

Practice Exercise – 5

Directions for questions 1 to 15: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE – I

India is a country referred to as 'she'; one of her ancient names is Bharat mata (mother India). The country's history is peppered with women scholars, poets, revolutionaries, queens and spiritual leaders: powerful women. India is also a country where the 'devi', God in her feminine form, dots hundreds of temples around the country. As Durga, rider of lions; Saraswati, repository of all the arts and knowledge; and Kali, fierce destroyer of evil, among others, she has been revered and worshipped for millennia. These devi images have existed in the collective psyche as positive archetypes of strength and wisdom. And in a country where there has always been a deep connection between the spiritual and the temporal, they have also manifested from time to time in ordinary women.

Today, there is a new surge of feminine energy in India. This probably has a lot to do with the Indian constitution, adopted fifty-seven years ago, which renders all citizens equal and has removed some of the fetters that denied women access to the public realm. Although there have always been remarkable women in every era of Indian history, today they seem to be taking upon themselves new roles as midwives of change and keepers of the conscience of a large nation that is slowly changing.

As varied as their arenas of action might be, they all share a concern for the marginalized, an unflinching faith in democracy, and the belief that things can be improved for the better. They are women with loving hearts and strong nurturing instincts, deeply connected within themselves and rooted in the ground beneath their feet.

The year was 1985. A World-Bank-financed 'river development project' was underway in the valley of the river Narmada in Central India. Billed as the largest of its kind in the world, the ambitious project would see the construction of a series of dams to harness the mighty river for human use. The Government of India was elated: it was a matter of development, of building more "temples of modern India", as India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had called big dams in a fit of inspired rhetoric. And the World Bank officials couldn't stop patting their backs for having done their bit for the Third World.

It would have been perfect. Except for one woman. Medha Patkar, an activist who had recently given up her prestigious faculty position at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai to work with tribal and peasant communities, chanced upon some uncomfortable facts. The mammoth Sardar Sarovar Dam, the keystone of the project, would upon completion, submerge 37,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land, and displace around 320,000 people, mostly from tribal communities. Overall, an ecological and social disaster.

What began as a quest for information about the actual impact of the dam, snowballed into a movement for a just rehabilitation of the displaced. Medha Patkar organised a people's movement, the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA), that went on to challenge the basis of the project and its claim to 'development', when it became clear that its magnitude precluded accurate assessment of damages and losses, and that rehabilitation was impossible.

As effecter of change and builder of grassroots movements, Aruna Roy has acquired a formidable reputation in India. Since 1990, with the setting-up of the organisation of labourer and farmer power called Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Devdungri, a Rajasthan village, she has led a people's movement for the right to information and the public's right to scrutinise official records. A wide public debate has been set in motion by Roy's work, for which she received the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2000. The movement has forced the Indian Parliament to adopt the Freedom of Information Bill. As a result, ordinary people have been able to expose the corruption of government officials.

As an ex-officer of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), Roy knew the ins and outs of the official 'system' like the back of her hand. Impatient with the ungainly system and frustrated by the rot that had set in deep, she quit the IAS and joined her husband, 'Bunker' Roy, in his experimental village projects in Tilonia in Rajasthan. Roy soon became convinced that mere economic support was not sufficient to effect real change: it had to come through empowering people with knowledge. She and her colleagues began with the foundation of the 'Barefoot College', imparting the skills of rural self-sufficiency, and moving on to coach people in the art of making their government work. By the mid-1990s, they were holding public hearings through which people cross-checked bills, vouchers and employment rolls and thus exposed schools and health clinics paid for but never constructed, or worse, famine and drought relief services recorded but never rendered.

Many years ago, in a city in the Himalayan foothills, a girl asked her mother for a dress made of a new fabric that was the rage among her friends – nylon. Her khadi-wearing mother pondered the demand: "I'll buy you nylon. But you know, if you buy nylon, some industrialist will get another Mercedes, and if you buy khadi, some woman's 'chulha' (kitchen fire) will be lit. You decide." The girl, Vandana Shiva, never forgot this profound lesson in ethical living.

Seeds of ecological awareness, a special connection with the earth and the environment, were established in Shiva during her years spent with a forest conservator father and a farmer mother. Years later, these seeds germinated when, as a physicist, Shiva was asked to report on the mining work that was denuding the Doon Valley where she had spent her childhood. "As a result of my report, the Supreme Court banned mining there in 1983," she says. "That was the first time I was doing something about conservation professionally". It was not just an analytic engagement divorced from action or consequences: rather it was a fulfilling experience of working with communities. I found that I cared enough about the environment to see it saved. Research by itself would not do it. Empowered communities are the places where action will happen."

1. Which of the following has not been attributed to all the women activists mentioned in the passage?
 - (A) The inherent tendency to care for others
 - (B) A confidence in democracy
 - (C) A consideration for the impoverished in society
 - (D) A concern for the environment
2. The corruption of government officials was brought to light because Aruna Roy
 - (A) ensured access to information for the common man.
 - (B) knew the ins and outs of the official system.
 - (C) had become frustrated with the rot in the system.
 - (D) realized that economic support alone would not eradicate poverty.
3. The Narmada Bachao Andolan was launched because Medha Patkar
 - (A) had a prestigious position at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai.
 - (B) did not believe that dams are temples of modern India.
 - (C) felt the dam would be a catastrophe for the environment and the people it displaced.
 - (D) had access to information that was classified.
4. The profound lesson in ethical living that Vandana Shiva learnt was
 - (A) not to patronise foreign goods.
 - (B) to act in a manner so as to benefit the deprived.
 - (C) to use only indigenous products.
 - (D) to work for environmental conservation.
5. The phrase 'midwives of change' in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) facilitating transformation in society.
 - (B) working for reconstruction.
 - (C) engaging oneself in conservation movements.
 - (D) imparting skills of self-sufficiency.

PASSAGE – II

The story of the Jews since the Dispersion is one of the epics of European history. Driven from their natural home by the Roman capture of Jerusalem (70 A.D), and scattered by flight and trade among all the nations and to all the continents; persecuted and decimated by the adherents of the great religions - Christianity and Mohammedanism - which had been born of their scriptures and their memories; barred by the feudal system from owning land, and by the guilds from taking part in industry; shut up within congested ghettos and narrowing pursuits, mobbed by the people and robbed by the kings; building with their finances and trade the towns and cities indispensable to civilization; outcast and excommunicated, insulted and injured; – yet, without any political structure, without any legal compulsion to social unity, without even a common language, this wonderful people has maintained itself in body and soul, has preserved its racial and cultural integrity, has guarded with jealous love its oldest rituals and traditions, has patiently and resolutely awaited the day of its deliverance, and has emerged greater in number than ever before, renowned in every field for the contributions of its geniuses, and triumphantly restored, after two thousand years of wandering, to its ancient and unforgotten home. What drama could rival the grandeur of these sufferings, the variety of these scenes, and the glory and justice of this fulfillment? What fiction could match the romance of this reality?

The dispersion had begun many centuries before the fall of the Holy City; through Tyre and Sidon and other ports the Jews had spread abroad into every nook of the Mediterranean – to Athens and Antioch, to Alexandria and Carthage, to Rome and Marseilles, and even to distant Spain. After the destruction of the Temple, the dispersion became almost a mass migration. Ultimately the movement followed two streams: one along the Danube and the Rhine, and thence later into Poland and Russia; the other into Spain and Portugal with the conquering Moors (711 A.D.) In Central Europe, the Jews distinguished themselves as merchants and financiers; in the Peninsula they absorbed gladly the mathematical, medical and philosophical lore of the Arabs, and developed their own culture in the great schools of Cordova, Barcelona and Seville. Here in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Jews played a prominent part in transmitting ancient and Oriental culture to western Europe. It was at Cordova that Moses Maimonides (1135-1204), the greatest physician of his age, wrote his famous Biblical commentary, the 'Guide to the Perplexed'; it was at Barcelona that Hasdai Crescas (1370-1430) propounded heresies that shook all Judaism.

The Jews of Spain prospered and flourished until the conquest of Granada by Ferdinand in 1492 and the final expulsion of the Moors. The Peninsular Jews now lost the liberty which they had enjoyed under the lenient ascendancy of Islam; the Inquisition swept down upon them with the choice of baptism and the practice of Christianity, or exile and the confiscation of their goods. It was not that the Church was violently hostile to the Jews – the popes repeatedly protested against the barbarities of the Inquisition; but the King of Spain thought he might fatten his purse with the patiently-garnered wealth of this alien race. Almost in the year that Columbus discovered America, Ferdinand discovered the Jews.

The great majority of the Jews accepted the harder alternative, and looked about them for a place of refuge. Some took ship and sought entry into Genoa and other Italian ports; they were refused, and sailed on in growing misery and disease till they reached the coast of Africa, where many of them were murdered for the jewels they were believed to have swallowed. A few were received into Venice, which knew how much of its maritime ascendancy it owed to its Jews. Others financed the voyage of Columbus, a man perhaps of their own race, hoping that the great navigator would find them a new home. A large number of them embarked in the frail vessels of that day and sailed up the Atlantic, between hostile England and hostile France, to find at last some measure of welcome in little big-souled Holland.

Thereafter Spain decayed, and Holland prospered. The Jews built their first synagogue in Amsterdam in 1598; and when, seventy-five years later, they built another, the most magnificent in Europe, their Christian neighbours helped them to finance the enterprise. The Jews were happy now, if we may judge from the stout content of the merchants and rabbis to whom Rembrandt has given immortality. But towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the even tenor of events was interrupted by a bitter controversy within the synagogue. Uriel a Costa, a passionate youth who had felt, like some other Jews, the skeptical influence of the Renaissance, wrote a treatise vigorously attacking the belief in another life. This negative attitude was not necessarily contrary to the older Jewish doctrine; but the Synagogue compelled him to retract publicly, lest it should incur the disfavour of a community that had welcomed them generously, but would be unappeasably hostile to any heresy striking so sharply at what was considered the very essence of Christianity. The formula of retraction and penance required the proud author to lie down athwart the threshold of the synagogue while the members of the congregation walked over his body. Humiliated beyond sufferance, Uriel went home, wrote a fierce denunciation of his persecutors, and shot himself.

6. The phrase 'Ferdinand discovered the Jews' means that
 - (A) Ferdinand realized how useful the Jews could be.
 - (B) Ferdinand found that he could enrich himself by fleecing them of their hard earned money.
 - (C) Ferdinand felt that the Jews suffered because of the inquisition.
 - (D) Ferdinand realized that the Jews had made a great contribution to the development of Spain.
7. Based on the passage, we can say that the dispersion of the Jews began
 - (A) in the pre-Christian era.
 - (B) in 1st century A.D.
 - (C) after the fall of Jerusalem.
 - (D) with the Roman conquest.
8. Uriel a Costa was punished humiliatingly because
 - (A) he attacked the traditional beliefs of the Jews.
 - (B) his opinions were contrary to the Christian belief in eternal life.
 - (C) the Jewish community did not want to displease the Christians who had been good to them.
 - (D) the Jewish tradition required him to do penance.
9. Which of the following about the Jews is not true, according to the passage?
 - (A) They contributed greatly to the progress of civilization.
 - (B) They maintained their unity and tradition against great odds.
 - (C) They suffered many injustices and persecutions.
 - (D) They failed to get back their homeland.
10. Venice received Jewish migrants because
 - (A) it had experienced the benefits of having Jews in the country.
 - (B) they had financed the voyage of Columbus.
 - (C) they were in search of a new home.
 - (D) they had no refuge.

PASSAGE – III

For about 100 years, the scientific community has repeatedly changed its collective mind over what viruses are. First seen as poisons, then as life-forms, then biological chemicals, viruses today are thought of as being in a grey area between living and nonliving: they cannot replicate on their own but can do so in truly living cells and can also affect the behavior of their hosts profoundly. The categorization of viruses as non living during much of the modern era of biological science has an unintended consequence: it has led most researchers to ignore viruses in the study of evolution. Finally, however, scientists are beginning to appreciate viruses as fundamental players in the history of life.

It is easy to see why viruses have been difficult to pigeonhole. They seem to vary with each lens applied to examine them. The initial interest in viruses stemmed from their association with diseases – the word “virus” has its roots in the Latin term for “poison.” In the late 19th century, researchers realized that certain diseases, including rabies and foot-and-mouth, were caused by particles that seemed to behave like bacteria but were much smaller. Because they were clearly biological themselves and could be spread from one victim to another with obvious biological effects, viruses were then thought to be the simplest of all living, gene-bearing life-forms. Their demotion to inert chemicals came after 1935, when Wendell M. Stanley and his colleagues, at what is now the Rockefeller University in New York City, crystallized a virus – tobacco mosaic virus – for the first time. They saw that it consisted of a package of complex biochemicals. But it lacked essential systems necessary for metabolic functions, the bio-chemical activity of life. Stanley shared the 1946 Nobel Prize – in chemistry, not in physiology or medicine – for this work.

Further research by Stanley and others established that a virus consists of nucleic acids (DNA or RNA) enclosed in a protein coat that may also shelter viral proteins involved in infection. By that description, a virus seems more like a chemistry set than an organism. But when a virus enters a cell (called a host after infection), it is far from inactive. It sheds its coat, bares its genes and induces the cell's own replication machinery to reproduce the intruder's DNA and

RNA and manufacture more viral protein based on the instructions in the viral nucleic acid. The newly created viral bits assemble and, voila, more virus arises, which also may infect other cells. These behaviours are what led many to think of viruses as existing at the border between chemistry and life. More poetically, virologists Marc H. V. van Regenmortel of the University of Strasbourg in France and Brian W.J. Mahy of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have recently said that with their dependence on host cells, viruses lead “a kind of borrowed life.” Interestingly, even though biologists long favoured the view that viruses were mere boxes of chemicals, they took advantage of viral activity in host cells to determine how nucleic acids code for proteins: indeed, modern molecular biology rests on a foundation of information gained through viruses.

Molecular biologists went on to crystallize most of the essential components of cells and are today accustomed to thinking about cellular constituents – for example, ribosomes, mitochondria, membranes, DNA and proteins – as either chemical machinery or the stuff that machinery uses or produces. This exposure to multiple complex chemical structures that carry out the processes of life is probably a reason that most molecular biologists do not spend a lot of time puzzling over whether viruses are alive. For them, that exercise might seem equivalent to pondering whether those individual sub cellular constituents are alive on their own. This myopic view allows them to see only how viruses co-opt cells or cause disease. The more sweeping question of viral contributions to the history of life on earth, remains for the most part unanswered and even unasked.

The seemingly simple question of whether or not viruses are alive, which my students often ask, has probably defied a simple answer all these years because it raises a fundamental issue: What exactly defines “life?” A precise scientific definition of life is an elusive thing, but most observers would agree that life includes certain qualities in addition to an ability to replicate. For example, a living entity is in a state bounded by birth and death. Living organisms also are thought to require a degree of biochemical autonomy, carrying on the metabolic activities that produce the molecules and energy needed to sustain the organism. This level of autonomy is essential to most definitions. Viruses, however, parasitize essentially all bimolecular aspects of life. That is, they depend on the host cell for the raw materials and energy necessary for nucleic acid synthesis, protein synthesis, processing and transport, and all other bio-chemical activities that allow the virus to multiply and spread. One might then conclude that even though these processes come under viral direction, viruses are simply non living parasites of living metabolic systems. But a spectrum may exist between what is certainly alive and what is not.

A rock is not alive. A metabolically active sack, devoid of genetic material and the potential for propagation, is also not alive. A bacterium, though, is alive. Although it is a single cell, it can generate energy and the molecules needed to sustain itself, and it can reproduce. But what about a seed? A seed might not be considered alive. Yet it has a potential for life, and it may be destroyed. In this regard, viruses resemble seeds more than they do live cells. They have a certain potential, which can be snuffed out, but they do not attain the more autonomous state of life. Another way to think about life is as an emergent property of a collection of certain nonliving things. Both life and consciousness are examples of emergent complex systems. They each require a critical level of complexity or interaction to achieve their respective states. A neuron by itself, or even in a network of nerves, is not conscious – whole brain complexity is needed. Yet even an intact human brain can be biologically alive but incapable of consciousness, or “brain-dead.” Similarly, neither cellular nor viral individual genes or proteins are by themselves alive. The enucleated cell is akin to the state of being brain-dead, in that it lacks a full critical complexity. A virus, too, fails to reach a critical complexity. So life itself is an emergent, complex state, but it is made from the same fundamental, physical building blocks that constitute a virus. Approached from this perspective, viruses, though not fully alive, may be thought of as being more than inert matter: they verge on life.

11. The analogy of ‘brain-dead’ is used to show that
 - (A) the brain, though alive, is not conscious.
 - (B) viruses are not alive.
 - (C) both life and viruses are complex.
 - (D) life itself is the result of interaction.
 12. The phrase ‘viruses lead a kind of borrowed life’ implies that
 - (A) they have no life of their own.
 - (B) their life cycle is of a short duration.
 - (C) they need the host cell to become active.
 - (D) they have to borrow the essentials of life like DNA.
 13. Based on what is given in the passage, which of the following is not an essential feature of living things?
 - (A) An ability to reproduce
 - (B) Having the potential for life
 - (C) Being born and dying
 - (D) Carrying on metabolic activities necessary to sustain itself.
 14. Viruses began to be considered inert chemicals when
 - (A) it was found that they had only nucleic acid inside a protein coat.
 - (B) it was discovered that they can't multiply on their own.
 - (C) it was found that they manipulate the host cell in order to proliferate.
 - (D) molecular biologists crystallized cells.
 15. The passage seeks to answer the question:
 - (A) Are viruses alive?
 - (B) What is life?
 - (C) Have viruses influenced evolution?
 - (D) What is the grey area between living and nonliving?
- Directions for questions 16 and 17:** Each question has a sentence with two blanks, followed by four pairs of words as choices. From the choices given below each sentence, select the pair of words that can best complete the given sentence.
16. For the Administration, pledging 53 million dollars for Congo Basin forest protection may have seemed a relatively cheap way of blunting the criticism that its _____ on environmental agreements had been almost uniformly _____.
 - (A) attitudes . . . callous

- (B) interpretation . . . flawed
- (C) postures . . . truculent
- (D) position . . . commendable

17. Last month, think-tanks in the USA sent out worldwide alerts that the earth's rare metal content is _____ fast as it is furiously being _____ because of human greed.
- (A) subsiding . . . annihilated
 - (B) shortening . . . conserved
 - (C) diminishing . . . consumed
 - (D) ebbing . . . ravaged

Directions for question 18: In the following question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the **most appropriate** option.

18. (a) To Spain, the glory of the World Cup triumph in which they prevailed on a deplorable Netherlands side
 (b) that was reduced to 10 men when the English referee Howard Webb eventually dismissed the Dutch defender John Heitinga
 (c) with a second caution in the 109th minute, was momentary.
 (d) Cesc Fabregas, who came as a substitute
 (e) for Fed Andres Iniesta, helped in scoring the winning goal seven minutes later.
- (A) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (B) (b) and (d)
 - (C) (c) and (e)
 - (D) (a) and (c)

Directions for question 19: In the following question, there are five sentences or parts of 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. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

19. (a) Federal statistics shows that for the first half of 2012 immigration to Germany increased by 35 per cent in comparison to that of the same period last year.
 (b) The main reason for people to come is that unemployment rates in Germany are comparatively low to the euro-zone.
 (c) While the German government has tried to attract skilled foreigners,
 (d) trade unions fear that large numbers of unskilled migrants might try to take advantage of the EU's open labour market and move to Germany.
 (e) This could result in wages falling and a rise in unemployment.
- (A) (a) and (b)
 - (B) (b) and (c)
 - (C) (c) and (d)
 - (D) Only (d)

Directions for questions 20 and 21: A number of sentences are given below, which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the answer choices and mark the correct sequence of numbers, which form a logically coherent paragraph, in the box provided below each question.

20. (1) It is only because of King and the movement that he led, that the U.S. can claim to be the leader of the 'free world' without inviting smirks of disdain and disbelief.

- (2) Three decades after King was gunned down on a motel balcony in Memphis, Tennessee, he is still regarded mainly as the Black leader of a movement for Black equality.
- (3) Had he and the Blacks and Whites who marched beside him failed, vast regions of the U.S. would have remained morally indistinguishable from South Africa under apartheid, with terrible consequences for America's standing among nations.
- (4) For all that King did to free the Blacks from the yoke of segregation, the Whites may owe him the greatest debt for liberating them from the burden of America's centuries-old hypocrisy about race.
- (5) How could America have convincingly inveighed against the Iron Curtain while an equally oppressive Cotton Curtain remained draped across the South?
- (6) It is a testament to the greatness of Martin Luther King Junior that nearly every major city in the U.S. has a street or school named after him and it is a measure of how sorely his achievements are misunderstood that most of them are located in Black neighbourhoods.

21. (1) And this year is likely to be no better as it celebrates its first Christmas after the recognition of Palestine as a state and at the end of a record year in tourism, making it likely that there will once more be no room at the inn.
 (2) All of the West Bank city's 3700 hotel rooms are likely to be filled, with thousands more visitors making day trips from nearby Jerusalem
 (3) Ever since Mary and Joseph were turned away, the ancient – biblical town of Bethlehem has had a bad press over its room availability.
 (4) Tens of thousands of pilgrims and tourists are expected to visit the birthplace of Jesus over Christmas.
 (5) This year has seen a 20 percent growth in the number of visitors compared with the previous year, and officials hope for a further rise in tourism to Palestine next year.

Directions for questions 22 and 23: The following questions have a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

22. Basing troops and equipment on foreign soil is fraught with difficulty. Even friendly countries can cut up rough at crucial moments, as America found when Turkey restricted the use of its trinity and airspace during the invasion of Iraq 2003. In an occupied country the situation is worse, as base is a magnet for attacks nor can you always put your base when you need it _____.
- (A) So America, still the world's only superpower and thus the one with most need for foreign bases, is investigating the idea of building military bases on the ocean.
 - (B) But no one owns the high seas, and partisans rarely have access to serious naval power.
 - (C) Constructing a military base is a formidable technological challenge.

- (D) If you can bring your own base with you, the threat is more credible and easier to make.

23. The total sanctioned strength of the Indian police force is approximately 14 lakh-136 cops per one lakh Indians. Delhi, in whose cold streets-where an innocent girl on an outing was raped and then violated with iron rods-has the world's largest metropolitan police force with a sanctioned strength of 83,762. But only 30 per cent is available to protect the city's 1.67 crore residents. 7,315 policemen guard 416 VIPs at a public cost of ₹600 crore. The rest are deputed to assist sealing and demolition drives, or verification duties. Statistics reveal that one woman is raped every 22 minutes in India.

- (A) Ironically, political parties gave tickets to 20 politicians accused of rape to contest the last state elections.
(B) Ironically, 150 MPs in the current Lok Sabha face criminal charges.
(C) Ironically, most cops come from the dark side of rural India.
(D) Interestingly, not a single VIP has been raped, robbed or murdered so far in Delhi.

Directions for questions 24 and 25: Each of the following questions presents (4) statements of which (3), when placed in appropriate order would form a contextually complete paragraph. Pick the statement that is not part of that context and mark the number corresponding with in the box provided below each question.

24. (1) Unlike traditional market researchers, who ask specific, highly practical questions, anthropological researchers visit consumers in their homes or offices to observe and listen in a non directed way.
(2) Ethnography is the branch of anthropology that involves trying to understand how people live their lives.
(3) While this observational method may appear inefficient, it enlightens companies about the context in which customers would use a new product and the meaning it might hold in their lives.
(4) The company's goal is to see people's behavior their terms not the customers'.

25. (1) There was his height (6ft 6in) and his striking blond hair; his extraordinary boldness with bat and ball; and in 1977 his "betrayal" of the England captaincy, when he helped engineer the commercial breakaway of World Series Cricket, a mighty upheaval that rocked the game.
(2) He made his debut for Sussex in 1966 and in 1972 earned his first Test cap for England.
(3) The cricketer Tony Greig, who died aged 66 after a heart attack, will be remembered for many things.

- (4) And there was his robust and excitable brand of television commentary for Channel Nine in Australia.

Directions for question 26: The following question has a paragraph with a sentence missing. Four options are given below the paragraph. Identify the sentence that is logically suitable to fill in the blank.

26. The several measures that the central government has been announcing to rein in prices do not fit into a pattern and hence have been branded as knee-jerk reactions to a complex problem. At the very least, however, they bring into sharp focus the apparent intractability of the price issue even as it has, inevitably, acquired political overtones. The Congress party's loss in the elections to the Uttaranchal and Punjab assemblies is attributed primarily to the price rise. With electioneering in Uttar Pradesh in full swing the center is hard pressed to come out with quick answers. _____ On the supply side the shortage of essential agricultural commodities has driven up prices. The case for strengthening the institutional mechanism for discovering agricultural prices over a fairly long period has never looked stronger. Reform of the commodity exchanges would have been the correct approach.
(A) Again, inflation at a time of high economic growth is clearly indicative of capacity constraints.
(B) Industries such as steel and cement are operating at full capacity to meet the rising demand.
(C) In the process, due attention is not paid to the fact that the present bout of inflation is caused by both supply and demand factors.
(D) In the process of pleasing farmers, the government has risked adding to inflation and drawing the ire of consumers.

Directions for questions 27 and 28: In each of the following questions, the word at the top is used in four different ways, A to D. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

27. CROSS

- (A) Let's cross our fingers and hope that we get a favourable response from them.
(B) It never crossed my mind that he might be going through a rough patch in his career.
(C) Dad was cross with me for coming home late from the party.
(D) Peter and Paul are always crossing their swords with each other.

28. GET

- (A) Tom is so overworked that he needs to get away for a few days.
(B) As he was finding it difficult to get along with so little money, he decided to take up a part time job.
(C) Rajesh was chosen to negotiate with the opposite party because he is very good at getting his ideas across.
(D) She is getting on very well at her new job.

Directions for question 29: In the following question, there are four sentences. Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate** word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

29. (1) His colleagues *loath* (a) / *loathe* (b) him for his overbearing nature.
 (2) The *balmy* (a) / *barmy* (b) weather of the hill station soothed my frayed nerves instantly.
 (3) We waited with *baited* (a) / *bated* (b) breath for the names of the winners to be announced.
 (4) Be *wary* (a) / *weary* (b) of strangers who might take you for a ride.
 (A) baaa (B) baba (C) aaab (D) bbab

Directions for question 30: Four alternative summaries are given below the following text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text and mark the number corresponding with it in the box provided below the question.

30. After the success of brand M. S. Dhoni in pushing up the voter turnout in Jharkhand, the Election Commission plans to rope in celebrities in an ambitious move to encourage people to vote in large numbers. Newly appointed Chief Election Commissioner S. Y. Quraishi is upbeat about the voter education campaigns through celebrities following success of his experiments in Delhi and Jharkhand. "*Pappu pass ho gaya* campaign worked wonders in Delhi," he said, suggesting the exercise of right to vote be made a proud duty of a citizen. He also added, "In big cities, people not only ignore polling but also make fashion statements for not voting. The EC would go the extra mile to ensure that the holiday for exercising the franchise is not misused. We will ensure that the poll day will not be Monday or Friday".

- (1) The Election Commission, after seeing the success of good voter turnout in Jharkhand and Delhi through brand M. S. Dhoni, is now planning to entice more celebrities. The CEC, S. Y. Quraishi, is excited and feels that the right to vote should be made a proud duty. In addition, he expressed his contentment about people in big cities, who fancy holidaying instead of exercising franchise, and hence the polling date will not precede or follow a weekend.
 (2) The Election Commission, after seeing the success of good voter turnout in Jharkhand through brand M. S. Dhoni, is now planning to entice more celebrities. The CEC, S. Y. Quraishi, is excited about the success in Delhi as well and feels that the right to vote should be made a proud duty. He also expressed his discontentment about the people in big cities, who fancy holidaying instead of exercising franchise, and hence the polling date will precede or follow a weekend.
 (3) The Election Commission, after seeing the success of good voter turnout in Jharkhand

through brand M. S. Dhoni, is now planning to entice more celebrities. The CEC, S.Y. Quraishi, is excited about the success in Delhi as well and feels that the right to vote should be made a proud duty. He also expressed his discontentment about the people, who fancy holidaying instead of exercising franchise, and hence the polling date will not precede or follow a weekend.

- (4) The Election Commission, after seeing the success of good voter turnout in Jharkhand through brand M. S. Dhoni, is now planning to entice more celebrities. The CEC, S.Y. Quraishi, is excited about the success in Delhi as well and feels that the right to vote should be made a proud duty. He also expressed his discontentment about the people in big cities, who fancy holidaying instead of exercising franchise, and hence the polling date will not precede or follow a weekend.

Directions for questions 31 and 32: In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

31. (A) The freedom to experiment, to innovate and perhaps even to fail, is a freedom that must be recognised and cherished if we are to restore our universities to their rightful place in the global intellectual firmament.
 (B) The freedom to experiment innovate and even to perhaps fail is a freedom that must be recognised and cherished if we are to restore our universities with their rightful place in the global intellectual firmament.
 (C) The freedom to experiment, innovate and perhaps even to fail is a freedom that must be recognised and cherished if we are to restore our universities their rightful place on the global intellectual firmament.
 (D) The freedom to experiment, innovate and even perhaps to fail is a freedom that must be recognised and cherished if we are to restore our universities to their rightful place over the global intellectual firmament.
32. (A) Apart form our growing threat to the integrity of the global ecological system, the dramatic changes now taking place within civilization also are likely to pose serious threats of their own for the integrity and stability of civilization itself.
 (B) Apart from our growing threat to the integrity of the global ecological system, the dramatic changes now taking place within civilization are also likely to pose serious threats of their own for integrity and stability of the civilization itself.
 (C) Apart from our growing threat to the integrity of the global ecological system, the dramatic changes now taking place in civilization are also

likely pose serious threats of their own to the integrity and stability of the civilization itself.

- (D) Apart from our growing threat to the integrity of the global ecological system, the dramatic changes now taking place within civilization are also likely to pose serious threats of their own to the integrity and stability of civilization itself.

Directions for questions 33 and 34: In each of the questions below, a word with its usage is given. Select as your answer, the word that is inappropriate as a replacement to the question word in the sentence.

33. Solvent: The new president will need to promise that the European Central Bank (ECB) will continue to back embattled but solvent governments by buying their bonds.
(A) secure
(B) laudable
(C) credit worthy
(D) sound
34. Pusillanimous: Mr. Trichet has had a remarkable tenure, holding the single currency together in the face of pusillanimous politicians.
(A) cowardly (B) timorous
(C) avaricious (D) spineless

Directions for question 35: Given below is a paragraph. One of the lines in the paragraph is missing. Identify the choice which is grammatically correct to fill in the blank.

35. Achieving monetary union, at the proper time and in the proper way, is but one step towards economic renaissance. _____. Europe must develop the beginnings of a new and vibrant enterprise culture if European businesses are to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by integration.
(A) Cultural imperative accompanying integration is much less analysed and discussed but much more problematic.
(B) Much more problematic, but less analysed and discussed, is the cultural imperative accompanying integration.
(C) Much more problematic, but less analysed and discussed has been the cultural imperative accompanying integration.
(D) The cultural imperative accompanying integration is much less analysed and discussed but much more problematic.