playing instruments, dancing, singing, production numbers, incredible bits and pieces and wild physicality.
- B. My mum and dad came back to the dressing room, and I said, "How was it,Dad?"
- C. Whew! I did a show in Vegas Years later , in 1980, the best two hours and 20 minutes I ever had onstage.
- D. He said, "It wasn't bad for anamateur."

(a) DBAC (b) BCDA (c) CABD (d) BDCA

1. It can safely be inferred that there are at least as many trees in Ithaca as there are in Tompkins. More trees were planted in Ithaca in the past two years than in Tompkins.

For which one of the following does the conclusion logically follow?

- (A) More trees were planted in Ithaca in the past two years than in Tompkins.
- (B) Ithaca is the region within which Tompkins is located.
- (C) Tompkins is suffering from an epidemic of tree-virus infection.
- (D) The average annual rainfall for Ithaca is greater than the average annual rainfall for Tompkins.
- (E) The average number of trees cut down annually in Tompkins is higher than in Ithaca

2. Dr. Larson: Sleep deprivation is the cause of many social ills, ranging from irritability to potentially dangerous instances of impaired decision making. Most people today suffer from sleep deprivation to some degree. Therefore we should restructure the workday to allow people flexibility in scheduling their work hours.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the medical doctor's argument?

- (A) The primary cause of sleep deprivation is overwork.
- (B) Employees would get more sleep if they had greater latitude in scheduling their work hours.
- (C) Individuals vary widely in the amount of sleep they require.
- (D) More people would suffer from sleep deprivation today than did in the past if the average number of hours worked per week had not decreased.
- (E) The extent of one's sleep deprivation is proportional to the length of one's workday.

3. Nate: Recently a craze has developed for home juicers, \$300 machines that separate the pulp of fruits and vegetables from the juice they contain. Outrageous claims are being made about the benefits of these devices: Drinking the juice they produce is said to help one lose weight or acquire a clear complexion, to aid in digestion, and even to prevent cancer. But there is no indication that juice separated from the pulp of the fruit or vegetable has any properties that it does not have when unseparated. Save your money. If you want carrot juice, eat a carrot.

Which of the following, if true, most calls into question Nate's argument?

- (A) Most people find it much easier to consume a given quantity of nutrients in liquid form than to eat solid foods containing the same quantity of the same nutrients.
- (B) Drinking juice from home juicers is less healthy than is eating fruits and vegetables because such juice does not contain the fiber that is eaten if one consumes the entire fruit or vegetable.
- (C) To most people who would be tempted to buy a home juicer, \$300 would not be a major expense.
- (D) Nate was a member of a panel that extensively evaluated early prototypes of home juicers.
- (E) Vitamin pills that supposedly contain nutrients available elsewhere only in fruits and vegetables often contain a form of those compounds that cannot be as easily metabolized as the varieties found in fruits and vegetables.

4. Opponents of peat harvesting in this country argue that it would alter the ecological balance of our peat-rich wetlands and that, as a direct consequence of this, much of the country's water supply would be threatened with contamination. But this cannot be true, for in Ireland, where peat has been harvested for centuries, the water supply is not contaminated. We can safely proceed with the harvesting of peat.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) Over hundreds of years, the ecological balance of all areas changes slowly but significantly, sometimes to the advantage of certain flora and fauna.

- (B) The original ecology of the peat-harvesting areas of Ireland was virtually identical to that of the undisturbed wetlands of this country.
- (C) The activities of the other industries in coming years are likely to have adverse effects on the water supply of this country.
- (D) The peat resources of this country are far larger than those of some countries that successfully harvest peat.
- (E) The peat-harvesting industry of Ireland has been able to supply most of that country's fuel for generations.

5. Numerous ancient Mayan cities have been discovered in the Yucatan peninsula in recent decades. The ruins lack any evidence of destruction by invading forces, internal revolts, or disease, and appear simply to have been abandoned. Some archaeologists have theorized that the cities were abandoned due to a severe drought known to have occurred in the region between 800 and 1000 AD.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the archaeologists' theory?

- (A) Ample archaeological evidence of Mayan peasant revolts and city-state warfare exists, but such events could never result in the permanent abandonment of cities.
- (B) No monumental inscriptions created after 900 AD have been found in these cities, but inscriptions dating before that time have been found in abundance.
- (C) Studies of Yucatan lake sediment cores provide conclusive evidence that a prolonged drought occurred in the region from 800 to 1000 AD.
- (D) Climatic studies have documented cycles of intermittent drought in the Yucatan peninsula dating from the present to at least 7,000 years ago.
- (E) The Mayan city Uxmal was continuously inhabited from 500 to 1550 AD.

6. Researchers have found that people who drink five or more cups of coffee a day have a risk of heart disease 2.5 times the average after corrections are made for age and smoking habits. Members of the research team say that, on the basis of their findings, they now limit their own daily coffee intake to two cups.

Which of the following, if true, indicates that the researchers' precaution might not have the result of decreasing their risk of heart disease?

- (A) The study found that for people who drank three or more cups of coffee daily, the additional risk of heart disease increased with each extra daily cup.
- (B) Per capita coffee consumption has been declining over the past 20 years because of the increasing popularity of soft drinks and because of health worries.
- (C) The study did not collect information that would show whether variations in the level of coffee consumption are directly related to variations in level of stress, a major causal factor in heart disease.
- (D) Subsequent studies have consistently shown that heavy smokers consume coffee at about three times the rate of nonsmokers.
- (E) Subsequent studies have shown that heavy coffee consumption tends to cause an elevated blood-cholesterol level, an immediate indicator

7. Alonso: The introduction of a new drug into the marketplace should be contingent upon our having a good understanding of its social impact. However, the social impact of the newly marketed antihistamine is far from clear. It is obvious, then, that there should be a general reduction in the pace of bringing to the marketplace new drugs that are now being created.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) The social impact of the new antihistamine is much better understood than that of most new drugs being tested.
- (B) The social impact of some of the new drugs being tested is poorly understood.

- (C) The economic success of some drugs is inversely proportional to how well we understand their social impact.
- (D) The new antihistamine is chemically similar to some of the new drugs being tested.
- (E) The new antihistamine should be next on the market only if most new drugs being tested should be on the market also.

8. If Shero wins the election, McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission. But Stauning is more qualified to head it since he is an architect who has been on the planning commission for 15 years. Unless the polls are grossly inaccurate, Shero will win.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the information above?

- (A) If the polls are grossly inaccurate, someone more qualified than McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission.
- (B) McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission only if the polls are a good indication of how the election will turn out.
- (C) Either Shero will win the election or Stauning will be appointed head of the planning commission.
- (D) McGuinness is not an architect and has not been on the planning commission for 15 years or more.
- (E) If the polls are a good indication of how the election will turn out, someone less qualified than Stauning will be appointed head of the planning commission.

10. There are those who complain that municipal libraries are outdated and unnecessary. These same people object to the tax dollars spent funding municipal libraries. However, these people are missing out on a simple pleasure: reading a great book. Taken this way, libraries are truly wonderful resources worthy of public funding.

The two boldface portions play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first is a generalization accepted by the author as true; the second is a consequence that follows from the truth of that generalization.
- (B) The first is evidence that supports one of two contradictory points of view; the second is the second point of view.
- (C) The first is a commonly held point of view; the second is support for that point of view.
- (D) The first is one of two contradictory points of view; the second is the other point of view.
- (E) The first concedes a consideration that weighs against the viewpoint of the author; the second is that viewpoint.

11. Acid rain, caused by high levels of sulfur dioxide and mercury trapped in global air currents, affects one third of China's territory. Coal-fired power plants are notorious for emitting large quantities of these pollutants. To combat the problem, the Chinese national government has set aggressive environmental goals for the next five years. These goals include a 20-percent improvement in energy efficiency and a pledge that, by the end of the five years, 10 percent of the nation's energy will come from renewable resources such as hydroelectric or wind power.

Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the Chinese government's strategy as a method for achieving a reduction in acid rain?

- (A) Some forms of air pollution, such as heavy particulate fumes, would not be affected by the suggested energy improvements.
- (B) Once the changes have been implemented, the actual reduction in acid rain would vary from region to region.
- (C) The goals would be forced on every region in China, including those that have no problems with acid rain.
- (D) Acid rain is also caused by other factors, such as volcanic eruptions or pollution from neighboring countries, over which China has no control.

(E) Regional Chinese officials tend to ignore environmental regulations in order to meet aggressive economic requirements imposed on their regions' industries.

12. It is logical to conclude that it is more dangerous to ride in an automobile than to ride on a motorcycle. After all, the National Safety Council estimates that one person in 19,000 will die each year in an automobile, while only one out of every 73,000 will be killed as a motorcyclist.

Which of the following studies would be most useful in assessing the validity of the argument above?

- (A) Comparing the National Safety Council's statistics with those of other nations where traffic laws and conditions are similar
- (B) Expressing the difference between the probability of death among automobile passengers and that of motorcyclists as a percentage of the total number of deaths
- (C) Separating the odds of death due to operating vehicles illegally from those in which the operator is not at fault
- (D) Comparing death rates per thousand members of each group rather than comparing total numbers of deaths
- (E) Comparing the number of deaths that take place on highways versus those that take place on local roads

13. Raisins are made by drying grapes in the sun. Although some of the sugar in the grapes is caramelized in the process, nothing is added. Moreover, the only thing removed from the grapes is the water that evaporates during the drying, and water contains no calories or nutrients. The fact that raisins contain more iron per food calorie than grapes do is thus puzzling.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why raisins contain more iron per calorie than do grapes?

- (A) Since grapes are bigger than raisins, it takes several bunches of grapes to provide the same amount of iron as a handful of raisins does.
- (B) Caramelized sugar cannot be digested, so its calories do not count toward the food calorie content of raisins.
- (C) The body can absorb iron and other nutrients more quickly from grapes than from raisins because of the relatively high water content of grapes.
- (D) Raisins, but not grapes, are available year-round, so many people get a greater share of their yearly iron intake from raisins than from grapes.
- (E) Raisins are often eaten in combination with other iron-containing foods, while grapes are usually eaten by themselves.

14. About two million years ago, lava dammed up a river in western Asia and caused a small lake to form. The lake existed for about half a million years. Bones of an early human ancestor were recently found in the ancient lake bottom sediments on top of the layer of lava. Therefore, ancestors of modern humans lived in Western Asia between 2 million and 1.5 million years ago.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

- (A) There were not other lakes in the immediate area before the lava dammed up the river.
- (B) The lake contained fish that the human ancestors could have used for food.
- (C) The lava under the lake-bottom sediments did not contain any human fossil remains.
- (D) The lake was deep enough that a person could drown in it.
- (E) The bones were already in the sediments by the time the lake disappeared.

15. In North America there has been an explosion of public interest in, and enjoyment of, opera over the last three decades. The evidence of this explosion is that of the 70 or so professional opera companies currently active in North America, 45 were founded over the course of the last 30 years.

The reasoning above assumes which one of the following?

- (A) All of the 70 professional opera companies are commercially viable options.
- (B) There were fewer than 45 professional opera companies that had been active 30 years ago and that ceased operations during the last 30 years.
- (C) There has not been a corresponding increase in the number of professional companies devoted to other performing arts.
- (D) The size of the average audience at performances by professional opera companies has increased over the past three decades.
- (E) The 45 most recently founded opera companies were all established as a result of enthusiasm on the part of a potential audience.

16. More and more computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are being produced, and it is thus increasingly unnecessary for practicing engineers to have a thorough understanding of fundamental mathematical principles. Consequently, in training engineers who will work in industry, less emphasis should be placed on mathematical principles so that space in the engineering curriculum will be available for other important subjects.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument given for the recommendation above?

- (A) The effective use of computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering requires an understanding of fundamental mathematical principles.
- (B) Many of the computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are already in routine use.
- (C) Development of composites and other such new materials has meant that the curriculum for engineers who will work in industry must allow time for teaching the properties of these materials.
- (D) Most of the computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering can be run on the types of computers available to most engineering firms.
- (E) The engineering curriculum already requires that engineering students be familiar with and able to use a variety of computer programs.

17. After Company K released its low-fat butter substitute into European markets for the first time, it found that it was unable to achieve any appreciable market share. To combat this problem, Company K re-released the product under a new name with great fanfare and a substantial marketing budget, calling it the "new low-fat alternative to butter."

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the effectiveness of the solution proposed above?

- (A) In many European countries, satisfactory taste and low-fat content are believed to be entirely contradictory.
- (B) The market for yellow fats such as margarine and butter has been slowly shrinking in many European countries due to the emergence of specialized cheese spreads.
- (C) Company K could only feasibly maintain such a marketing budget for 10 to 12 months before scaling down the campaign.
- (D) After Company K attempted a similar marketing strategy in South America, sales of the new product greatly increased.
- (E) In Denmark, the new low-fat butter substitute achieved a market share of 15% within the first year – without any massive marketing campaign.

18. Most pain relievers come with warnings against continuous use longer than consecutive days. While some people might be able to safely use a particular pain reliever for a longer period of time, many people will begin to experience side effects if the warnings are ignored.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

- (A) A physician should not advise any patient to take any pain reliever for a period of longer than 7 consecutive days.
- (B) People who are sensitive to one type of pain reliever should not attempt to use a different pain reliever.
- (C) At least some people who take pain relievers for longer than 7 days will experience side effects.
- (D) Any side effects experienced by a patient who has taken a pain reliever for fewer than 7 consecutive days cannot be the result of the pain reliever.
- (E) Anyone who wants to maximize their natural health and well-being should avoid pain relievers entirely.

19. In an attempt to protect the environment and stop oil companies from sinking a decommissioned North Sea oil platform to the bottom of the ocean, environmental groups ringed the platform with protest boats and demanded that it be towed to land, where it could be dismantled above water. Environmentalists argued that sinking the oil platform would cause irreparable damage to the deep sea ecosystem and release into the ocean over 53 tons of oil residue and heavy metals.

Which of the following, if true, indicates the plan to tow the oil platform to land is ill suited to the environmentalist group's goals?

- (A) The National Environmental Research Council approved the sinking of the oil platform, calling it the "best practicable environmental option."
- (B) Dismantling the oil platform on land would cost over 70 million dollars, compared to the \$7.5 million needed to secure and sink it in a deep ocean location.
- (C) The release of 53 tons of toxic material into the ocean is very little compared to the volume of very highly toxic materials released by deep sea volcanoes.
- (D) Towing the oil platform into shallow waters poses a massive risk that it may break up on its way to land, releasing the contained pollutants into fragile coastal waters.
- (E) The sinking of the platform is fully in line with internationally approved guidelines for the disposal of off shore installations at sea.

20. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

Some anthropologists theorize that no great city-state has ever been conquered without first being rife with internal conflict. Recently, evidence has been discovered that a great city-state, known as Archaic C, was sacked and occupied by a rival city-state in the first millennium BC. Therefore, if the anthropologists' theory is correct, we can say that _____.

- (A) after Archaic C was sacked and occupied, internal divisions remained in the region.
- (B) no internal divisions ever existed in Archaic C.
- (C) Archaic C was not truly a great city-state.
- (D) Archaic C suffered from internal conflict at some point in the first millennium BC or earlier.
- (E) Archaic C was not the first great city-state to be conquered by outside forces.

21. Heavy consumption of alcohol causes impaired judgment, a loss of fine motor skills, slower reaction times, a decrease in visual acuity, and other short-term symptoms. Since alcohol can be metabolized in the average person's body at a rate of 0.015 BAC (or "blood alcohol content") per hour, a severely intoxicated individual with a BAC of 0.15 should be symptom-free after 10 hours. After this time, if the individual exhibits similar symptoms, such symptoms cannot be caused by alcohol.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion above?

- (A) Some symptoms normally associated with alcohol consumption may resemble symptoms caused by prescription drugs or even drowsiness.
- (B) Increases in BAC are based on the amount of alcohol consumed rather than the number of drinks (some drinks contain more alcohol than others).
- (C) Heavy alcohol consumption has numerous long term effects such as cirrhosis of the liver, stomach ulcers, and birth defects.

(D) The metabolic rate of alcohol varies according to a person's health, weight, diet, and genetic predispositions.

(E) Some people, due to an acute sensitivity to alcohol, cannot even reach a BAC of 0.15 before becoming violently ill.

22. When astronomers observed the comet Steinman-Arnet 3 becoming 1,000 times brighter in September 1995, they correctly hypothesized that its increased brightness was a result of the comet's breaking up. When comets break up, they emit large amounts of gas and dust, becoming visibly brighter as a result. However, their observations did not reveal comet Steinman-Arnet 3 actually breaking into pieces until November 1995, even though telescopes were trained on it throughout the entire period.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent conflict in the situation above?

(A) Comets often do not emit gas and dust until several weeks after they have begun to break up.

(B) The reason comets become brighter when they break up is that the gas and dust that they emit refract light.

(C) Gas and dust can be released by fissures in a comet, even if the comet is not broken all the way through.

(D) The amount of gas and dust emitted steadily increased during the period from September through November.

(E) The comet passed close to the sun during this period and the gravitational strain caused it to break up.

23. To get into a top MBA program one must have five years of work experience and a 90th percentile GMAT score. Alexis has a 95th percentile GMAT score and five years of experience in the work force, so Alexis must be accepted into a top MBA program.

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is a piece of evidence; the second is a conclusion that must be true based on the evidence presented.

(B) The first is a piece of evidence; the second is a conclusion that is not necessarily true based on the evidence presented.

(C) The first is a conclusion that follows from the evidence; the second is a piece of evidence.

(D) The first is a conclusion that is not necessarily true based on the evidence; the second is a piece of evidence.

(E) The first is the conclusion of the author; the second is a cause-and effect relationship that supports the conclusion.

24. Despite radical fluctuations during the previous decade, unit labor costs (that is, the manufacturers' average labor cost per unit produced) in country Q have remained unchanged for the last several years. However, during this period of stabilization, the average hourly wage of manufacturing laborers has increased by 7.2%.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the increase in hourly manufacturing labor cost of manufacturing labor in country Q has not led to an increase in average unit labor cost?

(A) Inflation has caused the purchase prices of goods manufactured in country Q to increase at the same rate.

(B) The increase in the average cost of manufacturing labor per hour has occurred despite decreases in the raw material costs.

(C) During the same period, manufacturing productivity (units produced per laborer per hour) increased at the same rate as did wages.

(D) In the last few years, there has been a shift in the economy of country Q, leading to more service-oriented jobs and fewer manufacturing jobs.

(E) When the hourly compensation rate increases, it is possible to hire workers with greater skill levels.

25. The search for NEOs (or "Near Earth Objects") has intensified greatly within the last few years with the emergence of a virtual army of amateur astronomers. By combining their observations into a single database at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, "backyard scientists" are capable of accurately determining the orbits and motions of asteroids that could hit the Earth. Indeed, in recent years much of the burden for accurately evaluating the risks posed by NEOs has been shouldered by amateur astronomers. Therefore, we should reserve larger, professional telescopes for uses other than finding NEOs.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument above?

(A) Because of their numbers, amateur astronomers as a group are much more efficient than are individual professional telescopes at accurately determining NEO orbits.

(B) Because large telescopes are often controlled by governments or institutions, professional scientists do not always have full discretion to use these telescopes any way they would like.

(C) Most amateur astronomers do not have any professional training in astronomy.

(D) NASA has set a goal of finding at least 90% of the estimated 1000 NEOs larger than 1 kilometer in diameter.

(E) Amateur astronomers primarily provide follow-up observations after NEO discoveries have been made by the use of larger, computerized telescopes.

26. From 1994 to 2001, violent crime in New York City steadily decreased by over 50%, from a rate of 1,861 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 1994 down to 851 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2001. Criminologists have partially attributed this drop to proactive policing tactics such as "broken window policing," wherein city officials immediately fixed small acts of vandalism and, as a result, lowered other types of criminal behavior. During this same period, the rate of violent crime in the United States steadily decreased by 28% (down to 500 violent crimes per 100,000 people).

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information above?

(A) The decrease in the total crime rate in the United States caused the decrease in New York City's crime rate.

(B) New York City spends more per capita on law enforcement than does the rest of the United States.

(C) If the rest of the United States were to adopt law enforcement tactics similar to those of New York City, national violent crime rates would continue to fall.

(D) Between 1994 and 2001, the violent crime rate in New York City was consistently higher than the national average.

(E) The violent crime rate in New York City will soon be below the national average.

27. Pharmaceutical manufacturers have long claimed that one of the main reasons they give doctors free drug samples is so that doctors can pass the medicine along to poor patients. However, a new study shows that high-income, well insured individuals receive considerably more prescription drug samples than do low-income, poorly insured individuals. This is because doctors favor affluent people with health insurance.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously jeopardizes the validity of the explanation for why high-income individuals receive more free prescription drug samples than low-income individuals do?

(A) Independent medical clinics not affiliated with large hospitals receive only a small percentage of the free drug samples distributed by pharmaceutical manufacturers.

(B) Because of the associated costs, low-income people see doctors less often, if at all.

- (C) Some medical offices refuse to treat individuals for conditions that are not critical or life-threatening if the individual does not have the means to pay for the treatment.
- (D) Once the free drug sample supply in a doctor's office is gone, the patients are forced to pay for their prescriptions.
- (E) Though they claim to give doctors free drug samples in order to help poor patients, the real reasons pharmaceutical companies do it are to increase brand awareness and to influence the doctor to prescribe these drugs more often.

28. Researchers have recently discovered that approximately 70% of restaurant lemon wedges they studied were contaminated with harmful microorganisms such as bacteria and fungal pathogens. The researchers looked at numerous different restaurants in different regions of the country. Most of the organisms had the potential to cause infectious disease. For that reason, people should not order lemon wedges with their drinks.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

- (A) The researchers could not determine why or how the microbial contamination occurred on the lemon wedges.
- (B) The researchers failed to investigate contamination of restaurant lime wedges by harmful microorganisms.
- (C) The researchers found that people who ordered lemon wedges at restaurants were equally likely to contract the diseases caused by the discovered bacteria as were people who did not order lemon wedges.
- (D) Health laws require lemons to be handled with gloves or tongs, but the common practice is for waiters and waitresses to handle them with their bare hands.
- (E) Many factors that have nothing to do with lemons affect the chance of an individual contracting a disease by coming into contact with bacteria. These factors include such things as the health and age of the individual as well as the status of his or her immune system.

29. Members of the staff at the local daycare suggest that parents would have more incentive to pick up their children on time if the parents were assessed a fine after arriving more than 10 minutes late to pick up their children.

Which of the following, assuming that it is a realistic possibility, argues the most strongly against the effectiveness of the suggestion above?

- (A) By replacing social norms with market norms, fines might induce parents to weigh the "costs" of picking their children up late and, as a result, to frequently choose to be late.
- (B) There might be irreconcilable disagreements among the daycare staff about whether the late fines should be imposed.
- (C) Late fines might cause some parents to enroll their children in other daycares.
- (D) Removing the late fine policy might actually increase the number of tardy pick-ups.
- (E) Some parents might pick up their children late no matter what level of fine is imposed against them.

30. Sam: During recessions, unemployment typically rises. Thus, air pollution due to automobile exhaust decreases during a recession, since fewer people commute in cars to jobs and so cars emitting pollutants into the air are used less.

Felipe: Why would you think that air pollution would decrease? During a recession, fewer people can afford to buy new cars, and cars tend to emit more pollutants as they get older.

Which of the following most accurately describes how Felipe's response is related to Sam's argument?

- (A) It calls into question the truth of the premises that Sam uses to support his conclusion.
- (B) It makes an additional claim that can only be true if Sam's conclusion is false.
- (C) It presents an additional consideration that weakens the support given to Sam's conclusion by his evidence.
- (D) It argues that Sam's conclusion is true, although not for the reasons Sam gives to support that conclusion.
- (E) It presents an argument showing that the premises in Sam's argument support an absurd conclusion that Sam has overlooked.

31. Before 1986 physicists believed they could describe the universe in terms of four universal forces. Experiments then suggested, however, a fifth universal force of mutual repulsion between particles of matter. This fifth force would explain the occurrence in the experiments of a smaller measurement of the gravitational attraction between bodies than the established theory predicted.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument that there is a fifth universal force?

- (A) The extremely sophisticated equipment used for the experiments was not available to physicists before the 1970's.
- (B) No previously established scientific results are incompatible with the notion of a fifth universal force.
- (C) Some scientists have suggested that the alleged fifth universal force is an aspect of gravity rather than being fundamental in itself.
- (D) The experiments were conducted by physicists in remote geological settings in which factors affecting the force of gravity could not be measured with any degree of precision.
- (E) The fifth universal force was postulated at a time during which many other exciting and productive ideas in theoretical physics were developed.

32. In a recent study, a group of subjects had their normal daily caloric intake increased by 25 percent. This increase was entirely in the form of alcohol. Another group of similar subjects had alcohol replace non-alcoholic sources of 25 percent of their normal daily caloric intake. All subjects gained body fat over the course of the study and the amount of body fat gained was the same for both groups.

Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) Alcohol is metabolized more quickly by the body than are other food and drinks.
- (B) In the general population, alcohol is the primary cause of gains in body fat.
- (C) An increased amount of body fat does not necessarily imply a weight gain.
- (D) Body fat gain is not dependent solely on the number of calories one consumes.
- (E) The proportion of calories from alcohol in a diet is more significant for body fat gain than are the total calories from alcohol.

33. When investigators discovered that the director of a local charity had repeatedly overstated the number of people his charity had helped, the director accepted responsibility for the deception. However, the investigators claimed that journalists were as much to blame as the director was for inflating the charity's reputation, since they had naively accepted what the director told them and simply reported as fact the numbers he gave them.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the investigators' claim?

- (A) Anyone who works for a charitable organization is obliged to be completely honest about the activities of that organization.
- (B) Anyone who knowingly aids a liar by trying to conceal the truth from others is also a liar.
- (C) Anyone who presents as factual a story that turns out to be untrue without first attempting to verify that story is no less responsible for the consequences of that story than anyone else is.
- (D) Anyone who lies to advance his or her own career is more deserving of blame than someone who lies in order to promote a good cause.
- (E) Anyone who accepts responsibility for a wrongful act that he or she committed is less deserving of blame than someone who tries to conceal his or her own wrongdoing.

34. In one study engineering students who prepared for an exam by using toothpicks and string did no worse than did similar students who prepared by using an expensive computer with sophisticated graphics. In another study, military personnel who trained on a costly high-tech simulator performed no better on

a practical exam than did similar personnel who trained using an inexpensive cardboard model.

Therefore, one should not always purchase technologically advanced education tools.

Which of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning above?

- (A) One should use different educational tools to teach engineering to civilians than are used to train military personnel.
- (B) High-tech solutions to modern problems are ineffective unless implemented by knowledgeable personnel.
- (C) Spending large sums of money on educational tools is at least as justified for nonmilitary training as it is for military training.
- (D) One should not invest in expensive teaching aids unless there are no other tools that are less expensive and at least as effective.
- (E) One should always provide students with a variety of educational materials so that each student can find the materials that best suit that student's learning style.

35. Zoologists seeking evidence that the Gigantopithicus (giant ape) once inhabited a certain region are digging into the middle and lower layers of a mound of earth. Gigantopithicus is known to have gone extinct before Neanderthal man came into existence. The bottom of the middle layer contains some

Neanderthal bones, but the lower layer does not.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the evidence above?

- (A) The Neanderthals represented by the fossilized bones were not native to this region but wandered to it from another, distant region.
- (B) The Gigantopithicus species lived for a long time before it became extinct.
- (C) The middle layer does not represent the period in which Gigantopithicus lived.
- (D) Zoologists will not find any evidence of Gigantopithicus in this region.
- (E) The lower layer represents the period during which Neanderthal man lived.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, SRMIST
18PDH101L – GENERAL APTITUDE
EVEN SEMESTER (2018-2019)

SYNONYMS

1. The rescue team searched among the **ruins** for signs of life.
A. terminal B. foundation C. rubble D. establishment
2. The front-page article reported that the senator **suffered** a serious injury in the car crash.
A. sustained B. retained C. maintained D. preserved
3. Her attorney claimed that she suffered great mental **distress** as a result of the accident.
A. euphoria B. rapture C. disdain D. anguish
4. The new business owner remained bold and **resolute** in spite of the many setbacks.
A. fatigued B. determined C. prominent D. acute
5. The masterpiece bought by an antique dealer at the auction was **credited** to Picasso.
A. attributed B. denied C. excised D. attested
6. Since all of the employees **collaborated** on the project, they met their deadline.
A. evolved B. advanced C. deconstructed D. worked together
7. Carolyn prevented a petty **squabble** between Ethan and Andrew.
A. bramble B. disagreement C. geyser D. perseverance
8. To make her stories more **appealing**, Cynthia was known to add fictitious details to her writing.
A. isolated B. detracted C. embellished D. disavowed
9. She was very **ecstatic** to greet her cousin, whom she hadn't seen in ten years.
A. happy B. appalled C. efficacious D. egregious
10. Everyone in the military zone looked forward to **armistice**.
A. inauguration B. initiation C. fighting D. instigation
11. Those who fail to meet their obligations will be **banished** from the group.
A. articulated B. resigned C. fraternized D. excluded
12. She proclaimed her love in a very **forthright** manner.
A. direct B. oblique C. evasive D. deceitful
13. Grandma **created** a love for reading in her grandchildren.
A. downplayed B. instilled C. prevented D. eradicated
14. She gave an excuse that did not seem **plausible**.
A. real B. improbable C. far-fetched D. particular
15. The **proximity** of the two homes allowed the girls to visit each other often.
A. closeness B. remoteness C. inconvenience D. architecture
16. The new Broadway show was a very **profitable**, box-office smash.
A. recluse B. bonanza C. debacle D. conundrum

17. The old gentleman **regaled** all of his friends with thrilling stories of his seafaring days.
A. divulged B. entertained C. dovetailed D. bilked
18. With great pleasure, the actor accepted the **applause** given to him by his fans.
A. dissonance B. adulation C. disapproval D. armistice
19. His actions would **preclude** anyone from offering him any help.
A. prevent B. promote C. facilitate D. allege
20. Most soldiers go to war for the sake of their country, but some fight for **mercenary** reasons.
A. altruistic B. cohesive C. vindictive D. monetary
21. Zeus was a **legendary** character from Greek mythology.
A. infamous B. renowned C. obscure D. recondite
22. As a generation, we were taught to look up to our leaders with great **reverence**.
A. respect B. deride C. derail D. admonish
23. A seal can be **clumsy** and awkward on land but graceful and elegant in the water.
A. supple B. ungainly C. agile D. sinuous
24. As a speaker, I found him to be extremely clear and **expressive**.
A. garrulous B. incoherent C. articulate D. verbose
25. The latest job promotion found him at the **acme** of his professional career.
A. nadir B. median C. zenith D. epitome

ANTONYMS

1. Mohan gave a very furious speech on bribery.
A. Wrathful B. Cheerful C. Frenzied D. Angry
2. To fumble for words is one of the signs of being dishonest.
A. Botch B. Grapple C. Bungle D. do well
3. A glass of fruit juice does not gratify like water.
A. Disappoint B. Satisfy C. Quench D. Content
4. Ram, due to brainstorm, was oblivious with his phone number.
A. Noticeable B. Conscious C. Lively D. Clever
5. No one loves to befriend you if you are belligerent.
A. Gentle B. Aggressive C. Wild D. Indifferent
6. Lovers, poets and madmen live in utopian world.
A. Frivolous B. Pensive C. Real D. Tacit
7. The sanctity of every temple is enchanted.
A. Unattractive B. Alluring C. Attractive D. Entrapping

8. Freedom is to extricate oneself from evil thoughts and activities.

A. Entangle B. Free C. Unlock D. Arrest

9. Today's students are given many enervating tasks.

A. Easy B. Untiring C. Sapping D. Difficult

10. Orthodox ideas are not completely extinct but followed by at least the minority.

A. Modern B. Traditional C. Time-honored D. Past

11. I am greatly fascinated by your honest criticism on the present government.

A. Disturbed B. Attracted C. Allured D. Enslaved

12. It is really creditable to work under you because you are a genius.

A. Advantageous B. Shame C. Beneficial D. Fruitful

13. I struggle with every question you ask on this subject enough. I am deemed to be an expert.

A. Comfortable B. Fight C. Duel D. Wrestle

14. I do meditate whenever I am in solitude.

A. Togetherness B. Loneliness C. Aloneness D. Aloofness

15. Do not advocate an action which is basically destructive.

A. Condemn B. Defend C. Appreciate D. Nourish

16. Many people are needed to vitalize the unity of our association.

A. Strengthen B. Nourish C. Augment D. weaken

17. An artist is basically creative and entices people with his thought and emotions engraved in a work of art.

A. Destructive B. Concealed C. Animated D. Enlivened

18. A man who shows zeal even at the time of great ordeals is exemplary.

A. Enthusiasm B. Joy C. Sorrow D. Happiness

19. It is very obvious that China helps Pakistan in encroaching Kashmir.

A. Unclear B. Clear C. Blatant D. Evident

20. We would be helpless, if the ocean were to encroach the land overnight.

A. Surrender B. Invade C. Catch D. Dominate

21. Charlie Chaplin is very famous for his hilarious actions.

A. Tragic B. Comical C. Laughable D. Ludicrous

22. The society does not like any one to be rebellious, since it is afraid that the social structure will be disturbed.

A. Gentle B. Antagonistic C. Quarrelsome D. Bloodthirsty

23. Mike Tyson is really a gentle man, but if proved, he is diabolic.

A. Friendly B. Devastative C. Uncontrollable D. Deadly

24. A good speaker contributes towards the significance of the focus of the subject he deals with.

A. Insignificance B. Importance C. Advantages D. Prominence

25. Ranjith is sceptical about the sudden extension of love from his enemies.

A. Doubtful B. Believe C. Unclear D. Indifferent

SENTENCE COMPLETION (VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR)

1. He ——— any knowledge of your whereabouts.

A. refuses B. rejects C. deny D. denies

2. He ——— to accept a bribe.

A. refused B. denied C. rejected D. refusal

3. Great emphasis has to be ——— on the building of the character of the students.

A. lain B. lay C. lied D. laid

4. No sooner did he ——— open the telegram, than he fell down unconscious.

A. tore B. tired C. tear D. torn

5. Kerala had ——— railways than other States.

A. lesser B. fewer C. smaller D. meagre

6. Your performance is ———.

A. applicable B. remarkable C. accomplished D. creditable

7. The invention of the wheel has proved a great ———to mankind.

A. device B. use C. service D. boon

8. Please do not ——— to let me know if I can be of any help to you.

A. hesitate B. object C. yield D. listen

9. A _____ of rain has resulted in famine.

A. Failure B. Production C. Damage D. Relapse

10. If you fail to ——— to the accepted norms you will be isolated.

A. conform B. confirm C. confine D. conformed

11. Gypsies do not live ——— at a particular place.

A. broadly B. voluntarily C. permanently D. willingly

12. The dress was guaranteed not to ———.

A. contract B. diminish C. shrink D. shorten

13. Pupils must ——— their teachers whenever they meet them.

A. respect B. congratulate C. greet D. regard

14. It is reported that the signal failure ——— the train's arrival.

A. delayed B. caused C. promoted D. created

15. Success in competition ——— hard work.
A. demands B. develops C. calls D. carries
16. Being guilty, my daughter was afraid to ——— me in the eye.
A. look B. confront C. encounter D. meet
17. The manager ——— his mistake after punishing the subordinate.
A. made B. realized C. created D. treated
18. Hamlet wanted to ——— the death of his father who was treacherously killed by his mother's lover.
A. revenge B. avenge C. forgive D. vindicate
19. Sharmila was ——— busy by her child in the morning.
A. too B. far C. even D. kept
20. Ashok's ——— in life was to become a doctor.
A. activity B. ambition C. anxiety D. interest
21. The President called upon politicians not to ——— themselves with communal and parochial forces.
A. counter B. favour C. lope D. align
22. I had to ——— some money by doing a part time job.
A. get B. collect C. accept D. earn
23. The book had many ——— pictures.
A. interesting B. interested C. interpost D. interest
24. There are several ways of ——— the price at which a product can be marketed.
A. arriving B. thinking C. determining D. noticing
25. In order to maintain good health one should eat a ——— diet.
A. rich B. spicy C. balanced D. salty
26. He very successfully ——— all the allegations levelled against him.
A. retaliated B. protected C. rebutted D. eradicated
27. ——— eye witnesses, the news reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke.
A. Reporting B. Observing C. Seeing D. Quoting
28. The medicines are ——— for curing cold.
A. proper B. real C. effective D. capable
29. The accused ——— to the judge for mercy.
A. appealed B. requested C. begged D. applied
30. You must ——— your career, with all seriousness
A. direct B. follow C. pursue D. manage

SENTENCE COMPLETION (GRAMMAR)

1. Mountain tops are covered ____ snow.

- A. By B. From C. In D. With

2. He was advised by his parents to withdraw ____ the contest.

- A. Against B. From C. To D. No preposition is needed

3. One must try ____ best to achieve success.

- A. His B. Her C. One's D. Their

4. My pen is ____ than yours.

- A. More costly B. Costliest C. Costlier D. Much costly

5. Her ability to talk to strangers is one of her _____ points.

- A. Stronger Most B. strong C. Strong D. Much strong

6. She could not cut the grass today because the handle of the machine ____ broken a few days ago.

- A. Has B. Will have C. Shall D. Had

7. I suggested that Priya ____ walk on and try to get help.

- A. Would B. Can C. Should D. Could

8. Their intention ____ suspicious.

- A. Were B. Was C. Are D. Look

9. Kerala had ____ railways than other states.

- A. Lesser B. Fewer C. Smaller D. Meager

10. She was sorry to find that she has ____ leisure left.

- A. A little B. Little C. Few D. The little

11. ____ we think deserve the award will certainly get it.

- A. Whomever B. Whoever C. Whichever D. None of the above

12. Unless you work hard you ____ not succeed.

- A. May B. Could C. Will D. Shall

13. I am sorry ____ anything about his problem.

- A. I am not knowing B. For not knowing C. Don't know D. Not knowing

15. My father reacted ____ to my words.

- A. Angry B. Anger C. Angrily D. Angered

16. The essay ____ for short of the required length.

- A. Fall B. Falls C. Falling D. Fallen

17. The messenger ____ hardly read or write.

- A. Can't B. Does C. Does not D. Can

18. He ____ at his present job since the day a son was born to his brother

- A. Is working B. Was working C. Will be working D. Has been working

19. A new theatre ____ last Sunday.

- A. Has been opened B. Was opened C. Opened D. Had been opened

20. Had the function not been postponed because of the strike, he ____ been able to participate.

- A. May have B. Would have C. Will have D. Can have

21. He is ____ best student in our class.

- A. A B. An C. The D. Our

22. The building was soon enveloped ____ flames.

- A. From B. On C. Over D. In

23. She said that she did not remember ____ a more enjoyable movie.

- A. Seeing B. Saw C. Having seen D. Seen

24. I am used to ____ in queues.

- A. Stand B. Standing C. Stand up D. Stood up

25. All I know is that I would not have been in peace with myself unless I ____ there.

- A. Do not go B. Had gone C. Shall not D. Will not

SENTENCE CORRECTION

1. Despite being thousands of years old, the writing of Augustine of Hippo has inspired and captivated countless individuals, fundamentally because they convey the moving inner-journey of man searching for the divine in a lucid and compelling fashion.

- A. because they convey the moving inner-journey
B. due to the fact that it conveys the moving inner-journey
C. because of their conveying the moving inner-journey
D. because it conveys the moving inner-journey
E. for the reason that it conveys the moving inner-journey

2. Environmentalists associated with the United Nations Environment Programme predict that if the current trends associated with global warming continue, thousands of acres of pristine land is in danger to undergo potentially irrevocable changes that could alter the planet's ecosystem forever.

- A. is in danger to undergo B. are in danger of undergoing C. is in danger of undergoing
D. are in danger to undergo E. are in danger for undergoing

3. During the worst years of the Great Depression, America faced tremendous challenges as unemployment topped 25%. Many historians credit the New Deal and the World War II industrial complex for propelling America out of the depression and into a then-unparalleled time of economic prosperity.

- A. for propelling B. with having propelled C. as propelling
D. to propelling E. with propelling

4. After meeting together near Mediolanurn in 313, Roman Emperors Constantine Augustus and Licinius Augustus issued The Edict of Milan in the hopes to ending years of internal religious strife and the persecution of minorities. The Edict expanded religious toleration and ordered the return of property confiscated from Christians, even if it had been subsequently resold.

- A. in the hopes to ending B. in the hope to ending C. with the hope to ending
D. with the hope of ending E. in the hope to end

5. After the Detroit Lions' abysmal 0 win and 16 loss seasons in 2008, the owner of the team fired the head coach. In the days that followed this decision, one professional sporting analyst said: "the prospects of the Lions becoming a competitive franchise depends on if the team can procure a talented and disciplined coach."

- A. depends on if B. depend on whether C. depends on whether
D. depend on if E. depend whether

6. Among the litany of threats that many Israelis face, the potential for a nuclear-armed Iran is perhaps the more scary as this scenario could engulf the region in a violent war. This would likely result in historically unseen amounts of destruction, even for a region whose history is marred by perennial violence.

- A. perhaps the more B. perhaps the most C. possibly, perhaps the most
D. possibly the greatest E. possibly the great

7. Warning that terrorists remain determined to strike the country, senior government officials urged citizens to remain vigilant and report suspicious behavior, taking actions necessary to speed up the recovery from an economic catastrophe should terrorists succeed in launching an attack.

- A. to remain vigilant and report suspicious behavior, taking actions necessary to speed up the recovery from an economic catastrophe
B. to remain vigilant, reporting suspicious behavior and take actions to speed up the recovery from an economic catastrophe
C. to be remaining vigilant, reporting suspicious behavior, and taking actions necessary to speed up the recovery from an economic catastrophe
D. to remain vigilant, report suspicious behavior, and take actions to speed up the recovery from an economic catastrophe
E. to be more vigilant in reporting suspicious behavior and taking actions necessary to speed up the recovery from an economic catastrophe

8. According to a recent study, financial problems, together with their serious ramifications, ranks as one of the high causes of marital stress in America.

- A. ranks as one of the high causes of marital stress in America
B. rank as one of the leading causes of marital stress in America
C. rank as one of the most high causes of marital stress in America
D. ranks as one of the leading causes of marital stress in America
E. rank as one of the most leading causes of marital strife in America

9. The people of the ancient Assyrian Empire were renowned warriors, although they also crafted some of the best-preserved ancient art.

- A. were renowned warriors, although they also crafted
- B. had been renowned warriors, although they also crafted
- C. were renowned warriors, and also crafted
- D. was renowned warriors, although they also crafted
- E. were renowned warriors, but also crafting

10. Although many citizens enjoy spacious and well-kept state parks, some fiscally conservative State Representatives are quick to point out that maintaining state parks cost far more than other state land.

- A. maintaining state parks cost far more than other state land
- B. state parks costs far more to maintain than other state land does
- C. maintaining state parks costs far more than other state land
- D. state parks cost far more to maintain than other state land does
- E. to maintain state parks is far more expensive than other state land

11. World War II, which resulted in the death of over 70 million individuals, proved to be the deadliest conflict in human history, claiming nearly twice as many lives than would be killed in World War I.

- A. lives than would be killed in World War I
- B. lives as would World War I
- C. lives than those who were killed in World War I
- D. lives than World War I
- E. lives as World War I

12. A month ago, a well-respected sell-side analyst released a report predicting that prices in equity markets will reach record highs in the next 12 months. Immediately after the release of the report, some institutional investors who feared a continuing loss of shareholder value publicly expressed optimism in a strong near-term future for equities.

- A. who feared a continuing loss of
- B. who had feared the continuation of losses of
- C. who had feared continuing losses in
- D. who feared continuing losses in
- E. who had feared a continuing loss of investors'

13. In 2006, contrary to the arguments of the Justice Department, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* that the military commissions established by the Federal government in March 2002 are not legal, as they are violating "both the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the four Geneva Conventions signed in 1949."

- A. legal, as they are violating
- B. legal; a violation of
- C. legal, but rather violate
- D. legal, but rather they constitute a violation of
- E. legal, rather they violate

14. As tensions rose in the days leading up to the President's re-election bid, one hostile commentator who decried the President's controversial war policies exclaimed: "If I was the President, I would be ashamed of myself and also resign immediately." Ironically, this actually emboldened the President's allies.

- A. If I was the President, I would be ashamed of myself and also resign immediately
- B. If I were the President, I would be ashamed of myself and resign immediately
- C. If I was the President, I would be ashamed of myself and resign immediately
- D. If I were the President, I would be ashamed of myself and also would resign immediately
- E. If I was the President, I would be ashamed of myself and would resign immediately

15. During the early months of 2009, some economists concluded that the slew of U.S. government programs created during the fall of 2008 to stabilize an economy marked by an absence of credit, a wave of enormous asset write downs, a precipitous decline in housing prices, and a historic loss of consumer confidence has not succeeded in engendering healthy intra-bank credit flows and reviving depressed equity prices.

- A. has not succeeded in engendering healthy intra-bank credit flows and reviving depressed equity prices
- B. have not succeeded in engendering healthy intra-bank credit flows and reviving depressed equity prices
- C. has not succeeded in engendering healthy intra-bank credit flows and bringing about the revival of
- D. have not succeeded in engendering healthy intra-bank credit flows and to revive depressed equity prices
- E. has not succeeded in engendering healthy intra-bank credit flows along with a revival of depressed equity prices

16. Considered to be one of the brightest upcoming legal scholars, Douglas Kysar has written countless articles on environmental law and policy; his writings, which include a book with renowned law professor Daniel Esty, is cited more often than most other young legal scholars.

- A. is cited more often than most other
- B. are cited more often than most other
- C. is cited more often than those of most other
- D. are cited more often than those of most other
- E. are cited more often than are most other

17. Although most large public relations firms can afford to run information technology centers in-house, some niche firms are discovering that the cost associated with maintaining an information technology staff and from continuously improving hardware and software are larger than they initially estimated.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. cost associated with | B. costs associated from | C. costs associated with |
| D. cost arising from | E. costs arising from | |

18. A ground-breaking report written by a major group of scientists has indicated that much of the previously untraceable pollutants in stream water known to kill fish and harm humans comes from polluted rain water and irresponsible chemical dumping by large corporations.

- A. much of the previously untraceable pollutants in stream water known to kill fish and harm humans comes from
- B. much of the previously untraceable pollutants in stream water known to kill fish and harm humans come from
- C. many of the previously untraceable pollutants in stream water known to kill fish and harm humans comes from
- D. much of the previously untraceable pollutants in stream water known to kill fish and harming humans come from
- E. many of the previously untraceable pollutants in stream water known to kill fish and harm humans come from

19. Unlike the Battle of Midway, which historians regard as a pivotal moment in World War II, historians regard the Battle of Debrecen as of marginal importance in determining the final outcome of World War II.

- A. historians regard the Battle of Debrecen as of marginal importance
- B. the Battle of Debrecen is regarded as relatively unimportant
- C. historians regard the Battle of Debrecen as of being marginal importance
- D. the Battle of Debrecen is regarded as being of relatively minimal importance
- E. the Battle of Debrecen is regarded by historians as being relatively unimportant

20. The prosecutor's argument, which hinged on a little-known provision in a 1972 law, differed considerably from the plaintiff, who contended that a landmark 1999 Supreme Court decision supported his argument.

- A. the plaintiff
- B. that of the plaintiff
- C. those from the plaintiff
- D. that espoused by the plaintiff
- E. that from the plaintiff

21. Under the provisions of the United States Constitution and the laws of the United States, the Federal government cannot detain an American citizen indefinitely without cause and is required either to bring charges against the individual being held, in which case he is entitled to a lawyer, or that the government must release him.

- A. that the government must release him
- B. release him
- C. to proceed in releasing him
- D. the government must release him
- E. they must release him

22. They were all shocked at his failure in the competition.

- A. were shocked at all
- B. had all shocked at
- C. had all shocked by
- D. had been all shocked on
- E. No correction required

23. I need not offer any explanation regarding this incident - my behavior is speaking itself.

- A. will speak to itself
- B. speaks for itself
- C. has been speaking
- D. speaks about itself
- E. No correction required

24. The population of Tokyo is greater than that of any other town in the world.

- A. greatest among any other
- B. greater than all other
- C. greater than those of any other
- D. greater than any other
- E. No correction required

25. The performance of our players was rather worst than I had expected.

- A. bad as I had expected
- B. worse than I had expected
- C. worse than expectation
- D. worst than was expected
- E. No correction required

SPOTTING ERRORS

1. He asked her that (P)/ whether she knew (Q)/ what had happened last week when she was on leave. (R)/ No error (S)
2. Until you do not go to the station (P)/ to receive him (Q)/ I can hardly feel at ease. (R)/ No error (S)
3. I did not know where they were going (P)/ nor could I understand (Q)/ why had they left so soon. (R)/No error (S)
4. Hardly, I had left home for Mumbai (P)/ when my son who is settled in Kolkata arrived (Q)/ without any prior information. (R)/ No error (S)
5. Now, it can be easily said (P)/ that the population of this city is greater (Q)/ than any other city in India. (R)/ No error (S)
6. It is difficult to explain (P)/ why did Rajagopalachari resigned (Q)/ from the Congress in 1940. (R)/No error (S)
7. The boss reminded them of the old saying (P)/ that honesty was the best policy (Q)/ and told them that they had better be honest in their work. (R)/ No error (S)
8. 'Gulliver's Travels' are (P)/ the most fascinating adventure story (Q)/ that I have ever read. (R)/ No error (S)
9. People blamed him (P)/ for being (Q)/ a coward person. / (R) No error (S)
10. Meena was so tired (P)/ that she could not hardly (Q)/ talk to the guests for a few minutes. (R)/ No error (S)
11. If I was knowing (P)/ why he was absent, (Q)/ I would have informed you. (R)/ No error (S)
12. Lack of winter rains (P)/ have delayed the sowing of (Q)/ wheat crop in this area. (R)/ No error (S)
13. He has been going to the office (P)/ for a year now, (Q)/ and he even can't understand its working. (R)/ No error. (S)
14. Whenever possible, one should avail the opportunity (P)/ that come one's way (Q)/ if one wants to achieve success in life. (R)/ No error (S)
15. As an officer (P)/ he not only was competent (Q)/ but also honest. (R)/ No error (S)
16. If you will come tomorrow (P)/ we can go to the market (Q)/ and do our own shopping together. (R)/No error (S)
17. News travel (P)/ very fast today (Q)/ due to advancement in technology. (R)/ No error (S)
18. The Chairman made it clear at the meeting (P)/ that he will not step down (Q)/ from his position as chairman. (R)/ No error (S)
19. We had (P)/ lot of difficulty (Q)/ in finding the way here. (R)/ No error (S)

20. In spite of all efforts to eradicate malaria (P)/ it still prevalent (Q)/ in many parts of India. (R)/ No error (S)
21. How is it that neither your friend Mahesh (P)/ nor his brother Ramesh (Q)/ have protested against this injustice? (R)/ No error (S)
22. I am not familiar with (P)/ all the important places in this town, (Q)/ although I have been living here since two years. (R)/ No error (S)
23. Neither of the two boys (P)/ is sensible (Q)/ enough to do this job. (R)/ No error (S)
24. They left (P)/ their luggages (Q)/ at the railway station. (R)/ No error (S)
25. She sang (P)/ very well, (Q)/ isn't it ? (R)/ No error (S)

WORD ANALOGY

1. Glove : Hand

- A. Neck : Collar B. Tie : Shirt C. Socks : Feet D. Coat : Pocket

2. Kick : Football

- A. Wash : Dishes B. Dust : Rage C. Mop : Sweep D. Throw : Ring

3. Sound : Muffled

- A. Moisture : Humid B. Colour : Faded C. Despair : Anger D. Odour : Pungent

4. Rectangle : Pentagon

- A. Side : Angle B. Diagonal : Perimeter C. Triangle : Rectangle D. Circle : Square

5. Border : Country

- A. Pen : Cap B. Book : Cover C. Handle : Shade D. Frame : Picture

6. Pebble : Boulder

- A. Pond : Ocean B. River : Rapids C. Fish : Elephant D. Feather : Bird

7. Lawyer : Trial

- A. Plumber : Pipe B. Businessman : Secretary
C. Doctor : Operation D. Hairdresser : Blow Dryer

8. Illiterate : Education

- A. Practice : Experience B. Well-Mannered : Rude C. Miserly : Money D. Pristine : Elegance

9. Botany : Plants

- A. Geology : Earth B. Stars : Astronomy C. Teacher : Class D. Disease : Etiology

10. Mammal : Cow

- A. Woods : Tree B. School : Fish C. Reptile : Snake D. Wings : Bird

11. Football: Sport

A. Rhythm: Poetry B. Verse: Literature C. Lancing: Ballet D. Research: Laziness

12. Teacher: Instruction

A. Police: Law B. Army: Soldier C. Nurse: Medicine D. Sentinel: Protection

13. Man: Mammal

A. Snake: Cobra B. Crow: Herbivore C. Wasp: Insect D. Lion: Amphibian

14. Word: Dictionary

A. Row: Fish B. Class: Body C. Teeth: Mouth D. Hail: Scalp

15. Spasm: Pain

A. Touch: Delicate B. Flair: Light C. Hurt: Agony D. Love: Hate

16. Protein: Meat

A. Cream: Calories B. Salt: Salty C. Starch: Potatoes D. Diet: Exercise

17. Writing: Plagiarism

A. Confidence: Deception B. Money: Misappropriation C. Gold: Theft D. Germ: Disease

18. Condensation: Refrigerate

A. Evaporation: Heat B. Consumption: Cook C. Oration: Listen D. Exhaustion: Buy

19. Man: Handcuff

A. Cat: Mousetrap B. Dog: Kennel C. Money: Trick D. Cow: Tether

20. Furniture: Chair::

A. Landscape: Tree B. Apple: Pear C. Animal: Cat D. Club: Player

21. Lumen: Light

A. Weight: Mineral B. Decibel: Sound C. Gallon: Water D. Band: Signal

22. Misanthrope: People

A. Soldier: Adventure B. Misogynist: Women
C. Child: Games D. Vegetarian: Vegetables

23. Admonishment: Castigation::

A. Anxiety: Fear B. Perjury: Corruption
C. Provocation: Decoration D. Peccadillo: Sin

24. Feeble: Potent

A. Borrow: Grow B. File: Classify C. Stroke: Feel D. Fertile: Barren

25. Kangaroo: Joey

A. Lion: Pride B. Goose: Gander C. Bevy: Beauties D. Horse: Foal

Find the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one given for each question.

1. Due to the fact that the demand for tea was very high in the 19th century, its price was astronomical.

- A) It was not until the 19th century that the demand for tea started to increase.
- B) The demand for tea was so high in the 19th century that its price was enormous.
- C) In the 19th century the price for tea didn't increase despite the demand.
- D) It was its astronomical price which decreased the demand for tea in the 19th century.
- E) In the 19th century, even though the demand for tea was enormous its price remained cheap.

2. French is the only language other than English spoken on five continents.

- A) French and English are the only languages that are spoken on five continents.
- B) Unlike French, English is spoken on five continents.
- C) French and English are spoken widely in official and commercial circles.
- D) Before English, French was the only language spoken on five continents.
- E) Worldwide, French is the most widely taught second language after English.

3. Adults laugh less than children, probably because they play less.

- A) unlike adults children laugh more while playing games.
- B) Since adults have less time playing games; they don't laugh as much as children
- C) No matter how much adults play, they can't laugh more than children.
- D) It seems that adults, who don't laugh much, didn't play much with other children when they were young.
- E) The reason why adults laugh less than children might be that they play less.

4. We must remember what happened in the past so that it will never happen again.

- A) If we could remember the past, it would not happen again.
- B) Since we all tend to forget what happened in the past we do the same mistakes again.
- C) We couldn't remember what happened in the past so we did it again.
- D) In order not to repeat the past, we should certainly not forget what happened then.
- E) Those who couldn't remember what happened in the past were more likely to repeat it.

5. After failing a doping test at the Seoul Olympics, Ben Johnson was stripped of his gold medal.

- A) At the Seoul Olympics Ben Johnson and many others were disqualified after failing a doping test.
- B) If Ben Johnson hadn't been tested positive for doping at the Seoul Olympics, he wouldn't have lost his gold medal.
- C) Since Ben Johnson confessed having used doping his gold medal was taken back.
- D) As Ben Johnson failed the doping test again at the Seoul Olympics, he was stripped of his gold medal.
- E) Although Ben Johnson failed the doping test he wasn't disqualified from the Seoul Olympics.

6. Large cigars have been smoked in Cuba since the sixteenth century, but only a few are manufactured for export.

- A) Although large cigars have been smoked since the sixteenth century in Cuba, not many of them are produced for export.
- B) Cuba has been exporting large cigars to foreign markets since the sixteenth century but nevertheless only a few people know this fact.
- C) In the sixteenth century large cigars were produced in Cuba not only for inland use but also for export.
- D) Cuba has been producing large cigars since the sixteenth century however they are not sold in export.
- E) Although large cigars have been manufactured in Cuba for a very long time, it was not until the sixteenth century that they were introduced to foreign markets.

7. I have to say that I have never been as comfortable as my brother when telling people what I think.

- A) I have never tried to be as comfortable as my brother in telling people what I think.
- B) Both my brother and I are comfortable with frankly telling people what they need to know.

- C) My brother is less comfortable than me in expressing himself and saying what he feels.
- D) My brother has always been more comfortable than me telling people what he thinks about them.
- E) I have noticed that my brother has never been comfortable when telling people what he thinks.

8. From time to time there are things we do even though we think they are wrong.

- A) Sometimes we might do things that are considered wrong.
- B) We often do things because we think they are the right things to do at the time.
- C) It is not possible to do everything right in life.
- D) We can never be sure if all the things we do are right.
- E) Although we feel that the things we sometimes do are not right, we nevertheless do them.

9. Today there is hardly any time for storytelling in homes, whereas it was a life style in the past."

- A) Unlike in the past, in our modern world, time is the scarcest value however people can still find time for story telling.
- B) Today hardly anyone knows how important storytelling was in the past since everybody is busy with their own lives.
- C) Storytelling, which once was a vital part of life, has become significantly less common in the modern era due to lack of time.
- D) Although many people can hardly find time for anything other than work, storytelling is still as important as it was in the past.
- E) Nowadays, storytelling has become a very important practice since it gives us ideas about the life in the past.

10. Sometimes what is best for society is not always good for an individual living in that society.

- A) From time to time, there is a conflict between the benefits of a society and an individual living in that society.
- B) Individuals not always seek for the best of the society they live in.
- C) It is impossible for an individual to accept the rules of the society he or she lives in.
- D) What is best for individuals is always suitable for the society they live in.
- E) If everyone acted in his or her own best interest, there wouldn't be any conflict within the society.

NUMBERS

1. If $(2^{32} + 1)$ is completely divisible by a whole number, which of the following numbers is completely divisible by this number?
a. $(2^{96} + 1)$ b. (7×2^{23}) c. $(2^{16} - 1)$ d. $(2^{16} + 1)$
2. What is the unit digit in $(6324)^{1797} \times (615)^{316} \times (341)^{476}$?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 4 d. 0
3. If n is a natural number, then $(6n^2 + 6n)$ is always divisible by:
a. Both 6 and 12 b. 6 only c. 12 only d. None of these
4. When $(67^{67} + 67)$ is divided by 68, the remainder is
a. 0 b. 22 c. 33 d. 66
5. If x and y are positive integers such that $(3x + 7y)$ is a multiple of 11, then which of the followings are divisible by 11?
a. $9x + 4y$ b. $x + y + 4$ c. $4x - 9y$ d. $4x + 6y$
6. Which one of the following can't be the square of natural number ?
a. 128242 b. 128881 c. 130321 d. 131044
7. What is the remainder when 17^{200} is divided by 18 ?
a. 3 b. 2 c. 1 d. 4
8. In a division sum, the remainder is 0 when a student mistook the divisor by 12 instead of 21 and obtained 35 as quotient. What is the correct quotient ?
a. 25 b. 20 c. 15 d. 10
9. $1000^{10} \div 10^{28} = ?$
a. 10 b. 100 c. 1000 d. 10000
10. Which of the following numbers will completely divide $(49^{15} - 1)$?
a. 6 b. 7 c. 8 d. 9
11. Which one of the following cannot be the square of natural number ?
a. 15186125824 b. 49873162329 c. 14936506225 d. 60625273287
12. What is the digit in the unit place of the number represented by $(7^{95} - 3^{58})$?
a. 4 b. 3 c. 2 d. 1
13. If a whole number n is divided by 4, we will get 3 as remainder. What will be the remainder if $2n$ is divided by 4 ?
a. 4 b. 3 c. 2 d. 1
14. The difference of two numbers is 1365. On dividing the larger number by the smaller, 6 is obtained as quotient and 15 as remainder. What is the smaller number ?
a. 310 b. 330 c. 250 d. 270

15. $996ab$ is divisible by 80. What is $(a + b)$?
 a. 3 b. 5 c. 6 d. 8
16. The product of 4 consecutive even numbers is always divisible by:
 a. 600 b. 768 c. 864 d. 384
17. Find the remainder when 289 is divided by 89?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 87 d. 88
18. In a meet, persons from five different places have assembled in Bangalore High School. From the five places the persons come to represent are 42,60,210,90 and 84. What is the minimum number of rooms that would be required to accommodate so that each room has the same number of occupants and occupants are all from the same places?
 a. 44 b. 62 c. 81 d. 96
19. When writing numbers from 1 to 10,000, how many times is the digit 9 written?
 a. 3200 b. 3600 c. 4000 d. 4200
20. How many natural numbers below 660 are divisible by 5 and 11 but not by 3?
 a. 8 b. 9 c. 10 d. 11
21. For what value of 'n' will the remainder of $351n$ and $352n$ be the same when divided by 7?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 6 d. 4
22. What is the largest 4 digit number exactly divisible by 88?
 a. 9944 b. 9999 c. 9988 d. 9900
24. How many of the following numbers are divisible by 132?
 264, 396, 462, 792, 968, 2178, 5184, 6336
 a. 4 b. 3 c. 6 d. 8
25. How many even prime numbers are there less than 50?
 a. 1 b. 15 c. 2 d. 16
26. How many different factors does 48 have, excluding 1 and 48?
 a. 12 b. 4 c. 8 d. 10
27. How many divisors does 7200 have?
 a. 20 b. 4 c. 54 d. 32
28. Find the sum of the factors of 124.
 a. 250 b. 224 c. 214 d. 204
29. Find the number of divisors of 15000 that are perfect squares.
 a. 6 b. 10 c. 8 d. 100
30. If both 11^2 and 3^3 are factors of the number $a * 4^3 * 6^2 * 13^{11}$, then what is the smallest possible value of a?
 a. 121 b. 3267 c. 363 d. 33

31. Find the number of divisors of $19!$

- a. 29320 b. 29376 c. 2900 d. 3000

32. A number N^2 has 15 factors. How many factors can N have?

- a. 5 or 7 factors b. 6 or 8 factors c. 4 or 6 factors d. 9 or 8 factors

UNIT V

Sequence and Series

1. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ is convergent if
(a) $p=1$ (b) $p=0$ (c) $p>1$ (d) $p<1$
2. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ is divergent if
(a) $p>1$ (b) $p=0$ (c) $p\leq 1$ (d) $p<1$
3. If $\sum u_n$ is a series of positive term such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = l$ where $l > 1$, then the series $\sum u_n$ is
(a) Convergent (b) Divergent (c) Oscillating (d) Monotonic
4. If $\sum u_n$ is a series of positive term such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = l$, then the series $\sum u_n$ is convergent if
(a) $l < 1$ (b) $l = 0$ (c) $l > 1$ (d) $l = 1$
5. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ is
(a) Convergent (b) Divergent (c) Oscillating (d) Monotonic
6. The series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$ is
(a) Convergent (b) Divergent (c) Oscillating (d) Monotonic
7. By D'Alambert's Ratio test $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right) = l$, the series is convergent when
(a) $l < 1$ (b) $l = 0$ (c) $l > 1$ (d) $l = 1$
8. By Raabe's test $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[n \left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} - 1 \right) \right] = l$, the series is divergent when

- (a) $l < 1$ (b) $l = 0$ (c) $l > 1$ (d) $l = 1$

9. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!}$ is

- (a) Convergent (b) Divergent (c) Oscillating (d) Monotonic

10. A series $\sum u_n$ is said absolutely convergent if the series

- (a) $\sum |u_n|$ is convergent (c) $\sum u_n$ is divergent

- (c) $\sum u_n$ is convergent (b) $\sum |u_n|$ is divergent

11. A series $\sum u_n$ is said conditionally convergent if the series

- (a) $\sum |u_n|$ is convergent (b) $\sum u_n$ is divergent & $\sum |u_n|$ is convergent

- (c) $\sum u_n$ is convergent & $\sum |u_n|$ is divergent (d) $\sum |u_n|$ is divergent

12. The series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots$ is

- (a) Convergent (b) Divergent (c) Conditionally convergent (d) absolutely convergent

13. The series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ is

- (a) Convergent (b) Divergent (c) Conditionally convergent (d) absolutely convergent

14. The series $\sum \frac{1}{n \log n}$ is

- (a) Conditionally convergent (b) absolutely convergent (c) Convergent (d) Divergent

15. An absolutely convergent series is

- (a) Conditionally convergent (b) absolutely convergent (c) Convergent (d) Divergent

16. The series $\sum \frac{n^3}{3^n}$ is

- (a) Conditionally convergent (b) absolutely convergent (c) Convergent (d) Divergent

17. The series $\sum \frac{1}{(\log n)^n}$ is

(a) Convergent (b) Conditionally convergent (c) absolutely convergent (d) Divergent

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 11. c |
| 2. c | 12. d |
| 3. b | 13. c |
| 4. a | 14. d |
| 5. a | 15. c |
| 6. b | 16. c |
| 7. a | 17. a |
| 8. a | |
| 9. b | |
| 10. a | |

SIMPLE INTEREST AND COMPOUND INTEREST

1. What would be the simple interest accrued in 4 yr on a principle of Rs. 18440 at the rate 15% per annum?

- (a) Rs. 11075 (b) Rs. 12250 (c) Rs. 11500 (d) None of the above

2. What will be the simple interest on Rs. 4000 at $12\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum for the period from 4th February, 2005 to 18th April, 2005?

- (a) Rs. 215 (b) Rs. 120 (c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 100

3. Rakesh lent out Rs. 8750 at 7% annual interest. Find the simple interest in 3 yr.

- (a) Rs. 1870 (b) Rs. 1837.50 (c) Rs. 1560 (d) Rs. 2200

4. What will be simple interest for 1 yr and 4 months on a sum of Rs. 25800 at the rate of 14% per annum?

- (a) Rs. 4816 (b) Rs. 2580 (c) Rs. 4816.75 (d) Rs. 4815

5. A sum at simple interest of $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum amounts to Rs. 3080 in 4 yr. Find the sum.

- (a) Rs. 1550 (b) Rs. 1680 (c) Rs. 2000 (d) Rs. 1850

6. The sum which amounts to Rs. 364.80 in 8 yr at 3.5% simple interest per annum is

- (a) Rs. 285 (b) Rs. 280 (c) Rs. 275 (d) Rs. 270

7. A sum of Rs. 2668 amounts to Rs. 4669 in 5 yr at the rate of simple interest. Find the rate per cent.

- (a) 15.2% (b) 14.9% (c) 16% (d) 15%

8. Find the difference in amount and principal for Rs. 4000 at the rate of 5% annual interest in 4 yr.

- (a) Rs. 865.50 (b) Rs. 865 (c) Rs. 400 (d) Rs. 800

9. At the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum simple interest, a sum of Rs. 5800 will earn how much interest in 2 yr 3 months?

- (a) Rs. 1300 (b) Rs. 1109 (c) Rs. 1509 (d) Rs. 1725

10. Kriya deposits an amount of Rs. 65800 to obtain a simple interest at the rate of 14% per annum for 4 yr. What total amount will Kriya get at the end of 4 yr?

- (a) Rs. 102648 (b) Rs. 115246 (c) Rs. 125578 (d) Rs. 110324

11. A sum becomes its double in 10 yr. Find the annual rate of simple interest.
 (a) 1% (b) 5% (c) 10% (d) 20%
12. A certain sum becomes 3 fold at 4% annual rate of interest. At what rate, it will become 6 fold?
 (a) 10% (b) 12% (c) 8% (d) 9%
13. In a certain time, a sum becomes 4 times at the rate of 5% per annum. At what rate of simple interest, the same sum becomes 8 times in the same duration?
 (a) $12\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) $11\frac{3}{5}\%$ (c) $11\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) $12\frac{3}{5}\%$
14. In what time, does a sum of money become four fold at the simple interest rate of 10% per annum?
 (a) 40 yr (b) 30 yr (c) 15 yr (d) 25 yr
15. How long will a sum of money invested at 5% per annum SI take to increase its value by 50%?
 (a) 10 yr (b) 12 yr (c) 15 yr (d) 7 yr
16. What will be the compound interest on a sum of Rs. 50000 after 3 yr at the rate of 12% pa?
 (a) Rs. 80000 (b) Rs. 70246.40 (c) Rs. 20246.40 (d) Rs. 70000
17. A sum amounts to Rs. 1352 in 2 yr at 4% compound interest. The sum is
 (a) Rs. 1250 (b) Rs. 1200 (c) Rs. 1300 (d) Rs. 1260
18. The compound interest on Rs. 30000 at 7% pa for a certain time is Rs. 4347. The time is
 (a) 2 yr (b) 2.5 yr (c) 3 yr (d) 4 yr
19. The population of a city increases at the rate of 5% pa. If the present population of the city is 185220, then what was its population 3 yr ago?
 (a) 181500 (b) 183433 (c) 160000 (d) 127783
20. The compound interest on a sum of Rs. 4000 becomes Rs. 630.50 in 9 months. Find the rate of interest, if interest is compounded quarterly
 (a) 20% (b) 23% (c) 19% (d) 21%
21. At what rate of interest will a sum increase by 40 % in 2 years under SI?
 (a) 7.5% (b) 15.0% (c) 20% (d) 22.5%
22. What will be the compound interest accrued on an amount of Rs 16500 for 2 years at 14 % pa compounded annually.
 (a) Rs 4943.40 (b) Rs4934.40 (c) Rs4439.40 (d) Rs4834.40

23. Rs.8000 becomes Rs.9261 in a certain interval of time at the rate of 5% per annum of C.I. compounded annually, find the time?

- (a) 2 years (b) 3 years (c) 4 years (d) 5 years

24. Find the C.I. on a sum of Rs.1600 for 9 months at 20% per annum, interest being compounded quarterly ?

- (a) Rs 253.4 (b) Rs 225.5 (c) Rs 225.2 (d) Rs 252.2

25. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it amount to eight times itself?

- (a) 12 years (b) 13 years (c) 14 years (d) 15 years

26. Find the compound interest on a principal amount of Rs.5000 after 2 years, if the rate of interest for the 1st year is 2% and for the 2nd year it is 4%?

- (a) Rs 304 (b) Rs 305 (c) Rs 430 (d) Rs 340

27. If the Simple interest & compound interest on a certain sum of money at the same rate of interest for 2 years are Rs 50 & Rs 51 respectively, find the sum?

- (a) Rs 350 (b) Rs 400 (c) Rs 625 (d) Rs 728

28. Mr. X invested an amount for 2 years at 15 percent per annum at simple interest. Had the interest been compounded annually, he would have earned Rs. 450/- more as interest. Find the simple interest earned on that amount, if it were invested for 4 years at the given interest rate?

- (a) Rs 12000 (b) Rs 13250 (c) Rs 15000 (d) Rs 16500

29. A sum of Rs. 8000 is borrowed at 5% p.a. compounded interest and paid back in 3 equal annual instalments. What is the amount of each instalment?

- (a) Rs 2379.67 (b) Rs 2239.67 (c) Rs 2937.67 (d) Rs 2739.67

30. If a principal, P becomes Q in 2 years when interest R% is compounded half-yearly. And if the same principal P becomes Q in 2 years when interest S% is compounded annually, then which of the following is true?

- (a) $R > S$ (b) $R = S$ (c) $R < S$ (d) None of these

1. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, find out the value of x.
A. 15 B. 16 C. 18 D. 25
2. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. What is the profit percent?
A. 100 % B. $105 \frac{1}{3} \%$ C. $66 \frac{2}{3} \%$ D. 120 %
3. Some articles were bought at 6 articles for Rs. 5 and sold at 5 articles for Rs. 6. What is the gain percentage?
A. 44% B. 33.33% C. 30% D. 25%
4. On selling 17 balls at Rs. 720, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 5 balls. What is the cost price of a ball?
A. Rs. 43 B. Rs. 60 C. Rs. 55 D. Rs. 34
5. A shopkeeper sells his goods at cost price but uses a weight of 800 gm instead of kilogram weight. What is his profit percentage?
A. 18% B. 20% C. 25% D. 40%
6. A trader keeps the marked price of an item 35% above its cost price. The percentage of discount allowed to gain 8% is
A. 27% B. 17% C. 25% D. 20%
7. The total cost price of two items is 10200/- and their selling price are equal if one of the two items sold at a loss of 12% and another at a loss of 18% then the cost price of the item sold at a loss of 18% is?
A. 5100 B. 5280 C. 4920 D. 4329.6
8. A machine is sold at a loss of 10%. Had it been sold at a profit of 15%, it would have fetched Rs. 50 more. The cost price of the machine is.
A. Rs. 1000 B. Rs. 500 C. Rs.200 D. Rs.250
9. Goods are purchased for Rs. 450 and one-third is sold at a loss of 10%. At what profit per cent should the remainder be sold so as to gain 20% on the whole transaction?
A. 30% B. 35% C. 33.33% D. 25%
10. A reduction of 10% in the price of sugar enables a man to buy 25 kg more for Rs. 225. What is the original price of sugar (per kilogram)?
A. Rs.1 B. Rs. 1.5 C. Rs.0.9 D.Rs.2
11. If a merchant makes a profit of 20% after giving a 20% discount, what should be his mark-up?
A. 20% B. 30% C. 40% D. 50%
12. An article is sold at certain price. By selling it at $\frac{2}{3}$ of its price one losses 10%, find the gain at original price?
A. 20% B. 33.33% C.35% D. 40%
13. A tradesman sold an article at a loss of 20%.if the selling price has been increased by Rs100, there would have been a gain of 5%.what was the cost price of the article?
A. 290 B. 350 C.400 D. None of these

14. A man sells an article at a profit of 25% if he had bought it 20% less and sold it for Rs 10.50 less, he would have gained 30% find the cost price of the article.

- A. 42 B. 57 C. 50 D. None of these

15. A man 2 flats for Rs 675958 each on one he gains 16% while on the other he losses 16%. How much does he gain/loss in the whole transaction?

- A. 2.56 % B. 7.18% C. 11.40% D. None of these

16. A man bought a horse and a car ridge for Rs 3000. He sold the horse at a gain of 20% and the carriage at a loss of 10%, thereby gaining 2% on the whole. Find the cost of the horse.

- A. 2000 B. 1500 C. 1300 D. 1200

17. Find the single discount equivalent to a series discount of 20%, 10% and 5%

- A. 42.60 % B. 57.18% C. 68.40% D. None of these

18. An uneducated retailer marks all its goods at 50% above the cost price and thinking that he will still make 25% profit, offers a discount of 25% on the market price. What is the actual profit on the sales?

- A. 12.50 % B. 27.8% C. 26.5% D. None of these

19. A retailer buys 40 pens at the market price of 36 pens from a wholesaler, if he sells these pens giving a discount of 1%, what is the profit %?

- A. 6 % B. 77.8% C. 11% D. None of these

20. The profit earned after selling an article for Rs 625 is the same as the loss incurred after selling the article for Rs 435. What is the cost price of the article?

- A. 450 B. 480 C. 500 D. 530

21. By selling 5 articles for Rs.15, a man makes a profit of 20%. Find his gain or loss percentage if he sells 8 articles for Rs.18.4?

- A. 8% Loss B. 8.33% Loss C. 2.22% Loss D. 2.22% Profit

22. The Printed price of a calculator is Rs.180. A retailer pays Rs.137.7 for it by getting successive discounts of 10% and another rate which is illegible. What is the second discount rate?

- A. 12% B. 15% C. 12.5% D. 20%

23. The profit earned when an article is sold for Rs.800 is 20 times the loss incurred when it is sold for Rs.275. At what price should the article be sold if it is desired to make a profit of 25%.

- A. Rs.300 B. Rs.350 C. Rs.375 Rs.400

24. A sells to B goods at five-thirds the rate of profit at which B has decided to sell it to C. C, on other hand, sells it to D at one-third the rate of profit at which B sold it to C. If D gives Rs.2145 to C at 10% profit, how much did A buy it for?.

- A. Rs.1000 B. Rs.2000 C. Rs.1500 D. Rs.1800

25. A reduction of 20% in the price of sugar enables a house wife to purchase 6 kg more for Rs. 240 what is the original price per kg of sugar?

- A. 10 kg B. 15 kg C. 25 kg D. 30 kg

PERCENTAGE

Key points to remember:

The term percent means for every hundred. A fraction whose denominator is 100 is called a percentage and the numerator of the fraction is called rate percent. It is denoted by the symbol %.

1. To find the percentage increase of a number

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{\text{Total increase}}{\text{initial value}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{final value} - \text{initial value}}{\text{initial value}} \times 100$$

2. To find the percentage decrease of a number

$$\% \text{ decrease} = \frac{\text{Total decrease}}{\text{initial value}} \times 100$$

3. If the price of a commodity increases by $r\%$ then reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is $\left(\frac{r}{100+r} \times 100\right)\%$

4. If the price of commodity decreases by $r\%$ then the increase in consumption so as not to decrease the expenditure is $\left(\frac{r}{100-r} \times 100\right)\%$

5. If A's income is $r\%$ more than that of B then B's income is less than that of A by $\left(\frac{r}{100+r} \times 100\right)\%$

6. If A's income is $r\%$ less than that of B then B's income is more than that of A by $\left(\frac{r}{100-r} \times 100\right)\%$