

1. The question consists of 6 sentences. S1 and S6 represent the first and the last sentences of a passage respectively. Arrange the sentences of P,Q,R and S between S1 and S6, to form a complete meaningful passage.

S1: Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.

Points:0/1

S2: This is because Venice has no streets.

P : There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the island of Venice

Q : In this city there are no motor cars and no buses

R : These small islands are near one another.

S : It is not an island but a hundred and seventeen islands.

☐ PQSR

☒ SRPQ

☐ PRQS

☐ PQRS

2. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

The list of projects that we completed ____ on the desk.

☒ Are

☐ Were

☐ have been

☐ Is

3. In the question a part of the sentence is italicized. Alternatives to the italicized part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

Points:1/1

It's best to attribute his bad mood on *tiredness* and just forget it.

☐ Contribute his bad mood on tiredness.

☒ (a) Attribute his bad mood to tiredness. (b) (c) (d)

☐ No change.

☐ Attribute his bad mood with tiredness.

4. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

I like to play _____ on weekends.

☐ A soccer

☐ The soccer

☒ Soccer

☐ Some soccer

5. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

This time next month we _____ on the other side of the country.

☐ Were

☒ Will be

☐ Have been

☐ Had been

6. Passage

Points:1/1

The stratosphere—specifically, the lower stratosphere—has, it seems, been drying out. Water vapour is a greenhouse gas, and the cooling effect on the Earth's climate due to this desiccation may account for a fair bit of the slowdown in the rise of global temperatures seen over the past ten years. The stratosphere sits on top of the troposphere, the lowest, densest layer of the atmosphere. The boundary between the two, the tropopause, is about 18km above your head, if you are in the tropics, and a few kilometres lower if you are at higher latitudes (or up a mountain). The tropopause separates a rowdy below from a sedate above. In the troposphere, the air at higher altitudes is in general cooler than the air below it, an unstable situation in which warm and often moist air below is endlessly buoying up into cooler air above. The resultant commotion creates clouds, storms and much of the rest of the world's weather. In the stratosphere, the air gets warmer at higher altitudes, which provides stability. The stratosphere—which extends up to about 55km, where the mesosphere begins—is made even less weather-prone by the absence of water vapour, and thus of the clouds and precipitation to which it leads. This is because the top of the troposphere is normally very cold, causing ascending water vapour to freeze into ice crystals that drift and fall, rather than continuing up into the stratosphere.

A little water manages to get past this cold trap. But as Dr Solomon and her colleagues note, satellite measurements show that rather less has been doing so over the past ten years than was the case previously.

Plugging the changes in water vapour into a climate model that looks at the way different substances absorb and emit infrared radiation, they conclude that between 2000 and 2009 a drop in stratospheric water vapour of less than one part per million slowed the rate of warming at the Earth's surface by about 25%.

Such a small change in stratospheric water vapour can have such a large effect precisely because the stratosphere is already dry. It is the relative change in the amount of a greenhouse gas, not its absolute level, which determines how much warming it can produce, and this change was about 10% of the total.

What is the order of layers in the atmosphere, starting from the lowermost and going to the topmost?

☐ Troposphere, Tropopause, Mesosphere, Stratosphere

☐ Troposphere, Stratosphere, Tropopause, Mesosphere

☒ **Troposphere, Tropopause, Stratosphere, Mesosphere.**

☐ Tropopause, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere.

7. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold.

Points:1/1

True religion does not require one to **proselytize** through guile or force.

☐ Hypnotise

☐ Attack

☐ Translate

☒ **Convert**

8. Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly—our food, our friends, our lovers—in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.

Points:0/1

Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them; the women and children waved goodbye. The cave was empty of men for days on end;

nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. Then one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat. This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own.

The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more.

Too much of anything—too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends—creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is one of its guardians, and loss of appetite is a sort of death. So if we are to enjoy this short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.

What commonality has been highlighted between the sailors and hunters?

- ☐ Neither were fed nor entertained regularly
- ☒ **They renew and refresh themselves regularly**
- ☐ They were regularly separated from their loved ones and things they liked
- ☐ The roles of men and women were clearly divided for both professions

9. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:1/1

Countries which ----- still undergoing the economic processes known as developing countries.

- ☐ are, were
- ☐ were, are
- ☒ **is, are**
- ☐ are, are
- ☐ are, is

10. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Points:1/1

ABSURD

- ☒ **Inane**
- ☐ Level
- ☐ Equitable
- ☐ Absent
- ☐ Present

11. Passage:

Points:0/1

Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours before Britain's Indian Empire was formally divided into the nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife, Edwina, sat down in the viceregal mansion in New Delhi to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, "My Favorite Brunette." Large parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the

Mountbattens probably felt they had earned their evening's entertainment. While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie, India's constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest disciple and soon to be India's first Prime Minister, provided it. "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny," he said. "At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But today his quaint phrase "tryst with destiny" resonates ominously, so enduring has been the political and psychological scars of partition. The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people, abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory mass murders and displacement, was shot dead in January, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him.

The author persists on talking about the "Bob Hope movie" in the article. Why?

- ☐ Because the movie was a classic of 1947
- ☒ He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent
- ☐ It was Mountbatten's favorite movie
- ☐ He thinks it caused the partition of the sub-continent.

12. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Points:1/1

MONOTONOUS

- ☒ Indifferent
- ☐ Stale
- ☐ Necessary
- ☐ Nonchalant
- ☐ Vivid

13. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

The theatre where I work is ____ the block.

- ☐ from
- ☐ Over
- ☒ Around
- ☐ against

14. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

The CEO or the chairman _____ to attend the meeting today.

- ☒ Is coming
- ☐ Come
- ☐ Are coming

- ☐ Have come

15. Select the correct option.

Points:0/1

What does the proverb "Every cloud has a silver lining" mean?

- ☐ A need to face the difficult times with courage
- ☐ When the cloud has a silver lining after the rain
- ☐ Good times follow difficult ones.
- ☒ **Every sad or difficult situation has a positive side**

16. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:0/1

The panel _____ deciding how they want to select the winner.

- ☒ **Is**
- ☐ Are
- ☐ Were
- ☐ Have been

17. Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

Points:1/1

ENFORCE (OPPOSITE)

- ☐ Administer
- ☒ **Abandon**
- ☐ Accomplish
- ☐ Exert

18. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:1/1

-----to be a good swimmer, you should know how to hold your breath for a while.

- ☐ For while
- ☐ In place
- ☐ However since
- ☒ **In order**

19. Passage:

Points:1/1

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midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

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What does the author imply about the future of Pakistan?

- ☐ It becomes a rogue state.
- ☐ It is unprosperous.
- ☒ **It becomes unsecular.**
- ☐ It becomes a secular country.

20. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word.

Points:1/1

JAUNTY (opposite)

- ☐ Ruddy
- ☒ **Sedate**
- ☐ Unravelled
- ☐ Strong
- ☐ Youthful

21. In the question, a part of the sentence is italicized. Alternatives to the italicized part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

Points:0/1

Get out of the building! It sound like the generator is going to explode.

- ☐ It is sounding like generator is going to explode
- ☒ **It sounds like the generator is going to explode**
- ☐ It sounds like generator exploded
- ☐ No change

22. In questions below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labeled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order for the four sentences.

Points:1/1

S1: There is difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.

P : Nehru's idea of secularism was equal indifference to all religions and bothering about none of them.

Q : According to Gandhiji, all religions are equally true and each scripture is worthy of respect.

R : Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture

and tradition.

S : In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.

S6: Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm instead of good.

The Proper sequence should be:

- ☒ QSPR
- ☐ PRSQ
- ☐ PSQR
- ☐ SQPR

23. The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered centre for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower."

Points:1/1

But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an "acute shortage of skilled manpower," and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labor is outstripping supply.

How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four undred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India's seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world.

Many Indian graduates, therefore, enter the workforce with a low level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa, of Duke University, has found that if you define "engineer" by U.S. standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that, of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only two per cent acceptable.

India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the current government has made noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities have sprung up since the mid-nineties. But India's impressive economic performance has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the government to defer difficult choices. (In a country where more than three hundred million people live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well. It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is that the more certain its glowing future seems to be, the less likely that future becomes

Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

- ☐ Companies are paying hire to lure skilled people to jobs.
- ☐ American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers.
- ☐ Entrepreneurship is growing in India
- ☒ There are not enough skilled workers, while the demand for them is high

24. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

The theater where I work is _____ the block.

- ☒ **Around**
- ☐ Against
- ☐ From
- ☐ Over

25. A part of each sentence below is underlined. Alternatives to the underlined part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

Points:0/1

Tonight I am going to check that Raju will do his homework correctly.

- ☐ No change
- ☐ Raju shall do his homework correctly
- ☐ Raju must be doing his homework correctly
- ☒ **Raju does his homework correctly**

26. Passage

Points:1/1

The stratosphere—specifically, the lower stratosphere—has, it seems, been drying out. Water vapour is a greenhouse gas, and the cooling effect on the Earth's climate due to this desiccation may account for a fair bit of the slowdown in the rise of global temperatures seen over the past ten years. The stratosphere sits on top of the troposphere, the lowest, densest layer of the atmosphere. The boundary between the two, the tropopause, is about 18km above your head, if you are in the tropics, and a few kilometres lower if you are at higher latitudes (or up a mountain). The tropopause separates a rowdy below from a sedate above. In the troposphere, the air at higher altitudes is in general cooler than the air below it, an unstable situation in which warm and often moist air below is endlessly buoying up into cooler air above. The resultant commotion creates clouds, storms and much of the rest of the world's weather. In the stratosphere, the air gets warmer at higher altitudes, which provides stability. The stratosphere—which extends up to about 55km, where the mesosphere begins—is made even less weather-prone by the absence of water vapour, and thus of the clouds and precipitation to which it leads. This is because the top of the troposphere is normally very cold, causing ascending water vapour to freeze into ice crystals that drift and fall, rather than continuing up into the stratosphere.

A little water manages to get past this cold trap. But as Dr Solomon and her colleagues note, satellite measurements show that rather less has been doing so over the past ten years than was the case previously.

Plugging the changes in water vapour into a climate model that looks at the way different substances absorb and emit infrared radiation, they conclude that between 2000 and 2009 a drop in stratospheric water vapour of less than one part per million slowed the rate of warming at the Earth's surface by about 25%.

Such a small change in stratospheric water vapour can have such a large effect precisely because the stratosphere is already dry. It is the relative change in the amount of a greenhouse gas, not its absolute level, which determines how much warming it can produce, and this change was about 10% of the total.

What is the passage has been cited as the main reason affecting global temperatures?

- ☐ Absorption and emission of infrared radiation by different substances
- ☐ The extreme dropness in the Stratosphere.
- ☐ Drop in Stratospheric water vapour of less than one part per million.
- ☒ **Relative change in water vapour content in the Stratosphere.**

27. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

MONOTONOUS

Points:0/1

- ☐ Mixed
- ☐ Spirited
- ☐ Assorted
- ☒ **Tedious**

28. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:1/1

When we found her _____ the romantic ruins and backpackers, she was busy chasing dogs.

- ☐ Among
- ☒ **Amidst**
- ☐ Between
- ☐ Beyond
- ☒ **Outside**

29. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

Please give me ____ time to review his work.

- ☐ An
- ☒ **Some**
- ☐ a
- ☐ much

30. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:0/1

My computer needs upgradation since it ____ a very old version.

- ☐ must
- ☐ Were
- ☒ **Is**
- ☐ Was

31. The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered centre for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower."

Points:1/1

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According to the passage, what is the paradox of the Indian economy today?

- ☐ The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions
- ☐ There is not enough skilled workforce and the government does not realize this.
- ☒ **The economic progress is impressive, but the poor (earning one dollar per day) are not benefited.**
- ☐ Government is not ready to invest in setting up new universities.

32. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Points:1/1

AGITATE

- ☒ **Disturb**
- ☐ Refresh
- ☐ Soothe
- ☐ Suppress

33. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

She is currently staying _____ Texas.

- ☐ On
- ☐ At
- ☒ **In**
- ☐ To

34. Passage:

Points:0/1

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caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the Mountbattens probably felt they had earned their evening's entertainment. While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie, India's constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest disciple and soon to be India's first Prime Minister, provided it. "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny," he said. "At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

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Why was Gandhi assassinated?

- ☐ None of these
- ☒ **His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims.**
- ☐ He got killed in the violence after partition.
- ☐ Because he was favoring the Muslims.

35. Select the option that best expresses the MEANING of the given word.

Points:1/1

PROFUSE

- ☒ **Accept**
- ☐ Ample
- ☐ Defuse
- ☐ Flimsy

36. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

Points:1/1

(A) I was so surprised that (B) I told me I was imagining things, (C) but later others confirmed that they too had seen the same sight.

- ☒ **(B)**
- ☐ No error
- ☐ (c)
- ☐ (A)

37. Passage

Points:1/1

The stratosphere—specifically, the lower stratosphere—has, it seems, been drying out. Water vapour is a greenhouse gas, and the cooling effect on the Earth's climate due to this desiccation may account for a fair bit of

the slowdown in the rise of global temperatures seen over the past ten years. The stratosphere sits on top of the troposphere, the lowest, densest layer of the atmosphere. The boundary between the two, the tropopause, is about 18km above your head, if you are in the tropics, and a few kilometres lower if you are at higher latitudes (or up a mountain). The tropopause separates a rowdy below from a sedate above. In the troposphere, the air at higher altitudes is in general cooler than the air below it, an unstable situation in which warm and often moist air below is endlessly buoying up into cooler air above. The resultant commotion creates clouds, storms and much of the rest of the world's weather. In the stratosphere, the air gets warmer at higher altitudes, which provides stability. The stratosphere—which extends up to about 55km, where the mesosphere begins—is made even less weather-prone by the absence of water vapour, and thus of the clouds and precipitation to which it leads. This is because the top of the troposphere is normally very cold, causing ascending water vapour to freeze into ice crystals that drift and fall, rather than continuing up into the stratosphere.

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What accounts for the absence of water vapour in Stratosphere?

- ☐ Rising global temperatures, leading to reduced water vapour that get absorbed in the Troposphere.
- ☒ **Before the vapour can rise up, it has to pass through below freezing temperatures and turns into ice.**
- ☐ The greenhouse gas gets absorbed by the cloudes in the Troposphere and comes down as rain.
- ☐ The layer of Stratosphere is situated too far above the water vapour to reach.

38. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

Points:1/1

_____apartment that we live in is on the fifth street.

- ☐ Some
- ☐ A
- ☒ **The**
- ☐ An

39. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:1/1

The leaves _____ yellow and dry.

- ☒ **Were**
- ☐ Had
- ☐ Being
- ☐ Was

Points:0/1

40. Passage

The stratosphere—specifically, the lower stratosphere—has, it seems, been drying out. Water vapour is a greenhouse gas, and the cooling effect on the Earth's climate due to this desiccation may account for a fair bit of the slowdown in the rise of global temperatures seen over the past ten years. The stratosphere sits on top of the troposphere, the lowest, densest layer of the atmosphere. The boundary between the two, the tropopause, is about 18km above your head, if you are in the tropics, and a few kilometres lower if you are at higher latitudes (or up a mountain). The tropopause separates a rowdy below from a sedate above. In the troposphere, the air at higher altitudes is in general cooler than the air below it, an unstable situation in which warm and often moist air below is endlessly buoying up into cooler air above. The resultant commotion creates clouds, storms and much of the rest of the world's weather. In the stratosphere, the air gets warmer at higher altitudes, which provides stability. The stratosphere—which extends up to about 55km, where the mesosphere begins—is made even less weather-prone by the absence of water vapour, and thus of the clouds and precipitation to which it leads. This is because the top of the troposphere is normally very cold, causing ascending water vapour to freeze into ice crystals that drift and fall, rather than continuing up into the stratosphere.

A little water manages to get past this cold trap. But as Dr Solomon and her colleagues note, satellite measurements show that rather less has been doing so over the past ten years than was the case previously.

Plugging the changes in water vapour into a climate model that looks at the way different substances absorb and emit infrared radiation, they conclude that between 2000 and 2009 a drop in stratospheric water vapour of less than one part per million slowed the rate of warming at the Earth's surface by about 25%.

Such a small change in stratospheric water vapour can have such a large effect precisely because the stratosphere is already dry. It is the relative change in the amount of a greenhouse gas, not its absolute level, which determines how much warming it can produce, and this change was about 10% of the total.

Why is the situation in the troposphere defined as unstable?

- ☐ Because, unlike the Stratosphere, there is too much water vapour in the Troposphere.
- ☒ **Because of the interaction between warm and cool air which is unpredictable in nature and can leads to storms.**
- ☐ Because the Troposphere is not directly linked to the Stratosphere, but through the Tropopause which creates much of the world's weather.
- ☐ Because this layer of the atmosphere is very cloudy and can lead to weather related disruptions.

41. The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered centre for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower."

But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an "acute shortage of skilled manpower," and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labor is outstripping supply.

How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four undred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India's seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges

Points:1/1

than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world.

Many Indian graduates, therefore, enter the workforce with a low level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa, of Duke University, has found that if you define “engineer” by U.S. standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that, of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only two per cent acceptable.

India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the current government has made noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities have sprung up since the mid-nineties. But India’s impressive economic performance has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the government to defer difficult choices. (In a country where more than three hundred million people live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well. It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is that the more certain its glowing future seems to be, the less likely that future becomes

In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage, the phrase “closer to community colleges” is used. What does it imply?

- ☐ None of these.
- ☐ Like community colleges
- ☒ Close association with community colleges.
- ☐ Near to community colleges.

42. Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

Points:1/1

DISCRETE

- ☐ Judicious
- ☐ Distinct
- ☒ Continuous
- ☐ Secretive
- ☐ Cautious

43. Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly—our food, our friends, our lovers—in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.

Points:1/1

Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them; the women and children waved goodbye. The cave was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. Then one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat. This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own.

The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don’t know the pleasure of being hungry any more.

Too much of anything—too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with

one's friends—creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is one of its guardians, and loss of appetite is a sort of death. So if we are to enjoy this short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.

What is the author's main argument in the passage?

- ☐ The olden times, when the roles of men and women were clearly divided, were far more enjoyable than the present time
- ☐ There is not enough effort required anymore to obtain food and hence the pleasure derived is not the same
- ☒ **We should deny ourselves pleasures once in a while in order to whet our desires and feel more alive**
- ☐ People who don't have enough to eat enjoy life much more than those who have plentiful

44. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:1/1

He worked really hard and thus to be promoted.

- ☐ Deserve
- ☐ Warranted
- ☒ **Deserves**
- ☐ Merit

45. The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered centre for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower."

Points:1/1

But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an "acute shortage of skilled manpower," and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labor is outstripping supply.

How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four hundred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India's seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world.

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What is an appropriate title to the passage?

- ☒ **India's Skill Shortage**
- ☐ Growing Indian Economy.
- ☐ Entrepreneurship in India.
- ☐ Higher education in India

46. Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly—our food, our friends, our lovers—in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.

Points:1/1

Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them; the women and children waved goodbye. The cave was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. Then one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat. This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own.

The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more.

Too much of anything—too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends—creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is one of its guardians, and loss of appetite is a sort of death. So if we are to enjoy this short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.

'The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life', what does this line imply?

- ☐ Cave men and women ate and celebrated together with the entire community making the feast really enjoyable
- ☐ After so many days of being hungry, the cave men and women felt alive once again after eating the food
- ☒ **People respected and were thankful for getting food after days of being hungry and also of being united with their loved ones**
- ☐ Cave men and women enjoyed themselves in the feast and performed a ceremony to thank the Gods for their safe return back home

47. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Points:1/1

The new television set was delivered ____ damage condition.

- ☐ At
- ☒ **In**

- ☐ On
- ☐ From

48. Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

Points:0/1

WORSEN

- ☐ Aggravate
- ☒ **Relieve**
- ☐ Intensify
- ☐ Complicate

49. In the question, a part of the sentence is italicized. Alternatives to the italicized part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

Points:0/1

They were going home when it was starting to rain.

- ☐ When it started to rain
- ☐ When it was raining
- ☐ No change
- ☒ **When it is starting to rain**

50. Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

Points:0/1

IGNITE (OPPOSITE)

- ☐ Soak
- ☒ **Extinguish**
- ☐ Wet
- ☐ Drench

51. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

Points:1/1

- ☒ **D**
- ☐ B
- ☐ A
- ☐ C

52. Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly—our food, our friends, our lovers—in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.

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What are the benefits of fasting?

- ☐ It is a punishment for the greedy and unkind
- ☐ It is the method to understand how civilization evolved
- ☐ It is an act against the drawbacks of appetite
- ☒ **It brings joy in eating, and one learns to appreciate food**