

---

## NMIMS (NMAT) PAPER

### SECTION – A

#### LANGUAGE SKILLS

**Direction for questions 1 – 19:** Read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

#### PASSAGE – I

Analysts of the Soviet economy are wrestling with an intriguing mystery: How can the Soviet Government claim that the industrial output goal of the just concluded five-year plan was successfully reached when almost all the available detailed production data suggest output actually fell well below the desired levels?

The suspicion is strong among many analysts that a large part of the answer to the puzzle may be the hidden performance of Soviet military industry. The mystery would be solved if, as many analysts suspect, output of Soviet military hardware was pushed beyond original plans during 1966 – 70 and many types of civilian production were cut back to free resources for military needs.

The mystery was posed sharply this month. By publication of the detailed Soviet economic report for 1970, the last year of the Eighth five-year Plan. The document gives precise production data for several dozen major industrial commodities or categories, and these can be compared with the corresponding 1970 output goals adopted in April, 1966, by the 23<sup>rd</sup> Soviet Communist Party Congress.

The comparison shows that for about 30 major commodities or commodity groupings-ranging from steel and electric power to paper, automobiles and television sets in 1970 output was below the planned target, often substantially below. Data for only about a half dozens or so commodities or commodity grouping show that in their cases the 1970 goal of the 5 year plan was reached.

Yet over-all Soviet industrial production statistics claim that industry's output grew about 50 per cent from 1966, i.e. reaching precisely the over-all target set by the 23<sup>rd</sup> Congress back in 1966.

The official 1970 production data makes it clear that there were very substantial discrepancies in many important cases between the original goals for last year and the more modest reality.

In the case of electric power, last year's result was 740 billion kilowatt –hours against the planned goal of 830 billion to 850 kilowatt-hours. Steel production last year came to 116 million metric tons, not the 124 million to 129 million tons originally projected.

The Soviet automobile industry was expected to produce 700,000 to 800,000 passenger cars last year, but the reality was less than half that number or 344,000 vehicles. Paper output last year was planned for 5 million to 5.3 million metric tons; the reality was 4.2 millions tons. There were only 95.2 million metric tons of cement turned out last year, not the 100 million to 105 million tons called for in the plan.

Some consumer durable goods fell particularly sharply below their output goals. Thus, the plan called for 1970 production of 7.5 million to 7.7 million television sets and 5.3 million to 5.6 million refrigerator. Actual output last year was 6.7 million television sets and 4.1 million refrigerators.

The brighter areas-where goals were fulfilled-were few. Perhaps the most important was Oil, whose 1970 output of 353 million metric tons compared with the goal of 345 million to 355 million tons. Shoes, furniture and radios were among the few other categories where production goals were apparently fulfilled.

Two explanations are being seriously considered by analysts pondering the puzzle posed by the conflict between Soviet production statistics and Soviet fulfillment claims.

One possibility is that Soviet military production rose sufficiently to compensate for the short-falls in civilian industry. The Soviet Government does not publish data on output of military items ranging from intercontinental missiles and hydrogen bombs to submarines and machine guns. But many estimates have indicated a rapid build-up of Soviet missile, naval and other military strength in recent years. In addition the Soviet Union, is known to have provided large quantities of modern military equipment to N. Vietnam, Egypt and other friends and allies.

Thus, some analysts suggest that Soviet planners diverted, substantial quantities of capital, labour and raw materials during the last five years from many areas of civilian production to date & possible an accelerated growth of military output.

A second possibility suggested by some analysts is that there is egregious growth in the aggregate Soviet statistics of industrial production expressed in value terms. Theoretically, Soviet measures of gross industrial output are in constant prices, but during the last five years many new items have been introduced into production and their prices may have been relatively high, thus giving the large volume of new production a disproportionately large and inflationary weight in the over-all output index.

It is characteristic of the continuing rigid limits on economic discussion in the Soviet Union that there has been no explicit reference to the discrepancy between, the official claims of fulfillment of the industrial output goal and the very different picture shown by the direct comparisons of goals with output for numerous specific commodities.

But the failure to reach so many output goals could become a major issue if there is a power struggle among & those competing for the highest positions in the Soviet Communist party, positions to be filled at next month's 24<sup>th</sup> party Congress.

1. The article explains that some of the discrepancy between Soviet claims of economic-growth and available data might be attributable to
  - (A) Soviet concern about the disclosure of trade secrets
  - (B) undisclosed military production
  - (C) Soviet failure to achieve desired goals
  - (D) unwillingness of Russia to disclose all the facts
2. How many 5 Year Plans has the Soviet Union had?
  - (A) 2
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 6
  - (D) 8
3. In how many of the commodity groupings was the 1970 production goal achieved?
  - (A) 3
  - (B) 6
  - (C) 12
  - (D) 15

4. Which of the following is mentioned by the author as being a major commodity group?  
I. Television sets                      II. Electric power                      III. Steel  
(A) II and III                      (B) I and II                      (C) I, II, III                      (D) I only
5. According to Soviet claims, industrial output  
(A) exactly equaled goals set in 1966                      (B) exceeded expectations by as much as 50%  
(C) was overestimated by the Twenty-third Congress                      (D) failed to measure up to Red China's output
6. The most important commodity group where production goals were achieved is  
(A) shoes                      (B) steel                      (C) oil                      (D) cement
7. Those who adopt the inflation theory to explain the Soviet economic mystery feel that  
(A) the Russians normally inflate their claims  
(B) global inflation has finally penetrated the iron Curtain  
(C) deflation has offset the recent inflation in the Soviet Union  
(D) new products now being produced in the Soviet Union have relatively high prices
8. What have the Soviet done to explain the discrepancy?  
(A) They blame the capitalist influence of the West.  
(B) They refer to articles written by Soviet economists  
(C) The Russians contend that much progress has taken the form of improved technology  
(D) The Russians have given no explanation
9. What could be the possible consequence of Soviet failure to attain output goals?  
(A) A cultural revolution                      (B) An economic recession  
(C) A political power struggle.                      (D) A re-evaluation of reporting techniques.
10. What led the author to believe that the Russians had not achieved their production goals?  
(A) The reports for the specific commodities differed from the overall Soviet claims  
(B) Soviet economists admitted their over-optimism  
(C) World trade statistics conflicted with Russian reports  
(D) Inconsistencies in Soviet newspapers aroused the author's suspicions

**PASSAGE – II**

The other day we heard someone smilingly refer to poets as dreamers. Now, it is accurate to refer to poets as dreamers, but is not discerning to infer, as this person did, that the dreams of poets have no practical value beyond the realm of literary diversion. The truth is that poets are just as practical as people who build bridges or look into microscopes and just as close to reality and truth. Where they differ from the logician and the scientist is in the temporal sense alone; they are ahead of their time, whereas logicians and scientists are abreast of their time. We must not be so superficial that we fail to discern the practicable ness of dreams. Dreams are the sunrise streamers heralding a new day of scientific progress, another forward surge. Every forward step man takes, in any field of life, is first taken along the dreamy paths of imagination. Robert Fulton did not discover his steamboat with full steam up, straining at some Hudson River dock ; first he dreamed the steamboat, he and other dreamers, and then scientific wisdom converted a picture in the mind into a reality of steel and wood. The automobile was not dug out of the ground like a nugget to gold; first men dreamed the automobile, and afterward, long afterward, the practical minded engineers caught up with what had been created by

winging fantasy. He who looks deeply and with a seeing eye into poetry of yesterday finds there all the cold scientific magic of today and much which we shall not enjoy until some tomorrow. If the poet does not dream so clearly that blueprints of his vision can immediately be drawn and the practical conversions immediately effected, he must not for that reason be described as merely the mental host for a sort of harmless madness. For the poet, like an engineer, is a specialist. His being, turned to the life of tomorrow, cannot be turned simultaneously to the life of today. To the scientist he says, "Here, I give you a flash of the future". The wise scientist thanks him, and takes that flash of the future and makes it over into a fiber of today.

11. The author's attitude towards poets differs from that of the general public in that:
- (A) most people have a patronizing attitude while the author is in awe of poets
  - (B) most people take poets to be impractical dreamers the author has a great deal of faith in those dreams
  - (C) contrary to popular belief the author looks upon poets as chimerical visionaries
  - (D) he holds them in high esteem
12. From the para one can safely conclude that :
- (A) Poets inspire scientific research
  - (B) Without imagination there would be no progress
  - (C) The greatest achievements of today were once fanciful dreams of some people
  - (D) Poets live in the intangible future
13. Which of the following statements is least erroneous?
- (A) The poet has more faith in the future than all the scientists and artists
  - (B) The author lays more faith in the poets than most of us
  - (C) All progress would stop if poetry turned realistic
  - (D) None of the above
14. What is common to both Poets & Scientists?
- (A) Both can change impossible to possible
  - (B) They live in a world of their own
  - (C) They are cut-off from reality
  - (D) Both dare to dream the seemingly impossible

### PASSAGE – III

In a country like India, both poverty and economic growth pose serious environmental challenges. In their desperate attempt to survive today, people are forced to forsake their tomorrow and their environment. A classic example of the phenomenon can be found in impoverished tribal areas where millions of households are forced to cut forests everyday and sell wood to get at best, half-a meal a day. And all this does not come cheaply in terms of personal costs, as some people often tend to argue. Tribal women wake up before dawn, walk miles to the dwindling forests to cut and bundle wood and then carry the load tens of kilometers to a nearby town. And after all that, what they get is pittance.

At the same time uncontrolled economic growth, urbanization and industrialization can rip apart forests, mine the overuse ground water systems, dam rivers, pollute water and air, stuff the land with unknown poisons. In this way, economic growth not just poisons and destroys cities, but also erodes the rural resource base, setting in motion a vicious cycle. Rural ecosystems unable to support their growing populations push more and more people into the cities.

There is therefore, a golden mean, a balance, as in all things ecological between poverty and wealth, between need and greed. This is an area for values, education, culture, social aspirations, human satisfaction-especially amongst those who have them in sufficient measure- in things other than what economists call goods.

The new economic policies of the Government built around certain concepts of economic liberalization and structural adjustment have raised numerous questions in the minds of the environmentally – concerned. One set of critics believes that these policies will enhance impoverishment. Apart from being bad in themselves, the policies will have a negative environmental impact.

There is another set which believes that these policies will enhance entrepreneurship and processes of wealth generation and thus reduce poverty. But this set too does not know how these processes will be controlled to ensure a good and clean environment.

If the government could not give the country a good economic governance and hence its role must be curtailed, then what is the guarantee that the same corrupt, inefficient, partisan and soft government, will give us good environmental governance, where the trade-offs, especially in a poor country like India, are even more difficult to assess and understand?

There is of course, another set of concerns which is as follows: even if the new policies generate wealth, will this wealth not be built on borrowed consumption patterns from industrialized countries? Will these consumption patterns not devastate our culture and environment, that is whatever that remains of them?

15. As far as the author's stand regarding the credibility of the government is concerned, it can best be described as :  
(A) optimistic (B) humorous (C) skeptical (D) serious
16. The author suggests that in order to attain the golden mean, we must :  
(A) carefully understand the economic implications of our actions  
(B) shun the self-righteous moralists and look for practical solutions  
(C) relate the tertiary industries to the secondary ones  
(D) try to look beyond mere economic definitions
17. The author is most likely to agree with the idea that :  
(A) Western styles of ecological management are not necessarily disastrous  
(B) India should not merely copy the Western models of growth but try to evolve something of its own  
(C) India should try to emulate the better aspects of the Western models and try to exploit forest resources to the fullest  
(D) India should always strive to attain an ecological harmony commensurate with the need and aspirations of the teeming millions
18. The theme of the passage is :  
(A) a discussion of the genesis and perpetration of environmental degradation  
(B) a critical analysis of the role of rural ecosystems in maintaining the fragile ecological balances  
(C) a description of the role of government in maintaining stable ecosystems  
(D) the role of western growth models in the environmental degradation in India
19. The author is most likely a/an:  
(A) militant environmentalist (B) newspaper editor  
(C) human rights activist (D) industrialist

**Directions for questions 20 – 28:** Select one sentence to complete the given statement in the form of a small paragraph. For each item you are given the frame of a 3-sentence paragraph. The middle sentence has been removed. Three possible fillers (A, B, C) are provided for this gap (...). Any one of them, OR more than one OR none of them might fit. The completed statement must be a compact and well organised presentation of the idea indicated by the first and third sentence. Select the appropriate answer option from (A) to (D) and indicate it.

20. Most people have certain prejudices against certain types or styles of writing.(...) But these are common and meaningful modes of communication that we need to study and understand.

(A) For example, popular science and children's fiction are considered unintellectual  
(B) Some of us would regard 'Sunday magazine' journalism and advertising as cheap and even improper.  
(C) Great essayists have always been a source of inspiration to young writers

**The blank can be filled by –**

(A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or B

21. Teachers and professionals imparting technical training use speech, writing and diagrams in various combinations (...) Responding to this the Technical Education Council has recommended a course on "communication theory" as common core item.

(A) Yet technical students receive no instruction in the theory and use of information structures in communication  
(B) Soon interactive video will be a common feature of technical education  
(C) Steadily failing costs have brought sophisticated information technology to the door of the typical classroom

**The blank can be filled by –**

(A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or B

22. I am pleased that you have published my article 'Managing Publicity. (...) As I have used company materials this omission has caused me some embarrassment.

(A) However, you have failed to indicate my company affiliation along with my name  
(B) The editor has done a good job as shortening my rather long original text  
(C) But there is no reference to my position as HRD head at AA Consultants

**The blank can be filled by –**

(A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or B

23. The new telecom companies take a radical approach to product development (..) They think instead of what consumers want and then develop the needed technology

(A) They invest very heavily in state-of-art technology  
(B) They do not rely primarily on simulated studies product acceptability  
(C) They do not invent a product with old technology and ask Marketing to sell it

**The blank can be filled by –**

(A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or B

24. Herbal medicines worth Rs. 900 crores are produced annually in India (...) Even the office of the Drugs Controller of India acts only in response to specific complaints.
- (A) However the investment in R & D across the industry is low  
(B) The present rules for ensuring quality are reasonably comprehensive and effective  
(C) The competition to corner the market has however led to some questionable practices that are to the consumer's disadvantage
- The blank can be filled by –**
- (A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or B
25. Cuban Vice-President Carlos keeps reminding us that Cuba is not China. (...) Both the indecisiveness of the regime and the hostility of the US are hindrances.
- (A) Economic reforms are implemented at a much slower pace in Cuba  
(B) Sugar and tourism are the main earners of Cuba's foreign exchange  
(C) Cuba's moves towards liberalization have been minimal and cautious
- The blank can be filled by –**
- (A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or C
26. We agree that our articles pointed out the level of local support for the law and order forces trying to capture Veerappan. (...) There is no doubt that the man is a criminal and, should be treated as one.
- (A) However, we did not blame the two state government for this  
(B) But nowhere did we condone the man's actions  
(C) The real issue is the need to revamp the entire policy regarding sandalwood
- The blank can be filled by –**
- (A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or C
27. A bill now before the US Congress poses a threat to Indian software specialists. (...) These fees from employers are to be used for training programmes for US nationals in key areas.
- (A) Any agency hiring foreign workers will have to pay a special fee  
(B) Workers with special skills will be charged an employment permit fee  
(C) The licensing fees payable to the software subcontractors will be raised
- The blank can be filled by –**
- (A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or C
28. The fight to preserve the environment calls for good science. (...). There is no point in environmental science reports that get locked away in secret government files.
- (A) Strong financial support from the government is essential  
(B) The voluntary sector too should take bold initiatives  
(C) This implies a culture of openness and transparency, not just funding
- The blank can be filled by –**
- (A) only A (B) only B (C) only C (D) A or C

**Directions for questions 29 – 34:** Select the appropriate meaning of the phrase given in the question.

29. Of the first water
- (A) trifle (B) genuine (C) of the highest quality (D) shoddy

30. To fit the bill  
(A) to misappropriate (B) to bribe (C) to be suitable (D) to pay the bill
31. A wild goose chase  
(A) a victorious attempt (B) a sly attack (C) an effort in vain (D) an odyssey
32. To kick the bucket  
(A) to enjoy oneself (B) to eat greedily (C) to die (D) to monopolise
33. At sixes and sevens  
(A) in apple pie order (B) in disarray (C) at gunpoint (D) in an order
34. **PERADVENTURE**  
(A) doubt (B) stroll (C) exemplary daring (D) travel

**Directions for questions 35 – 36:** Select the option that most suitably fills up the blanks

35. Traffic signals in the country X operate in a reverse fashion : people move when it is \_\_\_\_ and have to stop when it is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) amber, time (B) green, red (C) red, green (D) red, raining
36. Can you call a \_\_\_\_ seeker of personal goals an \_\_\_\_? I doubt whether you can.  
(A) relentless, atheist (B) steady, pessimist  
(C) relentless, aimless person (D) relentless, agnostic

**Directions for questions 37 – 40:** In the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by four lettered pair of words or phrases. Select by lettered pair that best expresses a relationship DISSIMILAR to that expressed in the original pair.

37. **MIGRANT : SETTLED**  
(A) static : dynamic (B) mendicant : rich (C) jab : praise (D) gallant : brave
38. **URSINE : BEAR**  
(A) leucine : lion (B) vulpine : fox (C) porcine : pig (D) lupine : wolf
39. **BUVETTE : TAVERN**  
(A) butte : hill (B) esemplastic : unifying (C) folie : madness (D) hymen : song
40. **ASTROLATRY : CELESTIAL BODIES**  
(A) zoolatry : zoo (B) Mariolatry : Virgin Mary  
(C) demonolatry : demon (D) idolatry : idols



ANSWERS

SECTION – A

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B)  | 2. (D)  | 3. (B)  | 4. (C)  | 5. (A)  | 6. (C)  | 7. (D)  | 8. (D)  |
| 9. (C)  | 10. (A) | 11. (B) | 12. (C) | 13. (B) | 14. (D) | 15. (C) | 16. (D) |
| 17. (D) | 18. (A) | 19. (B) | 20. (D) | 21. (A) | 22. (A) | 23. (B) | 24. (C) |
| 25. (D) | 26. (B) | 27. (A) | 28. (C) | 29. (C) | 30. (C) | 31. (D) | 32. (C) |
| 33. (B) | 34. (A) | 35. (C) | 36. (C) | 37. (D) | 38. (A) | 39. (D) | 40. (A) |

TCY

Y