

Articles

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

Q.I. A. The balance of power will shift to the East, as China and India emerge as the major players in the region.

B. Rarely has the economic growth of two still relatively poor nations been watched with such an alarm.

C. Post-war era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South Korea, but the growth in neither country could impact the economy in the region in a significant manner.

D. China and India, by contrast, possess what it takes to transform the 21st century global economy.

1) A, B and C 2) A and D 3) C only 4) C and D

Q.II. A. A successful project's completion is always because of the concerted efforts of the individual team members.

B. As project progresses, the individual team members begin to develop traits that may not contribute positively to the project's objectives.

C. Sooner or later, the members learn to shed their assertive individualism and work together.

D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identity.

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

Q.III. A. The actor has not yet paid the tax for car he imported.

B. We went to watch a movie, but movie was not showing in the theatre.

C. Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean is the deepest oceanic point in the world.

D. The home ministry ordered a red alert because of the tense situation prevailing in the state.

1) A & B 2) C only 3) A & D 4) D only

Q. IV. A. Meditation is one of the methods to acquire peace and relaxation.

B. First part of the novel introduces all the main characters.

C. Many speakers suggested that ban on the book should be lifted immediately.

D. Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist of all the time.

1) A only 2) A & C 3) A & D 4) C only

Q.V. A. Tabor is a two-headed drum.

B. We, adults, learn more from the kids while trying to teach them than they do from us.

C. Diamonds have been used in the jewellery for centuries.

D. The secret of cracking CAT lies in intelligent study, constant practice and self-confidence on the day of the examination.

1) C only 2) C & D 3) D only 4) A only

Subject Verb Agreement

In each question, there are four sentences. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage.

Q.I. A. A number of Gita's friends is living in town.

B. The employer and the manager plays the most important role in employee motivation.

C. Raphael, along with his friend Ranjan, are going to Bangalore.

D. Neither Rukmini nor Priya is ready to help anyone.

1) A & D 2) C & D 3) C only 4) D only

Q.II. A. Neil, as well as Roy, are attending the birthday party.

B. Each of the boys were given a glass of milk.

C. The news that you heard is true.

D. The number of mangoes being shipped into the market were decreasing over the years.

1) A & B 2) D only 3) C & D 4) None of these

Q.III. A. Rohan, the promoter of two prestigious Indian companies, are proud of being a first generation entrepreneur.

B. The pair of scissors kept in my bag is stolen.

C. Nilesh, along with his friends, claim responsibility for this incident.

D. Each of the team leaders is answerable to her respective team members.

1) D only 2) B & D 3) C & D 4) A & C

Q.IV. A. Measles are infectious and can sometimes cause disfigurement in the affected person.

B. In anticipation of the possible non-availability of the injured star batsman, one of the promising players selected for the team were asked to stand by.

C. The results of the election was awaited with bated breath by all the political parties.

D. The investigation committee, comprising two Supreme Court judges, has sent its report to the central government.

1) D only 2) C & D 3) A & D 4) B & C

Q.V. A. Numismatics are the study of coins, banknotes and medals.

B. The run of successes recorded by the team are ascribed to the new coach hired by the sports authority.

C. Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Aravind Adiga form the quartet of Man Booker awardees—a bouquet of creative artistes that are the pride of the nation.

D. Neither food coupons nor books were provided by the company.

1) A & D 2) C & D 3) D only 4) B & D

Q.VI. A. The mosaic of languages that embellish the country called India is truly inspiring.

B. The tallest snowy peak of the Himalayas, the highest mountain ranges in the world, are the target of many mountaineers.

C. Some of Paul's writings on science and religion was published posthumously.

D. A part of the art museum, housing paper drawings, acrylic paints and oil canvasses, was damaged in the fire.

1) D only 2) B & D 3) A & D 4) C & D

Q.VII. A. The employer, as well as his employees, are on leave.

B. The members of the team is working together.

C. Mathematics, Biology and Science are tough subjects.

D. Ten dozen costs ten thousand rupees.

1) D only 2) C only 3) A & D 4) C & D

Q.VIII. A. There is a beggar and a schoolboy at the railway station.

B. Near our college buildings sit my father's shop.

C. That the minister and his family visited France last week are a secret.

D. Neither of my friends are intelligent.

1) D only 2) B only 3) B & D 4) A only

Q.IX. A. Each of the airhostesses were taught to deal with emergency.

B. The comedian and the musician of the opera were appreciated.

C. Twenty kilometres are a long drive from here.

D. Our happiness or our sadness are in our own hands.

- 1) D only 2) B only 3) B & D 4) C & D

Q.X. A. An employee exercises his rights under law.

B. Aishwarya and Ranjan were decorated for his services in the office.

C. One has to perform his duties to himself.

D. I am ready to assist every one of my brothers in their work.

- 1) A & D 2) A only 3) D only 4) B & C

Tenses

In the question, there are four sentences. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage.

Q.I. A. I was trying to change a light bulb yesterday.

B. What are you doing when the accident occurred?

C. Igorsky has struggling hard for his body building competition.

D. Sheila will be giving a lecture at the university next year.

- 1) A & D 2) D & B 3) B & C 4) C & A

Q.II. A. It is nearly eight years since I last played basketball.

B. They have long believed that it was without effective accountability.

C. The committee had predicted that up to 230 people could be killed across the country by the H1N1 virus.

D. Ravnit has a curious, receptive mind that found much enjoyment in listening to other folk.

- 1) B & D 2) A & C 3) A only 4) C only

Q.III. A. Genetically engineered poplar plants have developed in recent years.

B. Developing countries will have an increasing number of poor people in the future.

C. The sun is rising in the east.

D. Anna Mari has purchased the book 'Hamlet' three years ago.

- 1) B only 2) A only 3) A & B 4) B & D

Q.IV. A. His neighbours wounded him and threw him out.

B. His mother punished him because he wounded his younger brothers.

C. People is living in towns for thousands of years.

D. We already had our breakfast when she arrived home.

- 1) A only 2) D only 3) A & D 5) None of these

Q.V. A. They had been talking for the last hour.

B. It's imperative that he keep his promise.

C. Suneet's children are watching TV when Suneet arrives home at 8 o'clock.

D. We are waiting here for over two hours.

- 1) A only 2) B & C 3) A & B 4) None of these

Active and Passive

In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in passive/ active voice and mark our answer accordingly.

Q.I. Do not switch off the light.

- a) You are ordered not to switch off the light.
b) You are requested to not switch off the light.
c) You are advised not to switch off the light.
d) None of these

Q.II. Should I take this medicine with water?

a) Should this medicine be taken with water by me?

b) Shall this medicine be taken with water by me?

c) Can this medicine be taken with water by me?

d) Should this medicine be took with water by me?

Q.III. How many chapters does the book contain?

a) How many chapters is the book contained?

b) How many chapters are contained in the book?

c) How many chapters is contained in the book?

d) How many chapters have contained in the book?

Q.IV. I can sing a song.

a) A song could be sung by me.

b) A song can be sung by me.

c) A song may be sung by me.

d) A song might be sung by me.

Q.V. I will lend you my camera for two days.

a) You shall lent my camera for two days by me.

b) You will lent my camera for two days by me.

c) You will be lent my camera for two days by me.

d) You were lent my camera for two days by me.

Q.VI. I knocked at the door for five minutes.

a) The door is knocked at by me for five minutes.

b) The door has knocked at by me for five minutes.

c) The door had knocked at by me for five minutes.

d) The door was knocked at by me for five minutes.

Q.VII. He teaches Grammar.

a) Grammar is taught by him.

b) We are being taught Grammar by him.

c) Grammar is being taught by him.

d) We are taught Grammar by him.

Q.VIII. One should keep one's promise.

a) One's promise should be kept by us.

b) One's promise has to be kept.

c) A promise should be keeping.

d) A promise should be kept.

Q.IX. People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.

a) The suspect is being seen in several cities.

b) The suspect has been the people in several cities.

c) The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities.

d) The suspect was seen by people in several cities.

Q.X. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.

a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.

b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.

c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.

d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

Direct-Indirect Speech

Q.I. He said to you, 'They have set up a barber's shop.'

- a) He told you that they had set up a barber's shop.
- b) He told you that they have set up a barber's shop.
- c) He told you that we had set up a barber's shop.
- d) He told you that they have set up a barber's shop.

Q.II. Hari said to Ram, 'You gave me a book.'

- a) Hari told Ram that I have given him a book.
- b) Hari told Ram that he (Ram) had given him (Hari) a book.
- c) Hari told Ram that he had given me a book.
- d) Hari told Ram that you had given him a book.

Q.III. The boy told his father that his examination was over.

- a) The boy told his father, 'His examination was over.'
- b) The boy told his father, 'My examination are over.'
- c) The boy said to his father, 'My examination is over.'
- d) The boy said to his father, 'My examination was over.'

Q.IV. He said to us, 'Are you going away today?'

- a) He asked us if I was going away that day.
- b) He asked us if we were going away that day.
- c) He asked us if we have been going away today.
- d) He asked us if you were going away that day.

Q.V. He said to his servant, 'Go away at once.'

- a) He ordered his servant to go away at once.
- b) He asked his servant if go away at once.
- c) He asked his servant to go away at once.
- d) He requested his servant to go away at once.

Q.VI. The accused said to the magistrate, 'Pardon me this time, sir.'

- a) The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time.
- b) The accused asked the magistrate to pardon me that time.
- c) The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time.
- d) The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time.

Q.VII. The captain said, 'Hurrah! We have won the match.'

- a) The captain exclaimed with joy that they had won the match,
- b) The captain exclaimed that they have won the match.
- c) The captain exclaimed with joy that we had won the match.
- d) The captain exclaimed that we had won the match.

Q.VIII. The traveller said, 'Can you tell me the way to the railway station?' 'Yes,' replied the little boy.

- a) The traveller asked the little boy whether he would tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he can.
- b) The traveller enquired of the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.

c) The traveller enquired of the little boy whether I could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he might.

d) The traveller enquired of the little boy whether he could tell me the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.

Q.IX. He said, 'Rogue! You have deceived me.'

- a) He told him a rogue and said him of having deceived him.
- b) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived me.
- c) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived him.
- d) He told him a rogue and declared him of having deceived me.

Q.X. 'Good morning, friends.'

- a) He told his friends good morning.
- b) He bade his friends good morning.
- c) He forbade his friends good morning.
- d) He asked his friends good morning.

Pronouns

I) It's up to _____ (us/we) geologists to warn the people of impending volcanic activity.

II) The principal made Rekha and _____ (I/me) repair the damage to the auditorium wall.

III) The writers of the bylaws, Dilip and _____ (he/him) presented a report to the senate.

IV) Ranjani, Jose, and _____ (he/him) rode their bikes all the way to Goa.

V) The boss was worried that _____ (we/us) secretaries wouldn't do the work without additional compensation.

VI) Sure, Rohan's tall, but he is not as tall as _____ (her/she).

VII) The Sharmas and _____ (they/them) can't seem to agree on their property lines.

VIII) He didn't think that the coach was as smart as _____ (I/me).

IX) Except for you and _____ (I/me), no one knows about the plot.

X) I can't handle the stress as well as _____ (her/she).

XI) Choose _____ (whoever/whomever) you want.

XII) He is the one _____ (who/whom) we think of first.

XIII) The men, four of _____ (who/whom) were ill, were indicted for fraud.

XIV) Mary is the woman _____ (who/whom) I met at the party.

XV) Give the award to _____ (whoever/whomever) will benefit the most.

Directions for questions 1 to 5: In each of the following sentences, four words or phrases are underlined. You should choose the one word or phrase which would be not appropriate in standard written English. Mark e) if you think that the sentence has no error.

1. The hardest part of the job is the bending once a minute and then lifting the weight.

- a) hardest b) job c) is the bending
- d) lifting the e) none of the above

2. Since I had forgotten all my mathematical concepts I had to start from the scratch.

- a) I had b) all my c) I had
d) the scratch e) none of the above

3. Modi has recently been selected as the representative to the Sri Lanka.

- a) been b) selected c) the
d) the Sri Lanka e) none of the above

4. His report, including thorough notes on the background investigation, were well received.

- a) including b) thorough notes c) the background
d) were e) none of the above

5. This is one of the four primary libraries that are supported by our organization.

- a) this is b) one of the c) libraries
d) that are e) none of the above

Sentence Completion

1. The doctor advised him to include mango in his diet, _____ of Vitamins A, C and D.

- A. that is adequate B. that provided him
C. which is richly supplied D. which is a rich source

2. Spielberg is going to be nominated to receive the Academy Award for the best director, _____?

- A. won't he B. didn't he C. doesn't he D. isn't he

3. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to _____.

- A. the driving of a car B. when you drive a car
C. driving a car D. when driving a car

4. Several of these washers and dryers are not in order and _____.

- A. need to be repairing B. repairing is required to them
C. require that they be repaired D. need to be repaired

5. To answer accurately is more important than _____.

- A. a quick finish B. finishing quickly
C. to finish quickly D. you finish quickly

6. When a person is given certain duties to perform, he must be _____.

- A. given necessary authority also B. enforced with law as well
C. assigned necessary duties D. able to realize law

Sentence Improvement

In each of the statements below, a part of the sentence is underlined. Out of the four options that follow, choose the one which best replaces the highlighted phrase.

1. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can't one?

- A) can't be B) can one C) isn't it D) no change

2. I've met two women, whom I believe, were hospital nurses.

- A) whom, I believe B) who, I believe
C) each, I believe D) whom, I am sure

3. The use of radar as well as two-way radio paging make it possible for state police to intercept most speeders.

- A) make it possible B) makes it possible

- C) allows the possibility D) makes possible

4. No sooner had he entered the room when the lights went out.

- A) when the lights went out B) than the lights went out
C) and the lights went out D) then the lights went out

5. If neither of them are to be trusted, it is not advisable to invest.

- A) were to be trusted B) has to be trusted
C) is to be trusted D) no improvement

6. The train was late for thirty minutes.

- A) from B) by C) around D) no change

7. My father is suffering from diabetes for the past three years.

- A) is suffer B) has been suffering C) has suffered
D) no improvement

8. She was more beautiful than either of her three sisters.

- A) either of her three sister B) any of her three sisters
C) all of her three sisters D) no improvement

Each of the following sentences are divided into parts, which are marked A, B, C, and D. One of these parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. Mark that part as your answer.

1. The scenery (A)/of Kodaikanal (B)/ are not (C)/doubt very beautiful (D)/No error (E).

2. Most of (A)/the five-years (B)/plans of India (C)/ have been (D)/successful. No error (E).

3. One of (A)/my student (B)/told me (C)/that she has failed (D)/in English. No error (E).

4. She is (A)/more cleverer (B)/than any (C)/other girl of (D)/her age. No error (E).

5. Harder (A)/you work (B)/, the better (C)/division you (D)/get. No error (E).

Reading Comprehension:

Passage I. Although I was in class at Columbia, struggling with the esoterica du jour, my father was on a bricklayer's scaffold not far up the street, working on a campus building. Once we met up on the subway going home he was with his tools, I with my books. My father wasn't interested in Thucydides, and I wasn't up on arches. My dad has built lots of places in New York City he can't get into: colleges, condos, office towers. He made his living on the outside. Once the walls were up, a place took on a different feel for him, as though he wasn't welcome anymore. Related by blood, we're separated by class, my father and I. Being the white-collar child of a blue-collar parent means being the hinge on the door between two ways of life. With one foot in the working-class, the other in the middle class, people like me are Straddlers, at home in neither world, living a limbo life.

What drove me to leave what I knew? Born blue-collar, I still never felt completely at home among the tough guys and anti-intellectual crowd of my neighbourhood in deepest Brooklyn. I never did completely fit in among the preppies and suburban royalty of Columbia, either. It's like that for Straddlers. It was not so smooth jumping from Italian old-world style to US professional in a single generation. Others who were the first in their families to go to college, will tell you the same thing: the academy can render you unrecognisable to the very people who launched you into the world. The ideas and values absorbed in college challenge the mom-and-pop orthodoxy that passed for truth for 18

years. Limbo folk may eschew polyester blends for sea-isle cotton, prefer Brie to Kraft slices. They marry outside the neighbourhood and raise their kids differently. They might not be in church on Sunday.

When they pick careers (not jobs), it's often a kind of work their parents never heard of or can't understand. But for the white-collar kids of blue-collar parents, the office is not necessarily a sanctuary. In Corporate America, where the rules are based on notions foreign to working-class people, a Straddler can get lost. Social class counts at the office, even though nobody likes to admit it. Ultimately, corporate norms are based on middle-class values, business types say. From an early age, middle-class people learn how to get along, using diplomacy, nuance and politics to grab what they need. It is as though they are following a set of rules laid out in a manual that blue-collar families never have the chance to read.

People born into the middle class to parents with college degrees have lived lives filled with what French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu calls 'cultural capital.' Growing up in an educated environment, they learn about Picasso and Mozart, stock portfolios and crème brulée. In a home with cultural capital, there are networks: someone always has an aunt or golfing buddy with the inside track for an internship or some entry-level job. Dinner-table talk could involve what happened that day to mom and dad at the law firm, the doctor's office or the executive suite. Middle-class kids can grow up with a sense of entitlement that will carry them through their lives. This 'belongingness' is not just related to having material means; it also has to do with learning and possessing confidence in your place in the world. Such early access and direct exposure to culture in the home is the more organic, 'legitimate' means of appropriating cultural capital, Bourdieu tells us. Those of us possessing 'ill-gotten Culture' can learn it, but never as well. Something is always a little off about us, like an engine with imprecise timing. There's a greater match between middle-class lives and the institutions in which the middle class works and operates—universities or corporations. Children of the middle and upper classes have been speaking the language of the bosses and supervisors forever.

Blue-collar kids are taught by their parents and communities to work hard to achieve, and that merit is rewarded. But no blue-collar parent knows whether such things are true in the middle-class world. Many professionals born to the working-class report feeling out of place and outmanoeuvred in the office. Soon enough, Straddlers learn that straight talk won't always cut. Resolving conflicts head-on and speaking your mind doesn't always work, no matter how educated the Straddler is.

In the working-class, people perform jobs in which they are closely supervised and are required to follow orders and instructions. That, in turn, affects how they socialise their children. Children of the working-class are brought up in a home in which conformity, obedience and intolerance for back talk are the norm the same characteristics that make a good factory worker.

Q.1. According to the passage, which of the following statements about 'cultural capital' is NOT true?

1. It socialises children early into the norms of middle class institutions.
2. It helps them learn the language of universities and corporations.
3. It creates a sense of enlightenment in middle-class children.
4. It develops bright kids into Straddlers.
5. None of these

Q.2. According to the passage, the patterns of socialisation of working-class children make them most suited for jobs that require

1. Diplomacy
2. Compliance with orders

3. Enterprise and initiative

4. High risk taking

5. None of these

Q.3. When Straddlers enter white collar jobs, they get lost because:

1. They are thrown into an alien value system.
2. Their families have not read the rules in corporate manuals.
3. They have no one to guide them through the corporate maze.
4. They miss the 'mom and pop orthodoxy.'
5. None of these

Q.4. What does the author's statement, "My father wasn't interested in Thucydides, and I wasn't up on arches," illustrate?

1. Organic cultural capital.
2. Professional arrogance and social distance.
3. Evolving social transformation.
4. Breakdown of family relationships.
5. None of these

Q.5. Which of the following statements about Straddlers does the passage NOT support explicitly?

1. Their food preferences may not match those of their parents.
2. They may not keep up some central religious practices of their parents.
3. They are at home neither in the middle class nor in the working-class.
4. Their political ideologies may differ from those of their parents.

Passage II. Henry Varnum Poor, editor of *American Railroad Journal*, drew the important elements of the image of the railroad together in 1851, —Look at the results of this material progress...the vigour, life, and executive energy that followed in its train, rapidly succeeded by wealth, the refinement and intellectual culture of a high civilization. All this is typified, in a degree, by a locomotive. The combination in its construction of nice art and scientific application of power, its speed surpassing that of our proudest courser, and its immense strength, are all characteristic of our age and tendencies. To us, like the telegraph, it is essential, it constitutes a part of our nature, is a condition of our being what we are.

In the third decade of the nineteenth century, Americans began to define their character in light of the new railroads. They liked the idea that it took special people to foresee and capitalize on the promise of science. Railroad promoters, using the steam engine as a metaphor for what they thought Americans were and what they thought Americans were becoming, frequently discussed parallels between the locomotive and national character, pointing out that both possessed youth, power, speed, single-mindedness, and bright prospects.

Poor was, of course, promoting acceptance of railroads and enticing his readers to open their pocketbooks. But his metaphors had their dark side. A locomotive was quite unlike anything Americans had ever seen. It was large, mysterious and dangerous; many thought that it was a monster waiting to devour the unwary.

There was a suspicion that a country founded upon Jeffersonian agrarian principles had bought a ticket and boarded a train pulled by some iron monster into the dark recesses of an unknown future. To ease such public apprehensions, promoters, poets, editors, and writers alike adopted the notion that locomotives were really only —iron horses, an early metaphor that lingered because it made steam technology ordinary and understandable. Iron horse metaphors assuaged fears about inherent defects in the national character,

prompting images of a more secure future, and made an alien technology less frightening, and even comforting and congenial. Essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson saw the locomotive as an agent of domestic harmony. He observed that —the locomotive and the steamboat, like enormous shuttles, shoot every day across the thousand various threads of national descent and employment and bind them fast in one web, adding —an hourly assimilation goes forward, and there is no danger that local peculiarities and hostilities should be preserved. To us Americans, it seems to have fallen as a political aid. We could not else have held the vast North America together, which we now engage to do.

1. Which of the following claims would the author of the passage most agree with?

- A. The railroad undermined America's progressive tendencies.
- B. Railroad promoters like Poor denounced Jeffersonian agrarian principles.
- C. The Americans in general were against the railroad
- D. Ralph Waldo Emerson thought that the railroad would harm America.
- E. Americans generally supported the development of the railroad.

2. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- A. criticize one interpretation of the early American railroads
- B. discuss the early years of the railroad and its connection to the American character of the time.
- C. suggest that railroads were the most important development in the history of America
- D. describe the apprehension with which most of the Americans greeted the early railroads
- E. assert that Americans were tricked into believing that the railroads were beneficial for them

3. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true about Ralph Waldo Emerson's beliefs?

- A. He felt that Americans should adhere strictly to Jeffersonian agrarian principles.
- B. He thought that the railroad was as important as the telegraph.
- C. He felt that technological progress would help to unify Americans.
- D. He thought that railroad promoters were acting against America's best interests.
- E. His metaphors had a dark side to them

4. Suppose that an early nineteenth-century American inventor had developed a device that made it easier to construct multi-story building. How would early nineteenth-century Americans be expected to react to this invention?

- A. They would not support society's use of such a device.
- B. They would generally support society's use of such a device.
- C. They would have no opinion about society's use of such a device.
- D. They themselves would not use such a device.
- E. They would initially view such a device with scepticism

Passage III. A few days after receiving the letter, as I was walking to work in the morning, I saw an Indian woman on the other side of Massachusetts Avenue, wearing a sari with its free end nearly dragging on the footpath, and pushing a child in a stroller. An American woman with a small black dog on a leash was walking to one side of her. Suddenly the dog began barking. From the other side of the

street I watched as the Indian woman, startled, stopped in her path, at which point the dog leapt up and seized the end of the sari between its teeth. The American woman scolded the dog, appeared to apologize, and walked quickly away, leaving the Indian woman to fix her sari in the middle of the footpath, and quiet her crying child. She did not see me standing there, and eventually she continued on her way. Such a mishap, I realized that morning, would soon be my concern. It was my duty to take care of Mala, to welcome her and protect her. I would have to buy her first pair of snow boots, her first winter coat. I would have to tell her which streets to avoid, which way the traffic came, tell her to wear her sari so that the free end did not drag on the footpath. A five-mile separation from her parents, I recalled with some irritation, had caused her to weep.

Unlike Mala, I was used to it all by then: used to cornflakes and milk, used to Helen's visits, used to sitting on the bench with Mrs. Croft. The only thing I was not used to was Mala. Nevertheless I did what I had to do. I went to the housing office at MIT and found a furnished apartment a few blocks away, with a double bed and a private kitchen and bath, for forty dollars a week. One last Friday I handed Mrs. Croft eight one-dollar bills in an envelope, brought my suitcase downstairs, and informed her that I was moving. She put my key into her change purse. The last thing she asked me to do was hand her the cane propped against the table, so that she could walk to the door and lock it behind me. "Good-bye, then," she said, and retreated back into the house. I did not expect any display of emotion, but I was disappointed all the same. I was only a boarder, a man who paid her a bit of money and passed in and out of her home for six weeks. Compared to a century, it was no time at all.

At the airport I recognized Mala immediately. The free end of her sari did not drag on the floor, but was draped in a sign of bridal modesty over her head, just as it had draped my mother until the day my father died. Her thin brown arms were stacked with gold bracelets, a small red circle was painted on her forehead, and the edges of her feet were tinted with a decorative red dye. I did not embrace her, or kiss her, or take her hand. Instead I asked her, speaking Bengali for the first time in America, if she was hungry.

She hesitated, then nodded yes. I told her I had prepared some egg curry at home. "What did they give you to eat on the plane?"

"I didn't eat."

"All the way from Calcutta?" "The menu said oxtail soup."

"But surely there were other items."

"The thought of eating an ox's tail made me lose my appetite."

When we arrived home, Mala opened up one of her suitcases, and presented me with two pullover sweaters, both made with bright blue wool, which she had knitted in the course of our separation; one with a V neck, the other covered with cables. I tried them on; both were tight under the arms. She had also brought me two new pairs of drawstring pajamas, a letter from my brother, and a packet of loose Darjeeling tea.

1. Why does the author say that such a mishap would soon be his concern?

- A) Because he was an Indian living in America
- B) Because he wanted to protect the Indian lady

- C) Because it was his duty to take care of Mala
D) Because his bride was coming from India to join him.

2. Why does the author feel that he would have to tell many things to Mala?

- A) Because he wanted her to avoid the experience of the India lady
B) Because he wanted her to learn America ways.
C) Because he did not want that she be an embarrassment to him
D) None of the above.

3. Why was the author disappointed with Mrs. Croft's reaction?

- A) Because she did not display any emotion
B) Because he did not expect any display of emotion.
C) Because he was only a boarder
D) Because he was leaving the apartment

4. It can be inferred from the passage that:

- A) Mala is a vegetarian B) The author is a student at MIT
C) The author has had an arranged marriage
D) None of the above.

5. The author before receiving Mala at the airport would agree with which of the following statement

- A) Living in Massachusetts will be a cultural shock for Mala
B) With the author's help, Mala's cultural assimilation will be a piece of cake.
C) Mala's passion for oxtail soup is matched by Mrs. Croft's emotional outburst for her boarder.
D) The author is very comfortable living with Mala in Massachusetts.

Para Jumbles

Q.1. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.

B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?

C. The phrase 'war against terror,' which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.

D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.

E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.

- 1) ECDBA 2) BECDA 3) EBCAD 4) CEBDA

Q.2. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being's shortcomings than I am of an animal's, but in this respect I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.

B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, 'We chaps are here to help you chaps,' and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.

C. In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to help you.

D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.

E. When you travel around the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.

- 1) EACBD 2) ABDCE 3) ECBDA 4) ACBDE

Q.3. A. The debates over the definition of democracy in countries enjoying parliamentary systems have been more limited in scope than the American debates.

B. The great majority have defined democracy in institutional and procedural terms, as parliamentary government with free competitive elections and a wide franchise.

C. Few writers in these countries have adopted populist definitions or pluralist definitions.

D. However, the normative theories by which they have justified democracy have varied considerably.

- 1) BDCA 2) BADC 3) ACBD 4) ABDC

Q.4. A. But there are major differences between the crisis of today and the Depression of the 1930s and the several intervening crises affecting individual countries.

B. The global economic crisis, the deepest of our generation, is often compared with the Great Depression of the 1930s.

C. In contrast, the current crisis has hit at the heart of global finance with no buffer to fall back on.

D. Both were global in scope. Both were centred in the U.S. and, more important, were preceded by mounting global imbalances, loose monetary policies and high leverage.

E. The last mentioned were essentially traditional retail banking crises. Richer countries bailed out the crisis-hit countries and regions.

- 1) ACEBD 2) DECAB 3) BDAEC 4) BEDAC

Q.5. A. "These figures are extremely worrying," said Dublin GP Stephen Murphy.

B. County Kerry reported the lowest figure, with 41% of people being classed overweight and in Dublin the figure is 46%, some 800,000 people.

C. Around 60% of Irish men and 40% of women are overweight, according to new research.

D. Tipperary is the county with the highest number of overweight people, with 58% of respondents registering a body mass index (BMI) of more than 25, followed by Limerick with 55% and Wexford with 54%.

- 1) CDBA 2) DABC 3) ABDC 4) CADB

Q.6. A. He felt justified in bypassing the Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B. At times, he was fighting the entire Congress.

C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D. Bush was not fighting just the Democrats.

E. Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

- 1) CAEBD 2) DBAEC 3) CEADB 4) ECDBA

Q.7. A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full-hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.

B. But once hydrogen is being produced from business or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.

C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.

D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only 5% better than a diesel hybrid.

E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrogen oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has efficiency of 30%.

1) CEDBA 2) CEBDA 3) AEDBC 4) ACEBD

Q.8. A. One of the more popular of these is the climatologist and geographer C.W. Thornthwaite's system. The moisture classification in Thornthwaite's system are based on this index and the lower the index is, the drier an area is.

B. This method monitors the soil water budget for an area based on evapotranspiration and considers that along with total precipitation used to support an area's vegetation over time.

C. It also uses a humidity and aridity index to study an area's moisture based on temperature, rainfall and vegetation type. Classification range from hyper-humid to arid.

D. Although Köppen's System is the most widely used climate classification system, there are several others that have been used as well.

1) BCAD 2) BCDA 3) DABC 4) ABDC

Analogies

Each question consists of two words that have a certain relationship with each other followed by four pairs of related words. Select the pair that has the same relationship.

1. Diva::Opera

A) Producer::Theatre B) Director::Drama
C) Conductor::Bus D) Thespian::Play

2. Indigent::Wealthy

A) Angry::Rich B) Native::Affluent
C) Gauche::Graceful D) Scholarly::Erudite

3. Ten::Decimal

A) Seven::Septet B) Four::Quartet
C) Two::Binary D) Five::Quince

4. Alleviate::Aggravate

A) Joke::Worry B) Elevate::Agree
C) Elastic::Rigid D) Level::Grade

5. Opaque::Transparent

A) Turbid::Swollen B) Concentrated::Diluted
C) Tepid::Translucent D) Intimate::Famous

FIB

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word/set of words from among the given options.

1. His voice was _____, which immensely pleased the audience.

A) mephitic B) cacophonic C) dissonant D) mellifluous

2. Your _____ in releasing the prices has cost us the deal.

A) procrastination B) precision C) accuracy D) requiem

3. There is a clear _____ between theoretical and practical implementation and the difference is prominent.

A) connection B) schism C) meaning D) rabble

4. The conditions here are _____ for making a vineyard as the temperature is optimum.

A) propitious B) ominous C) inauspicious D) adverse

5. The defender was _____ for being lazy.

A) censured B) censored C) cynosure D) cantered

Synonyms

1. FRACAS

A) curb B) abate C) brawl D) abstinence

2. BUCOLIC

A) bifurcation B) copious C) fervour D) pastoral

3. DIATRIBE

A) geniality B) tirade C) concocted D) hallowed

4. GLIB

A) slick B) errant C) flux D) nastiness

5. HALCYON

A) flux B) exigency C) tranquil D) wreck

Antonyms

1. GRANDIOSE

A) pretentious B) brilliant C) egoistic D) modest

2. EXECRABLE

A) repulsive B) unhappy C) blamed D) laudable

3. GAINSAY

A) oppose B) disapprove C) forbid D) agree

4. FERAL

A) grim B) natural C) unyielding D) tame

5. PUNCTILIOUS

A) former B) careless C) observant D) moderate