

Q1.

_____ Bangalore is an expensive city

1. Majority of the ppl tell
2. Most ppl are telling
3. Most of the ppl speak
4. Majority of the ppl say

Q2.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions. The education sector in India is in ferment, hit by a storm long waiting to happen. The butterfly that flapped its wings was the much-reiterated statement in a much publicised report that hardly a fourth of graduating engineers, and an even smaller percentage of other graduates, was of employable quality for IT -BPO jobs. This triggered a cyclone when similar views were echoed by other sectors which led to widespread debate. Increased industry academic interaction, "finishing schools", and other efforts were initiated as immediate measures to bridge skill deficits. These, however, did not work as some felt that these are but band-aid solutions, instead, radical systemic reform is necessary. Yet, there will be serious challenges to overdue reforms in the education system. In India-as in many countries-education is treated as a holy cow sadly, the administrative system that oversees it has also been deceived. Today, unfortunately, there is no protest against selling drinking water or paying to be cured of illness, or for having to buy food when one is poor and starving, nor is there an out cry that in all these cases there are commercial companies operating on a profit-making basis. Why then, is there an instinctively adverse reaction to the formal entry of 'for-profit' institutes in the realm of education ? Is potable water, health or food, less basic a need, less important a right, than higher education ? While there are strong arguments for free or subsidized higher education, we are not writing on a blank page. Some individuals and businessmen had entered this sector long back and found devious ways of making money, though the law stipulates that educational institutes must be 'not-for profit' trusts or societies. Yet, there is opposition to the entry of for-profit corporate, which would be more transparent and accountable. As a result, desperately needed investment in promoting the wider reach of quality education has been stagnated at a time when financial figures indicate that the allocation of funds for the purpose is but a fourth of the need. Well-run corporate organisations, within an appropriate regulatory framework, would be far better than the so - called trusts which - barring some noteworthy exceptions-are a blot on education. However, it is not necessarily a question of choosing one over the other : different organisational forms can coexist, as they do in the health sector. A regulatory framework which creates competition, in tandem with a rating system, would automatically ensure the quality and relevance of education. As in sectors like telecom, and packaged goods, organisations will quickly expand into the hinterland to tap the large unmet demand. Easy Loan/scholarship arrangements would ensure affordability and access. The only real structural reform in higher education was the creation of the institutes for technology and management. They were also given autonomy and freedom beyond that of the universities. However, in the last few years, determined efforts have been underway to curb their autonomy. These institutes, however, need freedom to decide on recruitment, salaries and admissions, so as to compete globally. However, such institutes will be few. Therefore, we need a regulatory framework

that will enable and encourage States and the Center, genuine philanthropists and also corporate to set up quality educational institutions. The regulatory system needs only to ensure transparency, accountability, competition and widely-available independent assessments or ratings. It is time for radical thinking, bold experimentation and new structures, it is time for the government to bite the bullet.

According to the author, what "triggered a cyclone" which saw similar views on the state of education being echoed across other sectors as well ?

1. The campaign for allowing corporates in the education sector on a 'for-profit' basis'
2. The support for the increase in the industry-academia interaction
3. The report mentioning that only a small percentage of graduates were employable in software industry
4. The report supporting the idea of Amaking the education completely 'for-profit' in order to improve upon the standards
5. None of these

Q3.

The passages given below are followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question

In those days, there was no forum in DRDL where issues of general importance could be openly discussed and decisions debated. Scientists, it must be remembered, are basically emotional people. Once they stumble, it is difficult for them to pull themselves together. Setbacks and disappointments have always been and always will be an inherent part of any career, even in science. However, I did not want any of my scientists to face disappointments alone. I also wanted to ensure that none of them set their goals when they were at low ebb. To avoid such eventualities, a Science Council was created a sort of panchayat where the community would sit together and take common decisions. Every three months all scientists juniors and seniors, veterans and freshers would sit together and let off steam.

The very first meeting of the council was eventful. After a spell of half-hearted enquiries and expressions of doubt, one senior scientist, MN Rao, shot a straight question. "On what basis did you select these five Pandavas (he meant the project Directors)".

I was, in fact, expecting this question. I wanted to tell him I found all these five Pandavas married to the Draupadi of positive thinking. Instead, I told Rao to wait and see. I had chosen them to be in charge of a long-term programme where new storms would arise everyday. Every tomorrow, I told Rao, will give opportunities to these enthusiastic people"the Garwals, Prahlads, Iyer and Saraswats"to gain a fresh perspective on their goals and a strong hold on their commitment. What makes a productive leader. In my opinion, a productive leader must be very competent in staffing. He should continually introduce new blood into the organization. He must be adept at dealing with problems and new concepts. The problems encountered by an R&D organization typically involve trade-offs among a wide variety of known and unknown parameters. Skill in handling these complex entities is important in achieving high productivity. The leader must be capable of instilling enthusiasm in his team. He should give appropriate credit where it is due praise publicly, but

criticize privately. One of the most difficult questions came from a young scientist: "How are you going to stop these projects from going the Devil's way" "I explained to him the philosophy behind IGMDP" it begins with design and ends in deployment. The participation of the production centres and user agencies right from the design stage had been ensured and there was no question of going back till the missile systems had been successfully deployed in the battlefield.

While the process of forming teams and organizing work was going on, I found that the space available at DRDL was grossly inadequate to meet the enhanced requirements of IGMDP. Some of the facilities would have to be located at a nearby site. The missile integration and checkout facility built during the Devil phase consisted only of a 120 sq. meter shed thickly populated with pigeons. Where were the space and the facility to integrate the five missiles which would arrive here shortly. The Environmental Test Facility and the Avionics Laboratory were equally cramped and ill equipped.

I visited the nearby Imarat Kancha area. It used to be the test range for anti-tank missiles developed by DRDL decades ago. The terrain was barren "there were hardly any trees" and dotted with large boulders typical of the Deccan plateau. I felt as if there was some tremendous energy trapped in these stones. I decided to locate the integration and checkout facilities needed for the missile projects here. For the next three years, this became my mission.

It can be inferred from the passage that goal setting should not be done when one is at a low ebb because

- I. Disappointments are likely to retard a person's thinking capacity.
- II. Setbacks limit a person's perceptions about his potential.
- III. A person on his own can't think on reasonable terms.

- 1. All three
- 2. 1 and 2
- 3. 2 and 3
- 4. 1 only

Q4.

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The author selected the five Pandavas because

I. They had exemplary positive thinking traits.

II. He had faith in their capacity to meet unforeseen challenges.

III. He wanted the Pandavas to grow from the difficulties that could pose ahead.

1. All three

2. II and III

3. I and II

4. I only

Q5.

The passages given below are followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question

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It can be inferred from the passage that the science council

I. served its purpose.

II. was an excellent platform for interaction

1. II and III

2. I and III

3. I and II

4. I only

Q6.

A bar code consists of a printed series of wide, vertical lines that represent a numerical code. The Universal Product Code (UPC) is the standard bar-code format that lists the manufacturer's identification number and a product identification number. An optical scanner can read the bar code and the attached computer can match the product number with a list in its database. According to this passage, a bar code

1. is the same thing as a UPC.

2. is an optical scanner.

3. is put on products to discourage forgery.

4. represents a numerical code.

Q7.

A businessman must widen his horizons; an attitude will get you nowhere in this age of global communications.

1. moderate

2. petrified

3. parochial

4. diversified

Q8.

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime. The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again. We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there. At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed. It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime? I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are. I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises. The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

People in New York ...

1. don't care about emergencies
2. are used to sirens.
3. are attracted by sounds.
4. don't hear loud noises.

Q9.

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How does the author relate to sounds at night?

1. He imagines sounds that do not exist.
2. He exaggerates quiet sounds.
3. He thinks taps should be turned off.
4. He believes it's rather quiet at night.

Q10.

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The writer ...

1. sleeps next to the window.
2. has lived in Connecticut for a long time
3. believes in ghosts.
4. is interested in fire engines.

Q11.

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typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

How does the writer feel about sounds in general?

1. They make him feel at home.

2.

He thinks they should be ignored.

3.

He believes they are part of our lives.

4.

He prefers silence to loud noises.



Q12

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime. The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again. We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there. At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed. It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime? I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are. I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises. The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

The sound of a coin dropping makes people ...

1. think of money.

2. look at each other.

3. pay attention to it.

4. stop crossing the street

Q13.

A five-year-old boy, Sakti, was washed away in on overflowing Nala following a downpour. This is third such tragic death in the past three months. A 10 year old boy died after slipping into the Nala in the same locality after heavy rains. The Nala is also a source of diseases.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate course of action to solve the problem?

1. Cover the entire Nala.

2. Make the place prohibited for the children during rainy season.

3. Construct a sidewall beside the Nala in that locality so that the children cannot reach the Nala.

4. Divert the excess water to a different Nala.

Q14.

A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A. It carries a message from a manufacturer or service provider to a customer.
 - B. An advertisement is a medium.
 - C. We all know that.
 - D. And the message the medium wanted to convey in the first place is lost in a bewildering variety of frills.
 - E. But what we do not know or come to know, is that the medium often becomes the message.
- 1. BDECA
 - 2. CBDEA
 - 3. BACED
 - 4. ACBED

Q15.

A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A. No money actually percolates down to the grass roots, where it is actually needed.
 - B. It is no coincidence that the Maoists have emerged as a significant face precisely during the period that Nepal has been struggling with a farcical democracy.
 - C. Nepal is a country blessed with breath-taking beauty and cursed with corrupt, short-sighted politicians.
 - D. It is all intercepted midway and skimmed by venal elements.
 - E. The arrival of multiparty democracy, for empowering the common people, has only made their plight worse.
- 1. BECAD
 - 2. CEADB
 - 3. ECADB
 - 4. ACEDB

Q16.

A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A. The cave man's first invention were the hunting club and the handy sharpened stone.
 - B. With the passage of time immemorial.
 - C. They used it to scratch pictures on the walls of their cave dwellings, representing scenes from everyday lifetime, they developed systematized symbols from their drawings, which represented words and sentences that were easier and faster to draw, and could be universally recognized for meaning and content.
 - D. The latter was used not only as an all purpose killing and skinning tool, but got adopted later as the first writing instrument.
 - E. Human beings have used some implement or the other to record their feelings, stories, etc., from
- 1. DACEB
 - 2. ABDCE

3. CEADB

4. ACEDB

Q17.

A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

A. The pressures of modern day existence are not only felt in the adult world but is predominant in the younger generation as well.

B. Unfortunately when we look around us we see that strife, struggle and pain are rampant in the guise of career goals, money matters and misunderstood relationships.

C. Unlike their predecessor, the younger lot of today have many a worry.

D. The carefree life associated with youth is a thing of the past.

E. Harmony is the quintessence of life

1. EBACD
2. ABCDE
3. DBEAC
4. CEDAB

Q18.

A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A. The reason is obvious - these markets revolve around money and money spins the wheels of the world.
- B. Today, it is seen as the career that proves a greater role in decision-making, planning and controlling operations in any organization.
- C. Whenever and wherever people talk of markets, financial markets occupy the centre stage.
- D. In essence, a finance career has metamorphosized into a challenging profession in a dynamic environment that certainly includes India.
- E. A career in finance being perceived as a back office record-keeping job is history.

1. DECBA
2. CAEDB
3. ABEDC
4. EBADC

Q19.

- A. At a time when so many skilled workers are out of work, it will be easy to fill the vacancy
- B. When so many skilled workers are not working, it will be easy to fill the vacancy
- C. to fill the vacancy won't be a problem, as so many workers are there
- D. With so many skilled workers being there, it won't be a problem filling vacancies

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q20.

According to the National Agricultural Aviation Society (NAAS), without the use of crop protection products to control insects, weeds, and diseases, crop yields per acre will drop by more than 50 percent. The first aerial application of insecticide occurred in 1921, and it was a huge success. By contrast, in today's economy all aircraft that are classified as aerial applicators do more than just apply insecticide; today, they also spread seed and apply fertilizer.

From the information given above it CANNOT be validly concluded that

1. In today's economy, if an aerial applicator is used, then it will be able to spread seed and to apply fertilizer
2. According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre never drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases
3. In today's economy, any aircraft that cannot be used to apply fertilizer cannot be classified as an aerial applicator

4. According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have not been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases.

Q21.

Add a question tag to the following sentence.

She'd better do it,

1. had she
2. did she
3. didn't she
4. hadn't she

Q22.

After an initially warm reception by most reviewers and continued by conservative thinkers, Bloom's work came under heavy fire.

1. criticism
2. endorsement
3. denigration
4. counterattack

Q23.

After the accident, the nerves to her arm were damaged and so the muscles --- ---through disuse

1. atrophied
2. contracted
3. elongated
4. invigorated

Q24.

All European countries are seeking to diminish the check upon individual which state examinations with their growth have brought in their train.

1. Rights - liberating
2. liberties - empowering
3. Spontaneity - tyrannous
4. foibles - inevitable

Q25.

Although he is poor _____

- A. but he is very honest
- B. yet he is very honest
- C. nevertheless, he is very honest
- D. he is very hone

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q26.

An organization must feel the need to change if it is to transform itself extensively. Typically, the first people in the organization to sense this need are those who are in continuous contact with the external environment. They could be the company's front-line employees, working in the sales,

marketing, or purchase functions. Or they could be senior executives involved in interacting with regulatory authorities.

Whatever their function these people are the harbingers of change. They communicate the message to the top management, either through formal structured meetings or unstructured personal encounters. This is a critical phase. The senior management team has to be convinced of the need to change. Very often, this process of building conviction is fraught with disagreements. Particularly if the people concerned are not open to the signals they receive. It is easy to ignore the initial signals: most organizations start receiving these at the pre-pain stage, when their market shares and profits have not yet fallen. The organization can either opt for status quo, or break out into a rash of activities after its profits start falling - or it can be proactive. An organization that opts for change enters the even more crucial second stage. The first requisite for implementing lasting change is a cross-functional and cross-hierarchical team which is empowered to lead the process of change.

The second is that top managers must be prepared to back that team's decisions. Large-scale organizational transformation is not possible without this.

'Pre-pain' stage in para 3 refers to the time

1. when there is no need for change.
2. when the organization makes profit.
3. when change becomes inevitable.
4. when the organization does not suffer any loss.

Q27.

An organization must feel the need to change if it is to transform itself extensively. Typically, the first people in the organization to sense this need are those who are in continuous contact with the external environment. They could be the company's front-line employees, working in the sales, marketing, or purchase functions. Or they could be senior executives involved in interacting with regulatory authorities.

Whatever their function these people are the harbingers of change. They communicate the message to the top management, either through formal structured meetings or unstructured personal encounters. This is a critical phase. The senior management team has to be convinced of the need to change. Very often, this process of building conviction is fraught with disagreements. Particularly if the people concerned are not open to the signals they receive. It is easy to ignore the initial signals: most organizations start receiving these at the pre-pain stage, when their market shares and profits have not yet fallen. The organization can either opt for status quo, or break out into a rash of activities after its profits start falling - or it can be proactive. An organization that opts for change enters the even more crucial second stage. The first requisite for implementing lasting change is a cross-functional and cross-hierarchical team which is empowered to lead the process of change. The second is that top managers must be prepared to back that team's decisions. Large-scale organizational transformation is not possible without this.

According to the passage, the people who sense the need for change in an organization are

1. front-line employees.
2. marketing people.
3. senior executives.
4. All the above

Q28.

An organization must feel the need to change if it is to transform itself extensively. Typically, the first people in the organization to sense this need are those who are in continuous contact with the

external environment. They could be the company's front-line employees, working in the sales, marketing, or purchase functions. Or they could be senior executives involved in interacting with regulatory authorities.

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The 'critical phase', according to the passage, is

1. noticing change.
2. bringing about change.
3. Communicating the message to change.
4. interacting with the regulatory authorities.

Q29.

An organization must feel the need to change if it is to transform itself extensively. Typically, the first people in the organization to sense this need are those who are in continuous contact with the external environment. They could be the company's front-line employees, working in the sales, marketing, or purchase functions. Or they could be senior executives involved in interacting with regulatory authorities.

Whatever their function these people are the harbingers of change. They communicate the message to the top management, either through formal structured meetings or unstructured personal encounters. This is a critical phase. The senior management team has to be convinced of the need to change. Very often, this process of building conviction is fraught with disagreements. Particularly if the people concerned are not open to the signals they receive. It is easy to ignore the initial signals: most organizations start receiving these at the pre-pain stage, when their market shares and profits have not yet fallen. The organization can either opt for status quo, or break out into a rash of activities after its profits start falling - or it can be proactive. An organization that opts for change enters the even more crucial second stage. The first requisite for implementing lasting change is a cross-functional and cross-hierarchical team which is empowered to lead the process of change. The second is that top managers must be prepared to back that team's decisions. Large-scale organizational transformation is not possible without this.

The words 'external environment' in the first para refers to

1. conditions of climate and weather.
2. customers and others with whom the organization has contacts.
3. other similar organizations.
4. competition from abroad.

Q30.

An organization must feel the need to change if it is to transform itself extensively. Typically, the first people in the organization to sense this need are those who are in continuous contact with the

external environment. They could be the company's front-line employees, working in the sales, marketing, or purchase functions. Or they could be senior executives involved in interacting with regulatory authorities.

Whatever their function these people are the harbingers of change. They communicate the message to the top management, either through formal structured meetings or unstructured personal encounters. This is a critical phase. The senior management team has to be convinced of the need to change. Very often, this process of building conviction is fraught with disagreements. Particularly if the people concerned are not open to the signals they receive. It is easy to ignore the initial signals: most organizations start receiving these at the pre-pain stage, when their market shares and profits have not yet fallen. The organization can either opt for status quo, or break out into a rash of activities after its profits start falling - or it can be proactive. An organization that opts for change enters the even more crucial second stage. The first requisite for implementing lasting change is a cross-functional and cross-hierarchical team which is empowered to lead the process of change. The second is that top managers must be prepared to back that team's decisions. Large-scale organizational transformation is not possible without this.

The first requisite for implementing change is

1. to give great powers to the top management officials.
2. to recruit people who are open minded.
3. to appoint a manager to head the tem.
4. to find a cross functional and cross hierarchical team.

Q31.

Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here. Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result

mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organizations to break out of the morass.

Which of the following is similar in meaning of the word 'smother' as used in the passage?

1. Suppress
2. Encourage
3. Instigate
4. Criticise

Q32.

Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here. Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organizations to break out of the morass.

Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number? (

1. Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes
2. The large number of organisations were created as they needed managers in good number
3. Organisations did not want to spend their scarce resources in training managers
4. Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers

Q33.

Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here. Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organizations to break out of the morass.

What is the historical reason for many organisations not having leadership?

1. A view that leaders are born, they are not made
2. Leaders lack managerial skills and organisations need managers
3. Leaders are weak in carrying out traditional functions of management
4. Leaders allow too much complacency in organisations

Q34.

Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here. Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organizations to break out of the morass.

Which of the following characteristics help organisations in their transformation efforts?

1. Emphasis on leadership but not management
2. A strong and dogmatic culture
3. Bureaucratic and inward looking approach
4. Failing to acknowledge the value of customers and shareholders

Q35.

Antony, coming alongside Cleopatra's ship, climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her

1. climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.
2. climbed aboard without seeing Cleopatra or being seen by her.
3. climbs aboard without Cleopatra seeing him.
4. boarded without being seen by her.

Q36.

As soon as the plane ----- to a hospital

1. landed,he was rushed
2. was landing ,he was rushed
3. was grounded,he was rushed
4. could be landed,he went rushing.

Q37.

At first there were some _____with the software but it's okay now

1. pitfalls
2. impediments
3. ordeal
4. snags
5. condoned

Q38.

Before The _____ Of The Europeans In India, India Was A Free Country.

1. Entry
2. Amalgamation
3. Emigration
4. Advent
5. Immigration

Q39.

Below is given passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer :

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true';
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;
- (3) if the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false;
- (4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given;
- (5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it contradicts the given facts;

PASSAGE

In the overall economy of India, agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity. It plays a crucial role in the country's economic development by providing food to its people and raw materials to industry. It accounts for the largest share to the national income. The share of the various agricultural commodities, animal husbandry and ancillary activities has been more than 40 percent since independence. During the decade of the fifties, it actually contributed about half of the national output.

The contribution of agricultural sector has decreased in recent years.

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5

Q40.

Below is given passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer :

1. if the inference is 'definitely true';
2. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;
3. if the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false;

4. if the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given;
5. if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it contradicts the given facts;

PASSAGE

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Agriculture is the only source of national income in India.

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5

Q41.

Below is given passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer :

1. if the inference is 'definitely true';
2. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;
3. if the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false;
4. if the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given;
5. if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it contradicts the given facts;

PASSAGE

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Agriculture is the only source of national income in India.

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5

Q42.

Below is given passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer :

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true';

- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;
- (3) if the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false;
- (4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given;
- (5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it contradicts the given facts;

PASSAGE

In the overall economy of India, agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity. It plays a crucial role in the country's economic development by providing food to its people and raw materials to industry. It accounts for the largest share to the national income. The share of the various agricultural commodities, animal husbandry and ancillary activities has been more than 40 percent since independence. During the decade of the fifties, it actually contributed about half of the national output.

Agriculture contributes to national income more than all other activities put together.

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4
- 5. 5

Q43.

Below is given passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer :

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true';
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;
- (3) if the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false;
- (4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given;
- (5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it contradicts the given facts;

PASSAGE

In the overall economy of India, agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity. It plays a crucial role in the country's economic development by providing food to its people and raw materials to industry. It accounts for the largest share to the national income. The share of the various agricultural commodities, animal husbandry and ancillary activities has been more than 40 percent since independence. During the decade of the fifties, it actually contributed about half of the national output.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy.

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4
- 5. 5

Q44.

Boeing is expected to reveal the numbers of orders for its 787 Dreamliner soon. Airbus orders unveiled on Monday included Qatar Airways confirming a \$16bn order for 80 A350 Airbus planes and ordering three A380 super-jumbos for about \$750m. Boeing and Airbus are also competing for orders from aircraft leasing firms. Orders from these companies - who rank highly among the biggest global buyers of aircraft - are often regarded as an indication of how successful a model will be in the long term. Airbus also secured orders from US Airways that are worth \$10bn for 22 of its A350 jets, 60 A320s and ten of its A330-200 wide-body planes.

A few months ago, Airbus unveiled a major cost-cutting programme aiming to reduce the workforce in Europe by 10,000, as well as announcing a group restructuring. "I can tell you with full confidence that Airbus is back and fully back, as you have started noting yesterday as demonstrated by our first day announcements," said Mr Gallois on the second day of the air show. However, Boeing also announced a deal with General Electric (GE) on the show's first day. GE's commercial aviation services placed an order for six 777 Boeing freighters valued at around \$1.4bn, to be delivered in the last quarter of 2008.

A Wall Street Journal website report, quoting the Delta operating chief yesterday said that Delta Air Lines were on the verge of ordering as many as 125 Boeing 787 jetliners by the end of this year. However, a spokesman for Delta later said that it had been having conversations "with several aircraft makers" and that "no final decision" had been made on future fleet purchases. US Airways

1. placed an order for the new super-jumbo.
2. didn't place an order for the new jumbo
3. may have placed an order for the new super-jumbo.

Q45.

Bologna, Italy, is a city with 26 miles of covered walkways dating from the 1200s. The atmosphere of this beautiful city and its residents envelope you like a warm hug. In the center piazza of the city are two leaning towers, forming the most notable landmarks. Around the corner is the famous Roxy coffee bar, a hangout for many of the young university students who are studying medicine and political science. The nearby open marketplace bustles with color and excitement.

Listening closely, you can hear many languages spoken by the tourists who visit each year.

In the paragraph above, which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

1. Bologna is an old city.
2. University students love Bologna.
3. Bologna is an interesting place to visit.
4. Bologna has two leaning towers.

Q46.

Change the voice in the given sentence. No one can wonder at it.

1. it is not wondered
2. it can be wondered
3. it was not wondered
4. it cannot be wondered.

Q47.

Change the voice in the given sentence. You will not have eaten bread.

1. bread was not eaten by you
2. bread would not have eaten

3. bread will not have been eaten by you
4. bread would have not eaten by you.

Q48.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement because it involves one's natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and to analyze them clearly.
- b) General intelligence is essential in outstanding achievement because it involves the natural ability of one in comprehending difficult concepts more quicker and to analyze them clearly
- c) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement because it involves one's natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and analyzing them with clearness
- d) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement because it naturally involves one's ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and an analysis of them clearly.

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q49.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) If Ram doesn't pay the mortgage to his house on time, he will be out in the street.
- b) Ram will be out in the streets if he does not pay mortgages of his house in time.
- c) If Ram does not pay mortgage to his house he will be out of the streets on time
- d) If Ram does not pay the mortgage on his house on time, he will be out on the streets.

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q50.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) Men in my office love to take longer coffee breaks.
- b) The men in my office love taking long coffee breaks
- c) Men at my office take long coffee breaks and they love it.
- d) Taking long breaks for coffee is what men in my office love to do

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q51.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) The hostess found out that there was no more drink in Arvind's glass.
- b) The hostess noticed that there was no more drink in Arvind's glass.
- c) The hostess noticed that Arvind's glass could contain no more drink
- d) The hostess identified that Arvind's had no more to drink in his glass.

1. a

2. b
3. c
4. d

Q52.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) I enjoyed a visit to the museum, It was far interesting than I expected
- b) My visit to the museum was by far interesting so I enjoyed it
- c) I enjoyed the visit to the museum, It was far more interesting than I had expected
- d) I enjoyed our visit to the museum as it was far more interesting than we expected.

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q53.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) My laptop was stolen at the airport yesterday while I was waiting
- b) They had stolen my laptop yesterday at the airport while I was waiting
- c) I was waiting at the airport yesterday when they stole my laptop.
- d) While I was waiting at the airport yesterday, my laptop was stolen

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q54.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) This year's college trip to simla was the most enjoyable vacation I have ever had.
- b) This year's college trip to simla was a more enjoyable vacation I had.
- c) The most enjoyable college trip I ever have was the simla trip of this year.
- d) I have enjoyed this year's college trip in simla to the utmost.

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q55.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spend nights in the open and to test to see how long he could hold out without food.
- b) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and to test to see how long he could hold out without food
- c) In preparation for himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and testing to see how long he could hold out without food

d) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and testing to see how long he could hold out without food.

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q56.

Choose the correct word according to the context.

He escaped detection for many years but finally got his just _____.

1. DESERTS
2. DESSERTS

Q57.

Choose the correct word according to the context.

If you want to be a magician, you must be good at _____ of hand

1. SLIGHT
2. SLEIGHT

Q58.

Choose the correct word according to the context.

This book is an excellent introduction to the basic _____ of science.

1. PRINCIPLES
2. PRINCIPALS

Q59.

Choose the correct word according to the context.

This building project is not _____ for a grant.

1. ILLEGIBLE
2. ELIGIBLE

Q60.

Choose the correct word according to the context.

Whatever action you take will not _____ my decision one way or the other

1. AFFECT
2. EFFECT

Q61.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. Among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades were the high cost of land, the pressure of housing and commercial development, and basing a marketing and distribution system on importing produce from Florida and California

1. basing a marketing and distribution system on importing produce from Florida and
2. basing a marketing and distribution system on the imported produce of Florida and
3. basing a system of marketing and distribution on the import of produce from Florida and California

4. a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California

Q62.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase.

In ancient times, Nubia was the principal corridor where there were cultural influences transmitted between Black Africa and the Mediterranean basin

1. where there were cultural influences transmitted
2. through which cultural influences were transmitted
3. where there was a transmission of cultural influences
4. for the transmitting of cultural influences

Q63.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. In spite of continuing national trends toward increased consumption of specialty foods, Agronomists in the Midwest foresee a gradual reversion to the raising of agricultural staples: feed corn and hard red wheat.

1. A gradual reversion to the raising of agricultural staples
2. That a gradual reversion back will feature the raising of agricultural staples
3. A gradual reversion back to the raising of agricultural staples again
4. A gradual reversion to raise agricultural staples

Q64.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase.

It is a special feature of cell aggregation in the developing nervous system that in most regions of the brain the cells not only adhere to one another and also adopt some preferential orientation

1. to one another and also adopt
2. one to the other, and also they adopt
3. one to the other, but also adopting
4. to one another but also adopt

Q65.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. Without a large amount of rain water to keep it wet, flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.

1. Flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.
2. The soil will not sustain the growth of flowering plants this season.
3. The soil will not be sustaining the growth of flowering plants this season.
4. This season's flowering plants will not be growing in the soil.

Q66.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. In reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety that their prospects for being hired and promoted are being stunted by their habit.

1. In reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety that
2. When referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety about
3. Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety about
4. Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety that

Q67.

Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. Like Byron at Missolonghi, Jack London was slowly killed by the mistakes of the medical men who treated him.

1. Like Byron
2. Like Byron's death
3. Just as Byron died
4. Similar to Byron

Q68.

Choose the sentence which is structurally correct.

- (A) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles and are increasingly in use for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems, and the like.
- (B) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles and is increasingly in use for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems, like so many others.
- (C) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles but are increasingly being used for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems, and like others.
- (D) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles but is increasingly being used for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems and so many others.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q69.

Choose the sentence which is structurally correct.

- (A) The crowd included some people dressed like ears of corn, marching from the steps of California's capital building onto the nearby convention centre, where delegates from more than 100 countries attended a conference on agricultural science and technology.
- (B) The crowd, including some, people dressed like ears of corn, had marched from the steps of California's capital building to the nearby convention centre, when delegates from more than 100 countries attended a conference on agricultural science and technology.
- (C) The crowd including some people dressed as ears of corn, marched from the steps of California's capital building to the nearby convention centre, where delegates from more than 100 countries were attending a conference on agricultural science and technology.
- (D) The crowd, including some people having dressed as in ears of corn, marched from the steps of California's capital building to the nearby convention centre, where delegates from more than 100 countries were attending a conference on agricultural science and technology.

1. A
2. B
3. C

4. D

Q70.

Choose the sentence which is structurally correct.

(A) Today no one who is part of urban affluent India doubts for a moment that quality private education comes at a price.

(B) No one, today, who is a part of urban affluent India doubts for a moment that quality private education comes at a price.

(C) No one today, who is part of urban affluent India doubts for a moment that quality private education comes through a price.

(D) No one, today who is part of urban affluent India doubt for a moment that quality private education come at a price.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

71.

Choose the sentence which is structurally correct.

(A) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji have come a long way, with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted by three coups since Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.

(B) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji has come a long way, with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted by three coups since Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.

(C) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji have come a long way, with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted with three coups since Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.

(D) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji has come a long way with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted by three coups since Fiji won independence upon Britain in 1970.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q72.

Choose the sentence which is structurally correct.

(A) Today majority of communication in the business world are accomplished over e-mails.

(B) A majority of communication in the business world today, is accomplished over e-mails.

(C) A majority of communication in the business world today are accomplished over e-mails.

(D) A majority of communications today in the business world are accomplished over e-mails.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q73.

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

The Columbian Exchange was the "exchange of plants, animals, foods, human populations (including slaves) communicable diseases, and ideas between the Eastern and Western hemispheres that occurred after 1492," according to Wikipedia. The term "Columbian Exchange," coined in 1972 by historian Alfred Crosby, took hold and became not only standard shorthand for the phenomenon which it exemplified, but also a perspective for witnessing societal and ecological events. When Christopher Columbus made landfall with his crew in the Bahamas in October 1492, two worlds

with separate evolutionary histories met. When Europeans began to settle America's east coast, they brought with them and cultivated familiar crops "wheat and apples" as well as familiar weeds, such as dandelion and chickweed. In the 1600s, they introduced cattle and horses, which flourished in the New World climate. Devastating diseases were introduced to the American population which had nonresistance to them. John R. McNeill, professor of history at Georgetown University, points out that "when the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived across the Bering land bridge between 20,000 and 12,000 years ago, they brought few diseases with them" they had no domesticated animals, the original source of human diseases such as smallpox and measles. In addition, as they passed from Siberia to North America, the first Americans had spent many years in extreme cold, which eliminated many of the disease-causing agents that might have traveled with them." Consequently, between 1492 and

1650, over 90% of the Native American population died in epidemic after epidemic of smallpox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, chicken pox, and typhus. The loss of labor caused by pathogens indirectly led to the establishment of African slavery among European immigrants in the Americas, resulting in the importation of malaria and yellow fever from Africa, causing even more destruction of the Native American population. The export of American flora and fauna did not revolutionize the Old World as the influx of European agriculture altered the New World ecosystem. According to Crosby, "the New World's great contribution to the Old is in crop plants' Maize, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, various Squashes, chilies, and manioc" augmented and invigorated the European cuisine. Very few New World creatures traversed the ocean-the muskrat, the gray squirrel, and a few others, but they did not precipitate large scale changes in Old World ecosystems. Although some diseases made the ocean voyage from New World to Old, they did not have appreciable effects on the European population. Crosby stated that, although some deaths were attributed to ailments from America, "The total is insignificant compared to Native American losses to smallpox alone." In Crosby's original work, he eschewed ideological statements. He reminded his readers that neither the Old nor New World was inferior or superior to the other; the encounter between two worlds was fundamentally an exchange. By 1988, he summarized his long view of the encounter in this way: "My point is that the impact of the Encounter is so massive that we should consider it with the same sense of scale as we do events connected with the endings and beginnings of the geological periods and eras and their influence on the direction of evolution on the planet."

It can be inferred from the passage that

1. Slaves brought to America from Africa had more resistance to European diseases than Native Americans did.
2. New World creatures were unable to thrive in the climate of the Old World.
3. New World pathogens had no effect on the people of the Old World.
4. Most human diseases were introduced to humans by animal populations.

Q74.

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Christopher Columbus made landfall with his crew in the Bahamas in October 1492, two worlds with separate evolutionary histories met. When Europeans began to settle America's east coast, they brought with them and cultivated familiar crops "wheat and apples" as well as familiar weeds, such as dandelion and chickweed. In the 1600s, they introduced cattle and horses, which flourished in the New World climate. Devastating diseases were introduced to the American population which had nonresistance to them. John R. McNeill, professor of history at Georgetown University, points out that "when the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived across the Bering land bridge between 20,000 and 12,000 years ago, they brought few diseases with them" they had no domesticated animals, the original source of human diseases such as smallpox and measles. In addition, as they passed from Siberia to North America, the first Americans had spent many years in extreme cold, which eliminated many of the disease-causing agents that might have traveled with them". Consequently, between 1492 and 1650, over 90% of the Native American population died in epidemic after epidemic of smallpox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, chicken pox, and typhus. The loss of labor caused by pathogens indirectly led to the establishment of African slavery among European immigrants in the Americas, resulting in the importation of malaria and yellow fever from Africa, causing even more destruction of the Native American population. The export of American flora and fauna did not revolutionize the Old World as the influx of European agriculture altered the New World ecosystem. According to Crosby, "the New World's great contribution to the Old is in crop plant's Maize, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, various Squashes, chilies, and manioc" augmented and invigorated the European cuisine. Very few New World creatures traversed the ocean-the muskrat, the gray squirrel, and a few others, but they did not precipitate large scale changes in Old World ecosystems. Although some diseases made the ocean voyage from New World to Old, they did not have appreciable effects on the European population. Crosby stated that, although some deaths were attributed to ailments from America, The total is insignificant compared to Native American losses to smallpox alone. In Crosby's original work, he eschewed ideological statements. He reminded his readers that neither the Old nor New World was inferior or superior to the other; the encounter between two worlds was fundamentally an exchange. By 1988, he summarized his long view of the encounter in this way: "My point is that the impact of the Encounter is so massive that we should consider it with the same sense of scale as we do events connected with the endings and beginnings of the geological periods and eras and their influence on the direction of evolution on the planet".

The word eschewed most closely means

1. espoused
2. avoided
3. employed
4. created

Directions : Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them.

No one has yet excavated a complete dinosaur skeleton from this site near Colville River or anywhere else in Alaska. Never the less, my group and other paleontologists have been able to identify from partial skeletons, isolated bones, teeth and fossil foot prints, eight types of dinosaurs that lived as contemporaries in the far north. All eight date to the Cretaceous period, which lasted from 145 million to 60 million years ago .Most come from just the period lasting from 75 million

to 70 million years ago, Some five million years before the famous mass demise of the planet's dinosaurs. Four of the species ate plants and four others, called theropods, preyed on the plant eaters and other creatures. By far the richest area of the state for remains of both herbivores and predators is the northern part, referred to as the North Slope.

The duck-billed hadrosaur *Edmontosaurus* earns the prize for the most common type there and so is the best characterized. Hadrosaurs-large,plant-eating dinosaurs-also go by the name "duck-bills" because they had broad, flat mouths; in contrast to ducks, however, they had hundreds of teeth that could grind the tough plants they fed on. They could stand on their back legs to reach the overhead foliage, although they travelled on all fours, probably in a rocking gait, because their rear legs were longer than their front. Many hadrosaurs in other parts of the world had head ornamentations. Or crests, but *Edmontosaurus* did not. Weighing in at between 3,000 and 4,000pounds, *Edmontosaurus* ranks among the largest of the hadrosaurus found in North America. Like other hadrosaurs, *Edmontosaurus* were social animals that gathered in herds, as evinced by their bones, which have been found in piles at various places in northern Alaska, as though groups of them had died in a flash flood. Every dinosaur that has been discovered thus far in Alaska has also been found elsewhere in western North America, so we cannot point to a distinct Alaskan dinosaur. We find fewer species of dinosaurs in these northern latitudes, however. This pattern of decreased biodiversity with increased distance from the equator follows the trend seen in modern animal populations and, as it is today, may be a function of the limited resources available in the far north. Alaska was not the only surprising home to dinosaurs. In the southern polar region, Judd Case of St.Mary's College of California and his colleagues are finding a record of dinosaurs in rocks of similar age.How did dinosaurs find themselves at the planet's northern extreme More than likely they came from Asia, because ancestral forms of almost all the Cretaceous dinosaur families found in North America existed in Asia. Most paleontologists believe that some of these dinosaurs migrated across a land bridge exposed by a drop in sea level where the Bering Sea sits today. The configuration of continental plates during the Cretaceous suggests that the earliest these plates were in position to serve as a land bridge was approximately 100 million years ago; the land bridge may have been exposed as many as three times during the period. Some of the immigrants probably just stayed in the far north because the environment there supplied their needs; others headed south.

One species, though, seems to have taken a different route. *Alamosaurus*, a plant-eating dinosaur roughly 20 meters in length, apparently arrived by southerly migration path-remains of its ancestors are found on the continents of South America and Africa. Alaska is built of enormous geologic blocks, some of which originated far from their present location. During the Cretaceous, however, many of these blocks of land were near their current latitudinal position or higher. Thus, the dinosaur fossils found in Alaska were not posthumously hijacked from distant climes and brought there on moving plates; they lived in the high latitudes during the Cretaceous. Did they stay there all year. And if so, how did they manage it?

Climatologically data from fossil pollen, leaves and wood indicate that the Cretaceous forests of northern Alaska consisted of a mixed canopy that included deciduous conifers with an under storey of flowering plants, ferns and cycads. Today, mixed coniferous forests occupy a wide but well-defined range of climates with mean annual temperatures from three to 13 degrees Celsius(37 to 55 degree Fahrenheit),suggesting that the average yearly temperature for northern Alaska during the Cretaceous was similar. One of the striking aspects of the modern Arctic is the angle of sunlight and the length of the day-commonly, though mistakenly, referred to as six months of daylight and six months of night. In actuality, north of the Arctic Circle, darkness occupies a longer part of each day until the winter solstice (December 22), when the sun does not rise. During the Cretaceous,

northern Alaska was even farther north than it is today, and so the dinosaurs that lived there would have need mechanisms to cope with both the cold and the dark.

Q75.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. Biodiversity is greatest in the equatorial regions of the earth.
 - b. Hadrosaurs are not theropods.
 - c. All the species of dinosaurs that were found in western North America were also found in Alaska
- 1. Only a
 - 2. Only a and b
 - 3. Only b and c
 - 4. a,b and c

Q76.

The passage does not help answer one of the following questions regarding the Alaskan Dinosaurs. Identify it.

- 1. What was the coping mechanism that these animals adopted in order to survive the Alaska Weather?
- 2. Which migratory route did the dinosaurs take during the Cretaceous period?
- 3. What types of dinosaurs were found in Alaska?
- 4. During which part of the Cretaceous period did the Edmontosaurus inhabit Alaska?

Q77.

Which of the following does the author seek to convey when he states that the dinosaur fossils in Alaska were not posthumously hijacked?

- 1. The mass demise of the planet's dinosaurs took place when Alaska was populated with Dinosaurs.
- 2. The land bridge across the Bering Sea predates the Cretaceous period.
- 3. The remains found in Alaska are mainly of those dinosaurs that died in Alaska.
- 4. The Alaskan weather was indirectly responsible for the demise of the hadrosaurs

Q78.

According to the passage, when did the mass demise of the planet's dinosaurs take place?

- 1. After the end of the Cretaceous period
- 2. At the beginning of the Cretaceous period
- 3. At the far end of the Cretaceous period
- 4. This question cannot be answered based on the information given in the passage

Q79.

The one feature that sets apart the Edmontosaurus from other hadrosaurs is

- 1. Its preferred place of habitation
- 2. Its eating and preying habits
- 3. The absence of crests on its head
- 4. Its socializing behavior

Q80.

Directions Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is Western and what is Eastern (or Indian) is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as purely Western or purely Indian can be very illusory.

1. Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.
2. Though occidentalism and orientalism as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.
3. East is East and West is West has been a discredited notion for a long time now.
4. Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.
5. The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which purity happens easily.

Q81.

Directions Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Mattancherry is Indian Jewry's most famous settlement. Its pretty streets of pastel coloured houses, connected by first-floor passages and home to the last twelve saree-and-sarong-wearing, white-skinned Indian Jews are visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its synagogue, built in 1568, with a floor of blue-and-white Chinese tiles, a carpet given by Haile Selassie and the frosty Yaheh selling tickets at the door, stands as an image of religious tolerance.

1. Mattancherry represents, therefore, the perfect picture of peaceful co existence.
2. India's Jews have almost never suffered discrimination, except for European colonizers and each other.
3. Jews in India were always tolerant.
4. Religious tolerance has always been only a facade and nothing more
5. The pretty pastel streets are, thus, very popular with the tourists

Q82.

Directions Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows its about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.

1. Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
2. Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
3. But Perowne himself is not concerned.
4. But others will take their place, he thought.
5. These hands are steady enough, but they are large

Q83.

Directions Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their

current lackluster economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of China and India in that order.

1. Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
2. OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.
3. Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
4. Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
5. Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.

Q84.

Directions Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

As navigators, calendar makers, and other _____ of the night sky accumulated evidence to the contrary, ancient astronomers were forced to _____ that certain bodies might move in circles about points, which in turn moved in circles about the earth.

1. scrutinizers; believe
2. observers; concede
3. observers; agree
4. students; conclude
5. scrutinizers; suggest

Q85.

Directions Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

Every human being, after the first few days of his life, is a product of two factors; on the one hand, there is his _____ endowment; and on the other hand, there is the effect of environment, including _____.

1. constitutional; weather
2. economic; learning
3. congenital; education
4. genetic; pedagogy
5. personal; climate

Q86.

Directions Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

Exhaustion of natural resources, destruction of individual initiative by governments, control over men's minds by central _____ of education and propaganda are some of the major evils which appear to be on the increase as a result of the impact of science upon minds suited by _____ to an earlier kind of world.

1. tenets; fixation
2. aspects; inhibitions
3. institutions; inhibitions
4. organs; tradition
5. departments; repulsion

Q87.

Directions Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

The genocides in Bosnia and Rwanda, apart from being mis-described in the most sinister and _____ manner as 'ethnic cleansing', were also blamed, in further hand-washing rhetoric, on something dark and interior to _____ and perpetrators alike.

1. innovative; communicator
2. enchanting; leaders
3. singenuous; victims
4. exigent; exploiters
5. tragic; sufferers

Q88.

Directions In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. Charges and counter charges mean nothing B. to the few million who have lost their home.
- C. The nightmare is far from over, for the government D. is still unable to reach hundreds who are marooned.
- E. The death count have just begun.

1. A only
2. C only
3. A and C
4. A, C and D
5. D only

Q89.

Directions In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. I did not know what to make of you.
- B. Because you'd lived in India, I associate you more with my parents than with me.
- C. And yet you were unlike my cousins in Calcutta, who seem so innocent and obedient when I visited them.
- D. You were not curious about me in the least.
- E. Although you did make effort to meet me.

1. A only
2. A and B
3. A and E
4. D only
5. A and D

Q90.

Directions In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage

(including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. In 1849, a poor Bavarian immigrant named Levi Strauss
- B. landed in San Francisco, California,
- at the invitation of his brother-in-law David Stern
- C. owner of dry goods business.
- D. This dry goods business would later become known as Levi Strauss & Company.

- 1. B only
- 2. B and C
- 3. A and B
- 4. A only
- 5. A, B and D

Q91.

Directions In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in,
- B. Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy. C. Perhaps
- sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns,
- D. from the public would become a prominent media issue,
- E. Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations.

- 1. D and E
- 2. D only
- 3. A and E
- 4. A and D
- 5. B, C and E

Q92.

Directions In each of the questions a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate. Buckle

- 1. After the long hike our knees were beginning to buckle.
- 2. The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
- 3. The accused did not buckle under police interrogation.
- 4. Sometimes, an earthquake can make a bridge buckle.
- 5. People should learn to buckle up as soon as they get into the car

Q93.

Directions In each of the questions a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate. File

- 1. You will find the paper in the file under C.
- 2. I need to file an insurance claim.

3. The cadets were marching in a single file.
4. File your nails before you apply nail polish.
5. When the parade was on, a soldier broke the file.

Q94.

Directions In each of the questions a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate. Round

1. The police fired a round of tear gas shells.
2. The shop is located round the corner.
3. We took a ride on the merry-go-round.
4. The doctor is on a hospital round.
5. I shall proceed further only after you come around to admitting it.

Q95.

Directions In each of the questions a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate. Run

1. I must run fast to catch up with him.
2. ur team scored a goal against the run of play.
3. You can?t run over him like that.
4. The newly released book is enjoying a popular run.
5. This film is a run-of-the-mill production.

Q96.

Directions The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question. Language is not a cultural artifact that we learn the way we learn to tell time or how the federal government works. Instead, it is a distinct piece of the biological makeup of our brains. Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently. For these reasons some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, a mental organ, a neural system, and a computational module. But I prefer the admittedly quaint term "instinct." It conveys the idea that people know how to talk in more or less the sense that spiders know how to spin webs. Web-spinning was not invented by some unsung spider genius and does not depend on having had the right education or on having an aptitude for architecture or the construction trades. Rather, spiders spin spider webs because they have spider brains, which give them the urge to spin and the competence to succeed. Although there are differences between webs and words, I will encourage you to see language in this way, for it helps to make sense of the phenomena we will explore. Thinking of language as an instinct inverts the popular wisdom, especially as it has been passed down in the canon of the humanities and social sciences. Language is no more a cultural invention than is upright posture. It is not a manifestation of a general capacity to use -symbols: a three year old, we shall see, is a grammatical genius, but is quite incompetent at the visual arts, religious

iconography, traffic signs, and the other staples of the semiotics curriculum. Though language is a magnificent ability unique to Homo sapiens among living species, it does not call for sequestering the study of humans from the domain of biology, for a magnificent ability unique to a particular living species is far from unique in the animal kingdom. Some kinds of bats home in on flying insects using Doppler sonar. Some kinds of migratory birds navigate thousands of miles by calibrating the positions of the constellations against the time of day and year. In nature's talent show we are simply a species of primate with our own act, a knack for communicating information about who did what to whom by modulating the sounds we make when we exhale. Once you begin to look at language not as the ineffable essence of human uniqueness but as a biological adaption to communicate information, it is no longer as tempting to see language as an insidious shaper of thought, and, we shall see, it is not. Moreover, seeing language as one of nature's engineering marvels – an organ with that perfection of structure and co-adaption which justly excites our admiration, in Darwin's words "give us a new respect for your ordinary Joe and the much-maligned English language (or any language). The complexity of language, from the scientist's point of view, is part of our biological birthright; it is not something that parents teach their children or something that must be elaborated in school" – as Oscar Wilde said, "Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught." A preschooler's tacit knowledge of grammar is more sophisticated than the thickest style manual or the most state-of-the-art computer language system, and the same applies to all healthy human beings, even the notorious syntax-fracturing professional athlete and the, you know, like, inarticulate teenage skateboarder. Finally, since language is the product of a well-engineered biological instinct, we shall see that it is not nutty barrel of monkeys that entertainer-columnists make it out to be.

Which of the following can be used to replace the "spiders know how to spin webs" analogy as used by the author?

1. A kitten learning to jump over a wall
2. Bees collecting nectar
3. A donkey carrying a load
4. A horse running a Derby
5. pet dog protecting its owners property

Q97.

Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

1. Language is unique to Homo sapiens.
2. Language is neither learnt nor taught.
3. Language is not a cultural invention or artifact as it is made out.
4. Language is instinctive ability of human beings.
5. Language is use of symbols unique to human beings.

Q98.

According to the passage, complexity of language cannot be taught by parents or at school to children because

1. children instinctively know language.
2. children learn the language on their own.
3. language is not amenable to teaching.
4. children know language better than their teachers or parents.
5. children are born with the knowledge of semiotics

Q99.

According to the passage, which of the following is unique to human beings?

1. Ability to use symbols while communicating with one another.
2. Ability to communicate with each other through voice modulation.
3. Ability to communicate information to other members of the species.
4. Ability to use sound as means of communication.
5. All of the above

Directions The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question. When I was little, children were bought two kinds of ice cream, sold from those white wagons with the canopies made of silvery metal: either the two-cent cone or the four-cent ice cream pie. The two-cent cone was very small, in fact it could fit comfortably into a child's hand, and it was made by taking the ice cream from its container with a special scoop and piling it on the cone. Granny always suggested I eat only a part of the cone, then throw away the pointed end, because it had been touched by the vendor's hand (though that was the best part, nice and crunchy, and it was regularly eaten in secret, after a pretense of discarding it). The four-cent pie was made by a special little machine, also silvery, which pressed two disks of sweet biscuit against a cylindrical section of ice cream. First you had to thrust your tongue into the gap between the biscuits until it touched the central nucleus of ice cream; then, gradually, you ate the whole thing, the biscuit surfaces softening as they became soaked in creamy nectar. Granny had no advice to give here: in theory the pies had been touched only by the machine; in practice, the vendor had held them against his hand while giving them to us, but it was impossible to isolate the contaminated area. I was fascinated, however, by some of my peers, whose parents bought them not a four-cent pie but two two-cent cones. These privileged children advanced proudly with one cone in their right hand and one in their left; and expertly moving their head from side to side, they licked first one, then the other. This liturgy seemed to me so sumptuously enviable, that many times I asked to be allowed to celebrate it. In vain. My elders were inflexible: a four-cent ice, yes; but two two-cent ones, absolutely no. As anyone can see, neither mathematics nor economy nor dietetics justified this refusal. Nor did hygiene, assuming that in due course the tips of both cones were discarded. The pathetic, and obviously mendacious, justification was that a boy concerned with turning his eyes from one cone to the other was more inclined to stumble over stones, steps, or cracks in the pavement. I dimly sensed that there was another secret justification, cruelly pedagogical, but I was unable to grasp it. Today, citizen and victim of a consumer society, a civilization of excess and waste (which the society of the thirties was not), I realize that those dear and now departed elders were right. Two two-cent cones instead of one at four cents did not signify squandering, economically speaking, but symbolically they surely did. It was for this precise reason, that I yearned for them: because two ice creams suggested excess. And this was precisely why they were denied me: because they looked indecent, an insult to poverty, a display of fictitious privilege, a boast of wealth. Only spoiled children ate two cones at once, those children who in fairy tales were rightly punished, as Pinocchio was when he rejected the skin and the stalk. And parents who encouraged this weakness, appropriate to little parvenus, were bringing up their children in the foolish theater of "I'd like to but I can't." They were preparing them to turn up at tourist-class cheek-in with a fake Gucci bag bought from a street peddler on the beach at Rimini Nowadays the moralist

risks seeming at odds with morality, in a world where the consumer civilization now wants even adults to be spoiled, and promises them always something more, from the wristwatch in the box of detergent to the bonus bangle sheathed, with the magazine it accompanies, in a plastic envelope. Like the parents of those ambidextrous gluttons I so envied, the consumer civilization pretends to give more, but actually gives, for four cents, what is worth four cents. You will throw away the old transistor radio to purchase the new one, that boasts an alarm clock as well, but some inexplicable defect in the mechanism will guarantee that the radio lasts only a year. The new cheap car will have leather seats, double side mirrors adjustable from inside, and a paneled dashboard, but it will not last nearly so long as the glorious old Fiat 500, which, even when it broke down, could be started again with a kick. The morality of the old days made Spartans of us all, while today's morality wants all of us to be Sybarites.

Q100.

The author pined for two-cent cones instead of one four-cent pie because

1. it made dietetic sense.
2. it suggested intemperance.
3. it was more fun.
4. it had a visual appeal.
5. he was a glutton.

Q101.

According to the author, the justification for refusal to let him eat two cones was plausibly

1. didactic.
2. dietetic.
3. dialectic.
4. diatonic.
5. diastolic.

Q102.

Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

1. Today's society is more extravagant than the society of the 1930s.
2. The act of eating two ice cream cones is akin to a ceremonial process.
3. Elders rightly suggested that a boy turning eyes from one cone to the other was more likely to fall.
4. Despite seeming to promise more, the consumer civilization gives away exactly what the thing is worth.
5. The consumer civilization attempts to spoil children and adults alike.

Q103.

In the passage, the phrase 'little parvenus' refers to

1. naughty midgets.
2. old hags.
3. arrogant people.
4. young upstarts.
5. foolish kids.

Q104.

What does the author mean by now-a-days the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality??

1. The moralist of yesterday have become immoral today.
2. The concept of morality has changed over the years.

3. Consumerism is amoral.
4. The risks associated with immorality have gone up.
5. The purist's view of morality is fast becoming popular.

Directions:

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them. Half a century after the cold war, Sir Martin Rees, a 61-year-old veteran of the anti-nuclear movement believes that the world came closer-and more often-to the brink of thermonuclear destruction than most people realize. Could it happen again, more broadly, could man, even unwittingly, unleash a chain of events that destroys the natural environment and ultimately humanity itself? The debate over how to safeguard our world is not limited, of course, to disaster scenarios. Conservationists, politicians and scientists of every hue continue to hold forth on mankind's environmental depredations. For Sir Martin, a respected Cambridge University astrophysicist and Britain's Astronomer Royal, the emphasis is on warning; for others it is the more difficult task of trying to devise prescriptions.

The specter of a terrorist attack or an accident involving bio-organisms or nanotechnology so concerns Sir Martin that he is ready to wager \$1,000 that 1 million people will die as a result of A single horrendous act, by 2020. In addition to threats from disgruntled misfits or religious radicals, he worries about the destruction of the natural environment that may result from broader policies made by society. And he is particularly concerned that the current pattern of industrialization, urbanization and motorization might fuel climate change and biodiversity loss on such a scale as to lead to environmental disaster. However, unlike the most dystopian works, which are often misleading, "Our Final Century" is lively, informative and often witty. Sadly, the same cannot be said about "The Wealth of Nature?", a provocative but unsatisfying work by Robert Nadeau, who teaches at America's George Mason University. Mr. Nadeau believes that the world is already in throes of an environmental disaster of man's making. Conventional economics, he says, making a play on Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations", is not very good at valuing nature and "cannot introduce the incentives necessary for a sustainable global environment." He dismisses recent efforts by environmental economists to put "a green thumb on the invisible hand": first in Scandinavia, and now in many countries, governments are imposing effluent taxes and other market-centered reforms to help reduce pollution. He also dismisses similar efforts by ecological economists-cuddlier, philosophically greener versions of environmental economists-as ultimately destined to failure. It is easy for Mr. Nadeau to scoff at the prospects of greening Adam Smith's hand, but in fact market-based environmentalism may well be the best hope of reconciling future economic growth with the need to preserve nature. That is certainly the view of a distinguished group of scientists, economists and other conversation experts assembled by the Royal Society, Britain's premier scientific body. In "Capturing Carbon and Conserving Biodiversity The Market Approach", the authors examine various challenges involved in dealing with two of the biggest environmental problems: global warming and biodiversity loss. Crucially, they argue that turning to market forces can help solve both problems at once. By putting an economic value on the neglected "ecosystem services" provided by forests, such as their ability to absorb carbon from the atmosphere, they argue that both deforestation and climate change can be dealt with. That is not to say that the market-friendly approaches are cure-alls. There are still plenty of problems to overcome. One of them is that scientists still do not fully understand how and how fast different trees absorb carbon as they grow, and this makes accurate measurements particularly difficult.

Even so, explains Ian Swingland, who edited a collection of articles on this issue, this approach is far more promising than the failed conservation approaches of the past, that relied on "a donation-driven western culture permeated by the idea that so called expert and political committees could and should plan what should happen, and draw lines on maps as boundaries between people and the rest of the animal and plant world. Well-meaning it may have been, but disastrous it has proved?. In arguing that "biodiversity can pay for itself through benign systems of sustainable extraction, where people can receive some equitable share by right, not patronage", Mr.Swingland and his co-authors extraction make a compelling case that the best way to reduce the risk of any potential eco-disaster is to embrace market greenery. The future may be brighter than the eco-doomsayers suggest. One reason is that man has more power to influence that future benignly-through innovation in technology and economic policy-than some suggest. Another is that it is simply wrong to imply that most environmental indicators suggest that an environmental disaster is imminent. Inspect Sir Martin's work closely, for example, and you find that he is careful about his language and predictions; unlike many greens(and ,it must be said, Mr.Nadeau at times),who adopt the alarmist tactic of giving only the shocking high end of forecasts of potential global warming without mentioning the low end of the forecast, Sir Martin tends to give ranged and add appropriate qualifiers and caveats. The Cambridge academic is also very wary of the so-called precautionary principle; a misguided pseudo-philosophy invoked by greens to stifle innovation in areas like genetically modified foods. So how does he justify his suggestion that mankind might have only a 50-50 chance of surviving the 21st century-our final century, to use the alarmist title of the book. Even before one could ask him that question at a recent literary event, Sir Martin confessed to being a fan of Bjorn Lomborg-a Danish academic who recently caused some controversy when he criticized the greens for systematically denying and distorting the fact that the environment has been getting healthier in many countries. Sir Martin then took the reviewer's copy of "Our Final Century" and penciled in a question mark after the title. His publishers had ruled it out. The American publishers even changed the title from "Our Final Century" to "Our Final Hour". Sir Martin is clever enough to know that the end is not nigh, but he put up with the chicanery in order to gain a wider audience. A small sin, perhaps, in such an important book.

Q105.

According to the author, the future may yet be green because

- a. Technological innovation may yet save the day
 - b. Current environmental indicators do not necessarily suggest an imminent disaster
 - c. Academicians like Mr. Swing land have started a debate which is likely to influence Policy making in future
- 1. Only A
 - 2. Only a and b
 - 3. a, b and c
 - 4. Only b

Q106.

Dr. Stuart needs to his argument with more experimental data; as it stands his thesis is

- 1. support - profound
- 2. bolster - acceptable
- 3. refine - satisfactory
- 4. buttress - inadequate

Q107.

Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the question given below it.

The press should not be afraid of upholding and supporting a just and righteous cause. It should not be afraid of criticising the government in a healthy manner. The press has to be eternally vigilant to protect the rights of the workers, backward and suppressed sections of the society. It should also give a balanced view of the things so that people can be helped in the formation of a healthy public opinion.

The passage best supports the statement that

A.press has a great role to play in a democracy.

B.the press is the only means to project to the masses the policies of the government.

C.the freedom of press is essential for the proper functioning of democracy. D.the press can be used by the governments as an effective media for the upliftment of the backward sections of society.

E.all the information given by the press should be well-articulated so as to gain a good opinion towards the ruling party

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Q108.

Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each question carefully and answer the question given below it. When a child receives strong parental encouragement and approval for sports performance, a shift may occur in the child's motivation. The child may attach so much importance to performance and ability that mistakes become severe blows to his self-worth and identity. The passage best supports the statement that:

A. The youngster may attach the approval to self-esteem and begin to believe that performance and achievement defines who he is and his overall worth. B. When parents push a child too forcefully to excel in sports, injuries are a frequent result.

C. Parents with unfulfilled sports dreams and ambitions may seek to achieve these goals through a child.

D. Over-involvement with sports participation may lead to parents taking over control and ownership of the activity.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q109.

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

A. Experts say communication is the key.

B. Even though teenagers appear indifferent, let them know you care.

C. So I ask questions as, "How was your day?".

D. And I have to endure those heavy, knowing sighs.

1. Only A
2. Only C
3. A and B
4. C and D

Q110.

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- A. Africa has a reputation of ferocity.
- B. Tribal wars, genocide and starvation regularly hit headlines.
- C. But there is also another Africa, young, fresh and full of hope.
- D. Rick Mathews has captured some of this magic in his new book.

1. Only A
2. A and B
3. Only C
4. C and D

Q111.

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- A. I watched the match on T.V with my son.
- B. It was so exciting as watching a moth sleep.
- C. I considered myself lucky if he grunted a monosyllable response.
- D. Even my eye contact was off question.

1. A and B
2. A,B and C
3. B,C and D
4. B and D

Q112.

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- A. The plane banked over the Amazonian rainforest.
- B. Prance gazed down the dark green canopy below.
- C. It was an expanse of trees, almost unbroken.
- D. It had more variety of plants and animals life than any other place on earth.

1. B and D
2. A and C
3. A,B and C
4. B,C and D

Q113.

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- A. They had to do what no drug enforcement agents had ever done.
- B. They had to infiltrate the shadowy world of the Chinese drug cartel.
- C. They had to lure Johnny Kon, its crafty leader, in the open.
- D. The shrewd Kon was more a match for these inexperienced investigators.

1. A and B
2. A,C and D
3. C and D
4. B,C and D

Q114.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

Waive

1. abandon
2. persuade
3. accredit
4. accuse

Q115.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

Wandering

1. bohemian
2. tyrannical
3. halting
4. rambling

Q116.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

xenophobia

1. racism
2. ribaldry
3. illegitimacy
4. brutalism

Q117.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

Adjunct

1. classification
2. appendage
3. appearance
4. diversification

Q118.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

Maroon

1. magnify
2. strand
3. agitate
4. deprecate

Q119.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

Masquerade

1. disguise
2. secure
3. dictate
4. demonstrate

Q120.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

Materialistic

1. commonplace
2. ethereal
3. industrious
4. mercenary

Q121.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

hospitable

1. sickening
2. appalling
3. gracious
4. serene

Q122.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

hostile

1. sympathetic
2. friendly
3. inimical
4. parlous

Q123.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

majestic

1. wild
2. tyrannical
3. extravagant
4. imperial

Q124.

Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the question word and mark its number as the answer.

maladroit

1. scheming
2. inept

- 3. spiteful
- 4. baleful

Q125.

Each question has a main statement followed by four statements labeled A,B,C,D. Choose the ordered pair of statements where the first statement implies the second, and the two statements are logically consistent with the main statement.

If I talk to my professors, then I do not need to take a pill for headache

- A) I talked to my professor
 - B) I did not need to take a pill for headache
 - C) I need to take a pill for headache
 - D) I did not talk to my professors
- 1. AB only
 - 2. DC only
 - 3. CD only
 - 4. AB and CD

Q126.

Education is a strong instrument for molding the character of the young.

- 1. striking
- 2. powerful
- 3. potent
- 4. No Correction required

Q127.

If I have time, _____

- A) I will visit the museum
 - B) I would visit the museum
 - C) I would have visited the museum
 - D) I will have visited the museum.
- 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D

Q128.

Find out the synonym for the given word :

CONNOISSEUR

- 1. Ignorant
- 2. Lover of art
- 3. Interpreter
- 4. Delinquent

Q129.

Find out the synonym for the given word :

LAUD

- 1. Lord
- 2. Eulogy
- 3. Praise

4. Extolled

Q130.

Find out the synonym for the given word :

MAYHEM

1. Jubilation
2. Havoc
3. Excitement
4. Defeat

Q131.

Find out the synonym for the given word :

PONDER

1. Think
2. Evaluate
3. Anticipate
4. Increase

Q132.

Find out the synonym for the given word :

RABBLE

1. Mob
2. Noise
3. Roar
4. Rubbish

Q133.

Find out the synonym for the given word :

WARY

1. Sad
2. vigilant
3. Distorted
4. Tired

Q134.

Find out which part of the sentence has an error. And though one did not / quite believe his claim / one saw no harm / in granting him permission / No error

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Q135.

Find out which part of the sentence has an error. I going there / will not solve / this complicated problem / No error

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Q136.

Find out which part of the sentence has an error. most people would have /attended the union meeting / if they had / longer notice of it / No error

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Q137.

Find out which part of the sentence has an error. You can get /all the information you want / in this book / No error

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Q138.

Find out which part of the sentence has an error. You can get /all the information you want / in this book / No error

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Q139.

Find the appropriate meaning of the idioms that has an animal. It's a lovely house and very big but nobody uses it so it's a bit of a white elephant.

1. something very beautiful and useful
2. something very big and useful
3. something very cheap and useless
4. something very expensive and useless

Q140.

Find the appropriate meaning of the idioms that has an animal. You shouldn't sign there I think he's about to make a monkey out of you.

1. to make a fool of you
2. to make you lose money
3. to make you feel stupid
4. to make you lose interest

Q141.

Find the appropriate meaning of the idioms that has an animal.

I shouldn't go outside without a raincoat because it's raining cats and dogs.

1. it's just started to rain
2. it's going to rain
3. it's raining very heavily
4. it's raining a little

Q142.

Find the appropriate meaning of the idioms that has an animal. No-one ever mentions him because he's regarded as the black sheep of the family.

1. the one with a sense of humour
2. the one with a bad reputation
3. the one who is always late
4. the one who never washes

Q143.

For a few seconds, Madan was.....blinded by the powerful lights of the oncoming car

1. heavily
2. largely
3. powerfully
4. totally

Q144.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

AMULET : SPIRITS ::

1. Pendant: Neck
2. Sack: Back
3. Muffler: Cold
4. Glove: Hand

Q145.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

ANTLERS : STAG ::

1. Wattles :Turkey
2. Hoofs : Bull
3. Wings: Aircraft
4. Horns : Pig

Q146.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

ATTIC : BASEMENT::

1. Storehouse: Junkyard
2. Treetop: Trunk
3. Leaf-tip: Branch
4. Roof: Foundation

Q147.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

BEAVER : INDUSTRIOUS ::

1. Dog: Watchful
2. Hyena: Frightenin
3. Vixen: Waiting
4. Vixen: Waiting

Q148.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

GEOLOGIST : EARTH'S CRUST :

1. Scientist: Space
2. Physicist : Nucleus
3. Doctor: Disease
4. Botanist: Plants

Q149.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

OFFHAND : PREMEDITATED :

1. Extempore: Rehearsed
2. Practised: Methodical
3. Numerical: Calculated
4. Glib: Chatted

Q150.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

PIG: STY::

1. Deer : Stag
2. Coral: Sponge
3. Sheep: Pen
4. Pearl: Deep sea

Q151.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

RUNG : LADDER ::

1. Foundation: Building
2. Plot: Character
3. Shaft: Elevator
4. Step: Stairway

Q152.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

SUPPORT: CHAMPION ::

- 1.Ponder: Poise

2. Ruminant: Observe
3. Abhor: Detest
4. Hasten : Loathe

Q153.

For each question, determine the relationship between the pair of capitalized words and then select the pair of words which has a similar relationship to the capitalized words.

XENOPHOBIA: FOREIGNERS ::

1. Pyrophobia: Fire
2. Nyctophobia: Needles
3. Water: Hydrophobia
4. Animals: Cynophobia

Q154.

Harold a professional man who had worked in an office for many years had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realised that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put in to words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

In his dream Harold found the loathsome creatures

1. in his village
2. in his own house
3. in a different land
4. in his office

Q155.

He had -----his face grow larger than they should.

1. A unique disease that made bones from
2. a rare disease that made the bones of
3. an unnatural disease that will make the bones of
4. a special disease that made bones in

Q156.

He is -----to acquire knowledge but also to display it.

1. not only anxious
2. anxious not only
3. only anxious not
4. only not anxious

Q157.

He is too.....to be deceived easily

1. strong
2. strong

3. honest
4. modern

Q158.

His interest in the study of human behaviour is indeed very.....

1. strong
2. large
3. broad
4. deep

Q159.

I am feeling.....better today.

1. rather
2. too
3. fairly
4. very

Q160.

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 81o water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module. Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more as possible for the warning lights to be on?

1. There was a shower of debris.
2. Jack was yelling.
3. A catastrophe was imminent.
4. The moon was looming close and big.

Q161.

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 81o water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module. The word 'Command Module' used twice in the given passage indicates perhaps that it deals with

1. an alarming journey
2. a commanding situation
3. a journey into outer space
4. a frightful battle

Q162.

I was feeling rather -----when I ----- a yellow envelope on the table.

1. happy, discerned
2. jubilant, glimpsed
3. ecstatic, perceived

4. miserable, spotted

Q163.

Identify error in the below statement

1. There should be
2. no misunderstanding
3. between your father and she
4. No error

Q164.

Identify the grammatically correct options from the following sentences given below.

1. The latest car is not only fast but also it is safe to ride.
2. Mr. Prakash is gifted not only as a guitarist but also at writing songs.
3. Nowadays, women need financial independence and to find love.
4. The cyclone was both untimely and devastating.

Q165.

Identify the grammatically correct options from the following sentences given below

1. Coming from a nuclear family and that I am the eldest of the children, I have always been loved.
2. The fitness trainer advised the cricketers that they should get good sleep, that they should not over-eat and to do warm-up exercises before the game.
3. Castro picked up his bag, books and pencil box before he left to school.
4. Mr.Gupta is neither my father nor my father-in-law.

Q166.

Identify the grammatically correct sentence(s) in the question.

- A. The H.M.T. factory has the latest machinery.
 - B. The physician has given me much information about the disease.
 - C. My hairs have turned grey recently.
 - D. Four thieves broke into my cousin brothers house yesterday night.
1. A,C
 2. A,B
 3. B
 4. A,C,D

Q167.

Identify the grammatically correct sentence(s) in the question.

- A. This scissor will not cut such a hard wire.
 - B. His little daughter is capable of many a mischief.
 - C. I have seen many cannons in the military parade ground.
 - D. The beggar is begging for alm.
1. B,C
 2. A,D
 3. A,C
 4. B,D

Q168.

Identify the grammatically correct sentence(s) in the question

- A. The magistrate has issued a summon asking me to attend his court on Monday.

- B. My friend gives me many advices regarding my career.
C. Our HOD has purchased new furniture for our department.
D. He is one of the notorious troubles-makers in the town. (1) A ,C (2) A,B (3) C (4) A,C,D
1. A,C
 2. A,B
 3. C
 4. A,C,D

Q169.

Identify the grammatically incorrect sentence(s) in the question.

- A. The first innings is over just now.
B. The company wants to dispose of the equipment.
C. She took great pain to write the essay properly.
D. Rakesh ,the banker?s son , is very intelligent.
1. A,B,D
 2. A,B
 3. C
 4. B

Q170.

Identify the grammatically incorrect sentence(s) in the question.

- A. These sceneries of Kashmir are beautiful.
B. These golds have been brought from South Africa.
C. My brothers-in law will come to our house next week.
D. He lost all his luggages on his way home.
1. C
 2. A,B,D
 3. A,C
 4. C,D

Q171.

IDENTIFY THE INCORRECT SENTENCE OR SENTENCES

- A. When I finally climbed off the boat,I fell nearly into the harbour.
B. My left leg was soaked to my thigh.
C. One of my shoes sank in the sea
D. I stumbled and took a splinter in my knee.
1. ONLY A
 2. ONLY C
 3. C AND D
 4. A AND D
 5. A AND B

Q172.

Identify the one which is in meaning to the question word and mark. Promiscuous

1. distinguished
2. equal
3. random
4. obvious

Q173

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.
proscribe

1. narrow
2. obstinate
3. obscure
4. sophisticated

Q174.

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.
provincial

1. narrow
2. obstinate
3. obscure
4. sophisticated

Q175.

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.
prophylactic

1. preventive
2. variable
3. quaint
4. epidemic

Q176.

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.
agitated

1. peevish
2. peevish
3. timid
4. unruffled

Q177.

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.
contrite

1. controlled
2. penitent
3. impenitent
4. ecstatic

Q178.

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.
Protract

1. curtail
2. extend
3. spread
4. contrive

Q179.

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.

capitulate

1. deceive
2. surrender
3. resist
4. credit

Q180

Identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the question word and mark.

Promiscuous

1. distinguished
2. equal
3. same
4. obvious

Q181.

Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it.

Another note(a) /said that ,(b)/ "We have captured(c) / the board of school directors"(d)

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q182.

Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it.

Mr George Wilton (a)/ a schoolmaster of Epping England (b)/ has been got in trouble (c)/No error (d)

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q183.

Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it.

The notes(a) / were pinned(b)/up to (c)/ the classroom wall.(d)

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Q184.

In each of the following questions, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6. Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

1. Terrorism emerges from blind hatred of another, and that in turn is the product of three factors: fear, rage and incomprehension.

A. As this lesson is absorbed and applied, the 21st century could yet become a time of mutual understanding such as never seen before.

B. Fear of what the other might do to you, rage at what you believe the other has done to you, and incomprehension about who or what the other really is - these three elements fuse together in

igniting the deadly combustion that kills and destroys people whose only sin is that they feel none of these things themselves.

C. We will have to know each other better, learn to see ourselves as others see us, learn to recognize hatred and deal with its causes, learn to dispel fear and above all just learn about each other.

D. If terrorism is to be tackled and ended, we will have to deal with each of these three factors, by attacking the ignorance that sustains them.

6. A world in which it is easier than ever before to meet strangers must also become a world in which it is easier than ever before to see strangers as no different from ourselves.

1. BDCA
2. ACBD
3. ACBD
4. CABD

Q185.

In each of the following questions, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6. Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

1. War and violence can never achieve the goals of peace.

A. India won its freedom through peaceful agitation.

B. This world has been through two World Wars, several wars to overthrow colonial regimes, yet we are far from wiping out the destructive intolerance that gets expressed in armed conflict.

C. India stood tall in the comity of nations.

D. We therefore need to renew the pledge to non violence advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of peace.

6. The terrorist organizations and nations that seem to believe that the answer to violence is retaliatory violence would do well to heed this philosophy.

1. ADCB
2. DBAC
3. CADB
4. BDAC

Q186.

In each of the following questions, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6.

Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

1. Astrology is considered to be one of the six limbs of the Vedas

A. Astrology's inclusion as a subject in universities is not a retrograde step and certainly doesn't deserve to be derided.

B. It will create a sensation in the West like yoga - ridiculed by pseudo secularists here but assimilated by the Europeans and Americans-did.

C. Astrology attempts, to interpret the influence of heavenly bodies on human affairs

D. It is, in fact, a pragmatic measure considering that our society is misguided by some unscrupulous elements in the garb of astrologers who have no basic understanding of the subject.

6. Incidentally, when a dead subject like Marxism can continue to be taught, why not astrology in which a vast majority of Indians have faith?

1. ACDB
2. CADB
3. ABCD
4. CBDA

Q187.

In each of the following questions, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6. Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

1. With the decline of feudalism in ancient society, some important developments like merchant capital, emergence of wage labour, putting out system and enclosure movement set the stage for industrial revolution.

A. A new cyclical pattern of growth took place

B. Increased agricultural production and new technology further contributed to its growth

C. Though industrial development was marked by periods of depression gradually this problem was overcome.

D. With industrial development, the composition of capital also underwent changes

6. Soon the increased industrial production gave rise to capitalism and new social classes.

1. ABCD
2. CDBA
3. BDAC
4. DABC

Q188.

In each of the following questions, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6.

Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

1. In the town of Totnes, in South England, you can buy goods and services with Acorns instead of the conventional pounds sterling

A. In the South of France, there is a network of community currency groups called Grain of Salt

B. The networks tend to flourish during times of recession when many people find themselves either under-employed or without a job.

C. Thousands of community currency networks are now operating in countries across North and South America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

D. These groups exchange goods and services not in the conventional French Francs but in the local currency created and operated by groups in the network. 6. Local currencies are also a way of trying to recreate the sense of community that is otherwise lacking in many industrialized countries.

1. BCDA
2. CDAB

- 3. CADB
- 4. ADCB

Q189.

In each of the following questions, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6. Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

- 1. War and violence can never achieve the goals of peace.
- A. India won its freedom through peaceful agitation.
- B. This world has been through two World Wars, several wars to overthrow colonial regimes, yet we are far from wiping out the destructive intolerance that gets expressed in armed conflict.
- C. India stood tall in the comity of nations
- D. We therefore need to renew the pledge to non violence advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of peace.
- 6. The terrorist organizations and nations that seem to believe that the answer to violence is retaliatory violence would do well to heed this philosophy.

- 1. ADCB
- 2. DBAC
- 3. CADB
- 4. BDAC

Q190.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

- A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. , it directly follows from the facts given in the passage
- B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given
- C. if you think the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
- D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and
- E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e , it contradicts the given facts.

Passage : The last half of my life has been lived in one of those painful epochs of human history during which the world is getting worse, and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would spread gradually throughout the world by an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny, and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars.

Hardly anyone thought of the nineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism. The victories of the past

- 1. filled men with a sense of pessimism
- 2. proved to be temporary events
- 3. ended, cruelty, tyranny, and injustice
- 4. brought permanent peace and security

Q191.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. , it directly follows from the facts given in the passage

B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given

C. if you think the data are in adequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false

D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and

E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e., it contradicts the given facts.

Passage : The last half of my life has been lived in one of those painful epochs of human history during which the world is getting worse, and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would speed gradually throughout the world by an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny, and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars. Hardly anyone thought of the nineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

A brief interlude between past and future barbarism' can be interpreted as

1. a dramatic performance during wars
2. an interval between cruel wars
3. a short space of time between two great events
4. a short period of time between past and future acts of savagery.

Q192.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e., it directly follows from the facts given in the passage

B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given

C. if you think the data are in adequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false

D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and

E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e., it contradicts the given facts. Passage I: More than a decade of erosion in budgetary support from the Union Government, has seriously affected Indian Railway's capacity to finance its plan expenditures. The situation has come to a pass where the railways must now think of innovative ways to get longer mileage from its investments. Significantly the resource crunch has had grievous impact on the railways. As a result, it will not be in a position to acquire necessary equipments and this will seriously affect the railway's capacity to serve the needs of the economy in future.

The fiscal position of railways in the earlier plan period was better than the current plan period

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Q193.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

- A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. , it directly follows from the facts given in the passage
- B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given
- C. if you think the data are in adequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
- D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and
- E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e , it contradicts the given facts.

Passage : The last half of my life has been lived in one of those painful epochs of human history during which the world is getting worse, and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would speed gradually throughout the world by an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny, and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars. Hardly anyone thought of thenineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

The author feels and about the later part of his life because

- 1. The world had not become prosperous
- 2. he was nostalgic about his childhood.
- 3. the world was painfully disturbed during that period of time.
- 4. the author had not won any further victories.

Q194.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

- A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. , it directly follows from the facts given in the passage
- B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given
- C. if you think the data are in adequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
- D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and
- E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e , it contradicts the given facts.

Passage : The last half of my life has been lived in one of those painful epochs of human history during which the world is getting worse, and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would speed gradually throughout the world by an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny, and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars. Hardly anyone thought of thenineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

The word 'definitive' as used in the passage means

- 1. incomplete
- 2. defined
- 3. temporary
- 4. final

Q195.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

- A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. , it directly follows from the facts given in the passage
- B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given
- C. if you think the data are in adequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
- D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and
- E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e , it contradicts the given facts.

Passage : The last half of my life has been lived in one of those painful epochs of human history during which the world is getting worse, and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would speed gradually throughout the world by an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny, and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars. Hardly anyone thought of the nineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

During the Victorian age people believed that

- 1. there would be unlimited freedom
- 2. strife would increase
- 3. peace would prevail and happiness would engulf the whole world.
- 4. wars would be fought on a bigger scale

Q196.

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inference. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

- A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. , it directly follows from the facts given in the passage
- B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given
- C. if you think the data are in adequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
- D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; and
- E. if you think inference is 'definitely false' i.e , it contradicts the given facts.

Passage : More than a decade of erosion in budgetary support from the Union Government, has seriously affected Indian Railway's capacity to finance its plan expenditures. The situation has come to a pass where the railways must now think of innovative ways to get longer mileage from its investments. Significantly the resource crunch has had grievous impact on the railways. As a result, it will not be in a position to acquire necessary equipments and this will seriously affect the railway's capacity to serve the needs of the economy in future

During the current plan period, the railways will not be able to expand its network

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

5. E

Q197.

In each question below is given a statement followed by several assumptions. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement along with the assumptions and then decide as to which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement :

"Doctor available on call - 24 hours" - A notice at the Hotel reception.

Assumptions :

- I. Some lodgers may need medical help at any point of time.
 - II. No lodger can be a doctor.
 - III. The hotel has employed a doctor.
 - IV. Arrangements have been made by the management of the hotel to make a doctor available in case of need.
- 1. Only I and IV are implicit
 - 2. Only I and III are implicit
 - 3. Only I, III and IV are implicit
 - 4. All I, II, III and IV are implicit

Q198.

In each question below is given a statement followed by several assumptions. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement along with the assumptions and then decide as to which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement :

"Heavy exercise is bad for health" - X advises Y.

Assumptions :

- I. Y exercises heavily.
 - II. X has excellent health.
 - III. X is a doctor.
- 1. Only I is implicit
 - 2. Only I and III are implicit
 - 3. Only II and III are implicit
 - 4. All I, II and III are implicit

Q199.

In each question below is given a statement followed by several assumptions. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement along with the assumptions and then decide as to which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement :

"I did not go to the office today". A tells B.

Assumptions :

- I. The office was closed on account of holiday today.
 - II. "A" has been on leave for today.
- 1. Only I is implicit
 - 2. Only II is implicit
 - 3. Either I or II is implicit
 - 4. Neither I nor II is implicit

Q200.

In each question below is given a statement followed by several assumptions. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement along with the assumptions and then decide as to which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement :

"Smoking Prohibited" - A notice at a petrol pump.

Assumptions :

I. All those who come to the petrol pump are smokers.

II. Smoking at a petrol pump is hazardous.

III. People are expected to follow such notices.

1. Only I and III are implicit

2. Only II and III are implicit

3. Only II is implicit

4. All I, II and III are implicit