

Exercise – 1

Incorrect or Inappropriate Usage of a Word

Directions for questions 1 to 25: In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways, lettered (A) to (D). Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. DOWN

- (A) She felt a bit down when she was ignored by the other members in the group.
- (B) The factory is shut down temporarily as many machines have broken down.
- (C) Down the ages there has been little improvement in the status of women.
- (D) She was down from malaria for more than two weeks.

2. LIVE

- (A) His inspiring words lived with me and kept me going.
- (B) Throughout his life he believed in truth and lived by it.
- (C) You should learn to live up the problem.
- (D) I don't think he will be able to live the notoriety down.

3. MATTER

- (A) Your personal problems may not be a matter of concern to everyone here.
- (B) Is something the matter with your daughter?
- (C) Being a good leader is all a matter of understanding people.
- (D) There is nothing one can do to improve the matter.

4. VIEW

- (A) She has always viewed me with suspicion.
- (B) The match between India and Pakistan had a viewing audience of more than 10 million.
- (C) He is getting his car repainted with a view of selling it.
- (D) He wanted to study management and he worked hard with this end in view.

5. VOTE

- (A) The committee decided to listen to the arguments on both sides and then vote on it.
- (B) George Lucas was voted as the most promising director.
- (C) The members of the board have just voted themselves a huge pay increase.
- (D) A proposal to recruit new people was voted through yesterday.

6. TRIM

- (A) The budget has been trimmed by ₹10,000.
- (B) Your dress is too long, why don't you trim two centimetres of the hem?
- (C) To meet the cost of living we have to trim down our expenses.
- (D) Every member of the team needs to get trim for the upcoming match.

7. CAUGHT

- (A) The police walked in and caught him with bomb-making equipment.

- (B) I caught the 2.15 from Bangalore.

- (C) The newly invented solar car never really caught on.

- (D) Although he became a minister, his criminal past soon caught on with him.

8. CAUTION

- (A) As it was not a serious crime, she got off with caution.

- (B) I cautioned him against spending too much on luxuries.

- (C) He cast caution to the wind and went fishing in the storm.

- (D) He was not sent to prison, instead he was cautioned.

9. EYE

- (A) She looks at everything with a critical eye.

- (B) The residents of the colony were asked to keep an eye on for anything suspicious.

- (C) I can't look her in the eye again.

- (D) She studied commerce with an eye to becoming an entrepreneur

10. FIX

- (A) They got themselves into a fix about the matter.

- (B) They had fixed up the auditorium before the programme began.

- (C) Switzerland is a beautiful place to fix on for your honeymoon.

- (D) Can I fix on supper for you?

11. HARD

- (A) The management is finding reliable staff hard to come by.

- (B) She quit the office because her boss gave her hard time at work.

- (C) She is very young, don't be too hard on her.

- (D) The movie is based on hard facts.

12. HEART

- (A) The leader asked the team to put their heart and soul into the project.

- (B) Though she is a tough task-master, she is kind at heart.

- (C) My heart goes off for all those children who died in the fire accident.

- (D) I watched him go with a sinking heart.

13. SHED

- (A) As the company is operating at a loss, it decided to shed a number of jobs.

- (B) Much blood was shed by the soldiers before the war came to an end.

- (C) The night was pleasant as the moon shed a silvery light on the scene.

- (D) The tennis ground is covered by the leaves shed off by the trees.

- 14. STAGE**
- (A) Childhood is the happiest stage of one's life.
 - (B) Shakespeare has written many plays for English stage.
 - (C) America plays a crucial role on the international stage.
 - (D) The students' association staged a protest march.
- 15. DISCHARGE**
- (A) The department has failed to discharge its duties properly.
 - (B) He is not left with a single pie after he discharged off all his debts.
 - (C) The gases discharged from the factory caused respiratory problems.
 - (D) The rebel accidentally discharged a pistol.
- 16. EXPAND**
- (A) Wide reading helps you expand your vocabulary.
 - (B) The student raised a doubt and the lecturer expanded on it.
 - (C) They have expanded over the business by opening to more branches.
 - (D) The interviewer asked me to expand on the economic situation of India.
- 17. DRIP**
- (A) Don't drip the paint everywhere on the floor.
 - (B) Most of his writings dripped with sarcasm.
 - (C) As soon as he was taken to hospital he was put on drip.
 - (D) Water was dripping from her wet hair.
- 18. GEAR**
- (A) The course is geared towards training the students as Managers.
 - (B) The colleges in the city are gearing for the inter-college athletic meet.
 - (C) He prefers to keep quiet when his temper slips out of gear.
 - (D) We have efficient people geared up to help with your problem.
- 19. FIGURE**
- (A) She doesn't seem to have a head for figures.
 - (B) The central figure of the movie is the director's son.
 - (C) I don't think the welfare of employees figures high on her list of priorities.
 - (D) He figured on that he would require another hour to finish the work.
- 20. FILL**
- (A) All the members of the team were filled with happiness when they received the World Cup.
 - (B) I don't think the class room is filled in to capacity.
 - (C) Do you think that you can fill the role of a manager?
 - (D) She filled up the rest of her day listening to music.
- 21. FOCUS**
- (A) The committee focussed on the atrocities committed on the women prisoners.
 - (B) A change in focus will probably help us to succeed.
 - (C) Your face is out of focus in the photograph.
 - (D) What was the focus of attention at the meeting yesterday?
- 22. INSPIRATION**
- (A) Wordsworth drew his inspiration from the countryside.
 - (B) Jane was the inspiration for Joseph's victory.
 - (C) Her dedication to work is inspiration to all of us.
 - (D) As the leader, she inspired great commitment in the members of the team.
- 23. KEEP**
- (A) She kept the children engaged for two hours.
 - (B) My mother kept working at it all through the day.
 - (C) The little boy is incapable of keeping out of mischief.
 - (D) She managed to keep herself to laugh at him.
- 24. MIND**
- (A) You should mind your manners.
 - (B) The movie brings to mind some of Leacock's humorous stories.
 - (C) This problem has been on his mind all through the night.
 - (D) You can become a good player if you set your mind in it.
- 25. NARROW**
- (A) She got tired of the narrow confines of her domestic life.
 - (B) She had a narrow escape when her car skid on the wet roads.
 - (C) Try to narrow down your options to two.
 - (D) The library has only narrow range of books.

Exercise – 2

Sentence with two blanks

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Each question has a sentence with two blanks followed by four pairs of words as choices. From the choices, select the pair of words that can best complete the given sentence.

1. The twentieth century must surely be remembered as a time of _____ growth in the economics of the industrialized nations despite the two most _____ wars ever fought in the whole of history.
 (A) unprecedented . . . destructive
 (B) staggered . . . disastrous
 (C) negative . . . inhuman
 (D) continued . . . antagonistic
2. Even before the much-heralded peace process between India and Pakistan takes the first few steps, there is a growing _____ in both the capitals about the commitment of the other for a/an _____ dialogue.
 (A) scepticism . . . regular
 (B) fear . . . intending
 (C) disenchantment . . . improving
 (D) wariness . . . sustained

3. In contrast to the India-Pakistan matches in the past, the current series exuded _____ but there is, of course, the _____ of the game and passions are no doubt aroused.
 (A) confidence . . . niceties
 (B) bonhomie . . . tension
 (C) gamesmanship . . . nuances
 (D) hatred . . . gentility
4. Occasional, short-lived stress usually is not a problem but when stress becomes _____, the immune system can begin to become _____ in a major way.
 (A) excretive . . . ineffective
 (B) unwieldy . . . injurious
 (C) chronic . . . impaired
 (D) beneficial . . . redundant
5. The democratic experiment in India did not collapse prematurely – as happened in most other former colonies – because of a unique process of _____: the opposed traditions quickly carved out a _____ playing field where neither could prevail fully, but both could survive.
 (A) assimilation . . . satisfactory
 (B) adjustment . . . complementary
 (C) annihilation . . . level
 (D) moderation . . . fertile
6. The U.S. chamber which is prepared to organize public debates to _____ the myths about outsourcing, says that to create jobs it is _____ that America remains open to the world economy where 95 percent of its potential customers live.
 (A) shatter . . . immaterial
 (B) demolish . . . critical
 (C) develop . . . crucial
 (D) dismantle . . . incumbent
7. It is unwise to let our yearning for universal _____, overcome our capability for progress because in the majority of cases this concentration on the opinions of others makes us lose the _____ on our own cases aspirations and work output.
 (A) acclaim . . . initiative
 (B) disenchantment . . . insistence
 (C) approbation . . . focus
 (D) animosity . . . sight
8. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is the result of _____ negligence on the part of a company that should have _____ to the standards it claimed it followed elsewhere in the world.
 (A) utter . . . adopted
 (B) wilful . . . suited
 (C) abrupt . . . conformed
 (D) deliberate . . . adhered
9. The fax machine and the personal computer made virtual working _____ but it was not until the use of the internet and the email became widespread that the idea really _____.
 (A) possible . . . worked on
 (B) impossible . . . act in
 (C) feasible . . . took off
 (D) easy . . . worked out
10. He combined many contradictory skills like broad sweeps of the long range with attention to _____, _____ to all and yet not letting anyone intrude on his time.
 (A) details . . . accessibility
 (B) restrictions . . . generosity
 (C) narrowness . . . proximity
 (D) rules . . . openness
11. The best place to _____ the spirit of a people is in their art, especially literature, for creative artists are _____ to the implications of the culture on life.
 (A) strengthen . . . averse
 (B) discover . . . privy
 (C) dampen . . . alert
 (D) explore . . . sensitive
12. Revolution occurs in a society when a _____ develops between the culture and social structure, leaving the institutions _____ and unsupported in the consciousness of the people.
 (A) chasm . . . open
 (B) crack . . . unaided
 (C) gap . . . exposed
 (D) gulf . . . restricted
13. Although the impact of the modern mind on philosophy has generated a/an _____ and often perverting self-understanding and impaired its standing within the intellectual community, it is – nevertheless – concerned with the _____ problems of the human mind.
 (A) exhibiting . . . deepest
 (B) demeaning . . . profound
 (C) well-meaning . . . trickier
 (D) pervading . . . easier
14. For all that the term signifies, the people seem rather _____ with modern democracy and they hold politicians in varying degrees of _____.
 (A) disenchanted . . . respect
 (B) happy . . . dislike
 (C) displeased . . . contempt
 (D) disinterested . . . adoration
15. If there is political instability in today's globalised world with mobile private capital flows, the strong inflows we have seen in the past few months could easily reverse, the rupee could fall and the resulting _____ could spell economic _____.
 (A) chaos . . . boom
 (B) devaluation . . . bust
 (C) trends . . . prosperity
 (D) mayhem . . . doom
16. Altogether, a good portion of the factory workers and others caught up in the downsizing adjustments to a new, fiercely _____ economy have grown contemptuous and suspicious of their leaders and their government, regarding them as _____ or even destructive.
 (A) competitive . . . irrelevant
 (B) buoyant . . . incompetent
 (C) sagging . . . ineffective
 (D) monopolistic . . . condemnable
17. Any artificial restriction on exposure to experience and thoughts that might _____ those accepted as true is as dangerous to the intellectual life as permanently _____ parts of the body would be to one's biological life.
 (A) refuse . . . disabling
 (B) contradict . . . anesthetizing
 (C) hamper . . . enabling
 (D) oppose . . . maiming

18. The revolutionaries of recent years cry out for _____ and individualism as did our forefathers, but the concept of liberty has undergone a radical _____ along with the concept of morality.
(A) honesty . . . change
(B) egoism . . . improvement
(C) freedom . . . transformation
(D) materialism . . . amendment
19. In our present cultural crisis, with our materialistic values being called into question, there are signs of a new interest in _____, in those arts and disciplines which draw especially upon our experience of _____ and meaning and the language representing reality.
(A) science . . . morals
(B) humanities . . . value
(C) philosophy . . . life
(D) morality . . . God
20. Research suggests that the connection between job satisfaction and performance is _____ as performance does not _____ in response to increased job satisfaction.
(A) direct . . . increase
(B) fragile . . . decrease
(C) weak . . . diminish
(D) tenuous . . . rise
21. However, moving further away from training inputs makes it more _____ to measure the effects of training as these effects become _____ by an increasing number of external influences.
(A) difficult . . . modified
(B) cumbersome . . . perplexing
(C) direct . . . belittled
(D) interesting . . . reduced
22. Although a hidden stockpile of mobile missiles might escape _____ it soon would lose its military utility without the regular test, maintenance and exercise activities which would, if carried out, greatly increase the risk of _____.
(A) identification . . . employment
(B) attention . . . detection
(C) distinction . . . annihilation
(D) detection . . . exposure
23. Recognition of the physical manifestations of the environmental crisis, as well as consciousness of its various social inflictions, are now so _____ that the call for an environmentally responsible socio-economic system will _____ fade away.
(A) neglected . . . definitely
(B) painful . . . easily
(C) widespread . . . scarcely
(D) obvious . . . slowly
24. A partnership ethic offers new approaches to relationship between business and environment that can _____ the egocentric ethic's emphasis on the _____ of nature and the get-ahead individualistic mentality.
(A) offer . . . importance
(B) transcend . . . domination
(C) lessen . . . weakness
(D) withstand . . . vagaries
25. When European doctors in the seventeenth century, attempted to _____ their patient's blood with blood taken from other people - the results were often _____, resulting in severe fever and even death.
(A) transfuses . . . spectacular
(B) mix . . . malignant
(C) replace . . . negative
(D) infuse . . . disastrous

Exercise – 3

Inappropriate Substitute for a word in a Sentence

Directions for questions 1 to 40: For each of the words given below, a contextual usage is provided. From the alternatives given, pick the word that is most inappropriate in the given context.

1. Punctilious: The management was saved of the embarrassment due to his punctilious filing of all the earlier correspondence.
(A) diligent (B) precise
(C) thorough (D) slapdash
2. Opprobrious: The student's opprobrious remarks against the principal, necessitated his expulsion from the college.
(A) vituperative (B) denigrating
(C) sanguine (D) pejorative
3. Intemperate: His intemperate intake of liquor numbed his senses.
(A) perspicuous (B) uncurbed
(C) unrestrained (D) unbridled
4. Fervent: Our fervent prayers will be answered when India wins the World Cup in cricket.
(A) ardent (B) convivial
(C) passionate (D) emotional
5. Garbled: The garbled communication was responsible for the arrest of the innocent.
(A) distorted (B) muddled
(C) misconstrued (D) delayed
6. Baleful: Her baleful stare terrified him.
(A) malevolent (B) antagonistic
(C) sad (D) malicious
7. Abnegation: To ostracize these tribes would be a serious abnegation of their responsibility towards democracy.
(A) renunciation (B) repudiation
(C) abuse (D) abjuration
8. Truculent: The truculent stand adopted by both the countries will not further world peace.
(A) obstinate (B) belligerent
(C) pugnacious (D) antagonistic

9. Factitious: Her factitious act of repentance has fooled her family into forgiving her.
(A) specious (B) tumultuous
(C) feigned (D) contrived
10. Wizen: His wizened face deceived his age.
(A) creased (B) withered
(C) lined (D) enlightened
11. Subliminal: The viewer's senses nowadays are being hit with subliminal advertising.
(A) subtle (B) hidden
(C) consummate (D) concealed
12. Indispensable: There is a portion of reading quite indispensable to a wise man.
(A) vital (B) mandatory
(C) pre-eminent (D) necessary
13. Foibles: These foibles, real or apparent, fast vanished in the incessant growth of a spirit so robust and wise.
(A) flaws (B) mistakes
(C) shortcomings (D) infirmities
14. Connote: Ordinarily, the word technique connotes a scientific surefootedness.
(A) implies (B) signifies
(C) supports (D) suggests
15. Circumspect: One needs to be very circumspect when dealing with organizations of ill-repute.
(A) strong (B) wary
(C) discreet (D) chary
16. Protracted: It is going to be a protracted battle against the drug trafficking.
(A) prolonged (B) interminable
(C) strenuous (D) extended
17. Canker: Caste discrimination remains a canker in our society.
(A) scourge (B) mystery
(C) pestilence (D) blight
18. Turpitude: Incidents like the Godhra massacre reflect our society's moral turpitude.
(A) wickedness (B) depravity
(C) vileness (D) deadlock
19. Vindictive: Harboring vindictive thoughts about somebody can obstruct a person's spiritual growth.
(A) vengeful (B) rambling
(C) rancorous (D) malevolent
20. Raddled: All the hardships he faced in life caused him to look raddled.
(A) raffish (B) pinched
(C) gaunt (D) exhausted
21. Portents: This trend may have serious portents for the freedom of religion.
(A) implication (B) presage
(C) prophecy (D) prognostication
22. Libel: The supermodel sued the magazine for libel.
(A) aspersions (B) defamation
(C) oblation (D) vilification
23. Taciturn: People mistook her taciturn nature for arrogance.
(A) reserved (B) vileness
(C) introverted (D) aloof
24. Abeyance: The project was kept in abeyance due to lack of funds.
(A) a state of suspension (B) reserve
(C) deference (D) detestation
25. Fillip: The interest rate is being cut with a hope that it will give a fillip to the economy.
(A) stimulus (B) cushioning
(C) impetus (D) spur
26. Jejune: His predictable approach reflects his jejune opinions.
(A) callow (B) immature
(C) tremulous (D) infantile
27. Obdurate: The obdurate stand adopted by the U. S President towards Iraq may result in global destruction.
(A) intransigent (B) unmalleable
(C) intractable (D) prejudiced
28. Quail: The demonstrators in front of the UN building quailed at the size of the police force brought out against them.
(A) protested (B) cowered
(C) cringed (D) faltered
29. Ravenous: The ravenous group attacked the spread laid out on the dining table.
(A) unruly (B) famished
(C) starving (D) very hungry
30. Investiture: The investiture ceremony was well-attended.
(A) installation (B) inception
(C) ordination (D) coronation
31. Invidious: To juxtapose the growth rates achieved by a country like US and another like South Africa is to make an invidious comparison.
(A) unfair (B) unassailable
(C) iniquitous (D) weighted
32. Contentious: The opposition party questioned the rationale of discussing the contentious issue every session.
(A) debatable (B) contested
(C) impertinent (D) problematic
33. Unimpeachable: You need to verify the accuracy of the piece of information since it has not come from an unimpeachable source.
(A) impeccable (B) irreproachable
(C) ingenuous (D) trustworthy
34. Cloistered: The actress leads a cloistered life.
(A) sequestered (B) gregarious
(C) reclusive (D) secluded
35. Imperative: In spite of the positive aspects in the current economic situation, there is an imperative need to address these three key issues.
(A) desperate (B) mandatory
(C) exigent (D) indispensable

36. Eschew: To garner worldwide support, the Non-Alignment Movement leaders should display their inclination to eschew the controversial standards it accuses the west of adopting.
 (A) renounce (B) relinquish
 (C) disavow (D) augment
37. Moribund: The purpose of the meeting is to revitalize the moribund organization.
 (A) teetering (B) stagnating
 (C) waning (D) atrophying
38. Laconic: His laconic answer failed to reveal his emotions.
 (A) terse (B) dull
 (C) concise (D) succinct
39. Draconian: During the pre-new economic policy reforms, the draconian policies effectively scared off foreign investors.
 (A) stringent
 (B) severe
 (C) harsh
 (D) obsolescent
40. Boomerang: This strategy may help in the short run, but watch out, it may boomerang in the long run.
 (A) ricochet
 (B) recoil
 (C) fail
 (D) backfire

Exercise – 4

Matching the Meanings with the Sentences

Directions for questions 1 to 20: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand column (a, b, c, d) with their corresponding usages given in the right hand column (e, f, g, h). Out of the four lettered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all the definitions and usages correctly matched and mark the letter corresponding with it as your answer.

1. SKIP

a.	to move forward with quick steps and jumps	e.	He skipped the country soon after the bomb blast.
b.	to not do something that you usually do or that you should do	f.	She skips a hundred times every morning to remain fit and healthy.
c.	to jump over a rope as you pass it over your head and under your feet as a game	g.	If you skip breakfast you will not be able to concentrate on your studies.
d.	to leave a place suddenly and secretly, especially to avoid being punished	h.	The little girl skipped along the river bank.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

2. SIGHT

a.	the physical ability to see	e.	The sailors gave a whoop of joy when they sighted land.
b.	the act of seeing something	f.	My grandmother's sight is very good for someone of her age.
c.	to see something or someone you have been looking for	g.	You would earn a sight more if only you made some effort.
d.	a lot more, a great quantity	h.	I always feel dizzy at the sight of blood.

(A)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

3. SHOW

a.	to provide facts or information that make it clear that something is true or that something exists	e.	Her happiness showed in her behaviour.
b.	make visible, exhibit	f.	The Indian Cricket Team put up a pretty good show in the last match.
c.	a programme on television or on the radio	g.	The latest poll clearly shows that he will win the next elections.
d.	to perform well or badly	h.	Did you know that he has been in a lot of popular TV shows?

(A)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(D)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

4. SEAL

a.	a large sea animal that eats fish and lives around coasts or on floating pieces of ice	e.	Do not use a product if the outer seal is broken.
b.	a mark that has a special design and shows the legal or official authority of a person or organisation	f.	The entrance to the dungeons was sealed by the authorities.
c.	to close an entrance or a container with something that stops air, water etc from coming in or out of it	g.	The National Geographic Channel showed a programme on seals last night.
d.	a piece of rubber or plastic that keeps air, water dirt etc out of something	h.	Have you seen a small red diary stamped with the Principal's seal?

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

5. BRACE

a.	to prepare for something unpleasant that is going to happen	e.	The hook on the braces of her skirt came off.
b.	a connected set of wires that children sometimes wear on their teeth to make them straight	f.	She had to wear a neck brace throughout the recuperating period.
c.	two long pieces of material that stretch over someone's shoulders and fasten to their trousers or skirts at the front and the back to stop them from falling down	g.	I braced myself for the confrontation that I knew would follow.
d.	Something that is used to strengthen, stiffen or support something	h.	He went to the dentist to get the brace checked.

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

6. VOID

a.	a contract or official agreement that is void is not legal and has no effect	e.	His daughter's death left a void in his life which nobody could fill.
b.	to completely lack something	f.	Are you sure your driving license is not null and void?
c.	an empty space where nothing exists	g.	He looked over the cliff into the void.
d.	a feeling of great sadness that you have when someone you love dies or when something is taken from you	h.	His voice was void of all expression.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

7. BOW

a.	to bend the top part of your body forward in order to show respect for someone important	e.	In my opinion, it is time he bowed out of politics.
b.	a knot of cloth or string with a curved part on either side, used especially for decoration	f.	She adjusted the arrow in the bow and shot off at the target.
c.	a weapon used for shooting arrows, made of long thin curved piece of wood	g.	She wore a big bow in her hair with polka dots.
d.	to stop taking part in an activity, job etc especially one that you have been doing for a long time	h.	She bowed to the Queen before speaking.

(A)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

8. DOT

a.	a small round mark or spot	e.	She arrived on the dot of eight.
b.	exactly at a particular time	f.	Please don't forget to dot the i's and cross the t's.
c.	to pay attention to all the details when you are finishing something	g.	There is a dot on her forehead which is a birthmark.
d.	to spread things over a wide area and quite far apart	h.	The river was dotted with ships and boats.

(A)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

(B)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(D)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

9. DESIGN

a.	the way that something has been planned and made, including its appearance, how it works, etc	e.	I'm sure he never did this by design.
b.	a decorative pattern on something	f.	A very famous architect designed our house.
c.	intention; a plan that someone has in his mind	g.	She wore a lovely blue dress with a lilac floral design.
d.	to make a drawing or plan of something that will be made or built	h.	One or two changes are required in this building's basic design.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

10. DEPTH

a.	the distance down from the top surface to the bottom of something	e.	We should study the report in depth before we give our opinion.
b.	how strong an emotion is or how serious a situation is	f.	The farmers planted the seeds at a depth of five inches.
c.	a part of someone's character that you do not notice when you first meet them	g.	He has hidden depths that very few people are aware of.
d.	consider all the details	h.	The government was overwhelmed by the depth of public feeling on this issue.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(C)

a	h
b	f
c	g
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

11. DRIFT

a.	to move slowly in water or in the air	e.	Snow drifted softly against the garage door.
b.	a large pile of snow, sand etc that has been blown by the wind	f.	He spent a whole year drifting around the country.
c.	to move or go along without any plan or purpose	g.	The drift of public opinion indicates that this party may win the next election.
d.	a slow change or development from one situation, opinion etc to another	h.	The crowd watched the balloons as they drifted up into the sky.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

(C)

a	e
b	g
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

12. DOPE

a.	a drug that is not legal, especially marijuana	e.	You dope, why did you do that?
b.	to give someone a drug, often in their food or drink, to make them sleep or feel better	f.	Give me all the dope about the secret meeting held last night.
c.	new information about someone or something, especially information not many people know	g.	The tigers in the sanctuary are doped by the authorities.
d.	someone who is stupid	h.	Stay clear of him, he is a dope dealer.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	e
b	g
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

13. DISTRESS

a.	a feeling of extreme worry or unhappiness	e.	The cat was clearly in distress so I took it to the veterinary doctor.
b.	great physical pain	f.	The spaceship broke even before it could send a distress signal.
c.	a situation in which you suffer or have great problems because you have no money, food, etc	g.	His wayward ways caused his family great distress.
d.	a message sent from a ship or aircraft when it is in danger	h.	The few families who were in acute financial distress were helped by some charitable organization.

(A)

a	h
b	f
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(D)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

14. DRY

a.	without water or liquid inside or on the surface	e.	I found his latest novel dry and uninspiring.
b.	thirsty	f.	Are there still any dry states in India?
c.	boring	g.	I feel really dry, could I have some beer, please?
d.	not allowing any alcohol to be sold there	h.	The paint on the doors will take at least twenty four hours to dry.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(D)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

15. LIVE

a.	not dead or artificially living	e.	Bernard Shaw's works live with us still.
b.	to broadcast a programme at the same time as it actually happens	f.	They live with their son, daughter-in-law and a grandchild.
c.	if someone's idea or work lives, it continues to influence people	g.	Campaigning against experiments on live monkeys and rabbits is on.
d.	to have your home in a particular place	h.	The cricket match was shown live from South Africa.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

16. LONG

a.	for a considerable period of time	e.	This road is so long that it never seems to end.
b.	to want something very much, especially when it seems unlikely to happen soon	f.	Have they been waiting long?
c.	measuring a great length	g.	She wore a long, flowing skirt with a short top.
d.	clothing which covers the body to the ankles or wrists	h.	She longs to take up a job but her kids are still so small.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(D)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

17. PEG

a.	a short piece of wood, metal etc. fixed to a wall or door, used for hanging things on, especially clothes	e.	Don't you think its time she was brought down a peg or two?
b.	a small amount of strong alcoholic drink	f.	Hang the towels upon the peg, will you?
c.	to fasten something somewhere with a peg	g.	I had just one peg to drink before dinner.
d.	to make someone realize that they are not as important or as good at something as they think they are	h.	Rinse the clothes well, wring out the water and peg them out in the sun.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

18. POOR

a.	having very little money and not many possessions	e.	I am very poor at Math.
b.	inferior; not as good as it could be or should be	f.	Poor kid, he just needs to be pampered a little, I guess.
c.	used to pity someone because he is so unlucky, unhappy etc	g.	They were so poor that they could hardly afford to buy medicines.
d.	not good at doing something	h.	The poor quality of the material forced the dealer to cancel the order.

(A)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	f
c	h
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

19. LASH

a.	to tie something tightly to something else with a rope, or tie two things together	e.	The prisoners were regularly kicked and beaten and sometimes lashed.
b.	a word meaning to criticize someone angrily	f.	With a lash of its tail, the tiger sprang at the deer.
c.	a hit with a whip especially as a punishment	g.	The boats were lashed to the wharf.
d.	a sudden and violent movement from side to side quickly and strongly	h.	The workers felt the full lash of the Manager's tongue for their poor performance.

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

20. POINT

a.	a piece of plastic with holes in it which is fixed to a wall and to which electrical equipment can be connected	e.	Why do you always point a finger at someone or the other?
b.	to show someone something by holding up one of your fingers or a thin object towards it	f.	The whole point of this will be lost if you don't do as I say.
c.	To blame someone or say that he has done something wrong	g.	Have you checked the power point?
d.	the purpose or aim of something	h.	The child pointed towards them as they started running.

(A)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

Exercise – 5

Words Similar or Often Confused

Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are underlined and highlighted. From the underlined and highlighted words, select the most appropriate words (a) or (b) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words which when selected correctly, complete the set of sentences. Select the most appropriate option.

1. John was accompanied by (a) / accompanied with (b) Jack.
He imbibed the capacity (a) / ability (b) to impress people from his father.
Mr. & Mrs. Sharma are adopted (a) / adoptive (b) parents of Raju.
The weather doesn't effect (a) / affect (b) me at all.
John got irritated (a) / aggravated (b) by our playful banter.
(A) bbaab (B) babba (C) abbba (D) ababa
2. He is a susceptible (a) / suspected (b) arsonist.
He eluded (a) / alluded (b) to his connections.
I could serve alternately (a) / alternatively (b) as the chairman and secretary.
He is well versed in gorilla (a) / guerilla (b) warfare.
Honey please grille (a) / grill (b) the steaks.
(A) abbaa (B) bbabb (C) aabba (D) babab
3. He came foreward (a) / forward (b) to do the job.
I was fortunate (a) / fortuitous (b) to witness Sachin's knock.
I made an appeal against the forceful (a) / forcible (b) seizure of my assets.
I was told to forebear (a) / forbear (b) violence.
This tomato soup is garnished with a few (a) / less (b) croutons.
(A) abaab (B) bbaab (C) aabab (D) babba
4. I pray everyday (a) / every day (b).
In my opinion (a) / estimation (b), India has the potential to be great.
The advent of the transistor launched us into the electronic era (a) / epoch (b).
Put the letter in the envelope (a) / envelop (b).
Regardless (a) / Disregardless (b) of the issue, you should have exercised restraint.
(A) baaaa (B) baaba (C) abaab (D) abbaa
5. A clear night is best for the observance (a) / observation (b) of the stars.
We took steps to obvious (a) / obviate (b) the need for mediation.
Joe is optimistic (a) / hopeful (b) that he will find his lost wallet.
I participated (a) / partook (b) in the seminar.
We interviewed perspective (a) / prospective (b) employees.
(A) aabab (B) abbaa (C) abaab (D) bbbab
6. This law supersedes all previous (a) / preceding (b) opinions on the subject.
He is always punctual (a) / punctilious (b) and is never late.
I teach pupils (a) / students (b) who aspire for IIMs.
The essay includes quotations (a) / quotes (b) from many politicians.
During droughts fresh water is rare (a) / scarce (b).
(A) bbaab (B) abaab (C) aabab (D) babb
7. The article on Vedic philosophy was legible (a) / readable (b).
The sun will rise (a) / raise (b) tomorrow.
During Vietnam war, many US draft resistors (a) / resisters (b) fled to Canada.
Please review (a) / revue (b) the material and discuss it with me.
The intruder rifled (a) / riffled (b) through the house.
(A) abaab (B) babba (C) babaa (D) aabba
8. The rates are seasonal (a) / seasonable (b).
Use an electric razor to sheer (a) / shear (b) the sheep.
Silicon (a) / Silicone (b) is the most abundant element after oxygen.
A lunatic is put in a straight jacket (a) / straitjacket (b).
The roof timbers (a) / timbres (b) are magnificent.
(A) aaaba (B) bbaba (C) babab (D) ababa
9. The collapse of the building was tragedy (a) / tragic (b).
The software manual was written in turbid (a) / turgid (b) prose.
The wreck was explored by an expert in underwater (a) / under water (b) photography.
His mind was quite vacuous (a) / vacant (b).
One can usually walk into a safe (a) / vault (b).
(A) baaba (B) abaab (C) aaabb (D) bbabb
10. The valetudinarian (a) / valedictorian (b) is accorded the honor of delivering the closing speech.
The judge gave a verdict (a) / ruling (b).
We traveled via (a) / in (b) a jet plane.
Don't waiver (a) / waver (b) on the issue of ethics.
I need a xerox (a) / photocopy (b) of this document.
(A) ababa (B) bbbbb (C) babab (D) bbabb

11. The process of sorting mail culminates (a) / ends (b) in delivery.
The word obesity connotes (a) / denotes (b) the state of being overweight.
HIV AIDS is a/an contagious (a) / infectious (b) disease.
I found myself on the horns of a dilemma (a) / quandary (b).
The agreement consists of three discreet (a) / discrete (b) parts.
(A) bbbab (B) aabba (C) ababb (D) abbba
12. Don Quixote, the eponymous (a) / anonymous (b) hero was a would-be knight.
The snake curled (a) / coiled (b) under the table.
After the shot was fired, the gun recalled (a) / recoiled (b).
Please abjure (a) / adjure (b) violence.
He is a great cricketer besides (a) / beside (b) being a good captain.
(A) abbaa (B) bbaab (C) aabba (D) abaab
13. He was censured (a) / censored (b) for his unethical behavior.
The research was a /an inchoate (a) / chaotic (b) mass of ideas on the subject.
The rain was incessant, it rained continuously (a) / continually (b).
I can deduct (a) / deduce (b) that he is a well-read man.
A director's word is definitive (a) / definite (b) on the movie's creative process.
(A) bbaab (B) abaab (C) aabba (D) aaaba
14. Most civilized people are uninterested (a) / disinterested (b) in the wonders of nature.
A country may have equitable (a) / equable (b) climate.
Hyperspace by Michio Kaku makes for exoteric (a) / esoteric (b) reading for people uninitiated in physics.
There will be ultimate chaos if law and order is flaunted (a) / flouted (b).
He made an inflammatory (a) / inflammable (b) speech.
(A) abaab (B) abbaa (C) abbba (D) baabb
15. Her soothing words helped mitilate (a) / mitigate (b) my pain.
The doctor prescribed (a) / proscribed (b) medicines for my ailment.
The road leading to the shrine of Tirupati is torturous (a) / tortuous (b).
He is a venal (a) / venial (b) politician, as can be inferred from the number of corruption charges against him.
I plan to buy a gold chain of 22 caret (a) / carat (b) purity.
(A) ababa (B) babab (C) babbb (D) bbbab
16. The interrogation by the police did not illicit (a) / elicit (b) any response.
A young man's fancy sometimes turns to inditing (a) / indicting (b) verses to his love.
The flies have interpellated (a) / interpolated (b) new notes on the music written on the wall.
The goods have been confiscated, they are irrevocable (a) / irrecoverable (b).
He gave me an ultimatum (a) / ultimate (b) to get off the property.
(A) bbbaa (B) bbaba (C) ababa (D) babba
17. Chemical companies are discharging their effluents (a) / affluent (b) in water sources.
Renu was an exceptional (a) / exceptionable (b) worker being twice as productive as her peers.
We travelled further (a) / farther (b) than they did.
The general was fetid (a) / feted (b) for his bravery.
She was a woman of phenomenal (a) / phenomenon (b) abilities.
(A) aabba (B) babba (C) abaab (D) aabbb
18. This is a former (a) / formal (b) dinner.
I am hail (a) / hale (b) and hearty.
A horde (a) / hoard (b) of rioters were running amok.
A road buried under an avalanche is impassable (a) / impassible (b).
Gamblers indulge in their trade in a den of iniquity (a) / inequity (b).
(A) babba (B) ababb (C) abbab (D) bbaaa
19. The ship was travelling at 35 knots per hour (a) / knots (b).
Let (a) / Leave (b) us not fight over it.
Don't play with fire, you are libel (a) / liable (b) to get burnt.
I am loathe (a) / loath (b) to going to the dentist.
The surgeons are operating on him, meanwhile (a) / meantime (b) we should pray for his recovery.
(A) aabba (B) bbaab (C) abbab (D) babba
20. You always minimal (a) / minimize (b) my achievements.
While I was waiting, a minyan (a) / minion (b) brought me tea.
This smell makes me feel nauseated (a) / nauseous (b).
It is unhealthy to oppress (a) / repress (b) your own feelings.
Aspirin is a panacea (a) / pancreas (b).
(A) ababa (B) babba (C) bbaba (D) aabba

Exercise – 6

Appropriate Substitute for a Word in a Sentence

Directions for questions 1 to 40: For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is the most appropriate substitute in the given context.

1. Innuendo: Many of the songs in Hindi films are full of innuendos.
(A) moral (B) information
(C) message (D) double meaning
2. Sacrosanct: The extremists do not seem to realize that human life is sacrosanct.
(A) sacred (B) dispensable
(C) worthless (D) eternal
3. Hotchpotch: The report was a hotchpotch of what everybody knew.
(A) repetition (B) distillation
(C) jumble (D) statement
4. Parochialism: Politicians must rise above parochialism and act in the interest of the nation.
(A) partiality (B) corruption
(C) favouritism (D) narrow outlook
5. Capricious: The Brahmaputra, whose capricious floods mean either salvation or death for the people in the lowlands of Assam, is flowing above the danger mark.
(A) devastating (B) versatile
(C) unpredictable (D) beneficial
6. Fractious: The Prime Minister barely manages to keep the fractious Parliament in hand while pacifying the recalcitrant members.
(A) quarrelsome (B) unruly
(C) frangible (D) uncooperative
7. Penury: His death has left the family in utter penury.
(A) impoverishment (B) misery
(C) despondency (D) subjugation
8. Flout: Diplomats often flout rules with impunity.
(A) follow (B) disobey
(C) spurn (D) avoid
9. Deprecated: His goal may be good, yet his attitude is to be deprecated.
(A) reproved (B) diminished
(C) developed (D) discarded
10. Presumptuous: It was presumptuous on her part to expect me to do the project alone.
(A) wrong
(B) careless
(C) negligent
(D) overbearingly confident
11. Euphoria: The euphoria soon gave way to despondency.
(A) enervation (B) dejection
(C) elation (D) seriousness
12. Augur: UAE seems to have changed its attitude to terrorists, that, augurs well for India.
(A) portends (B) predicts
(C) records (D) belies
13. Beleaguered: If the Indian batsmen are beleaguered in South Africa, units making bats in South Kashmir also face a grim future.
(A) defeated (B) harassed
(C) ridiculed (D) disenchanted
14. Billeted: The multi-crore complex for sports goods built by Sheik Abdullah in 1982 is still occupied by troops who were billeted there since 1991.
(A) imprisoned (B) attacked
(C) housed (D) threatened
15. Deleterious: Any decline in the revenues of the Union government and the associated fall in devolution to the states will have deleterious effect on regional imbalances in the country.
(A) beneficial (B) negligible
(C) varying (D) harmful
16. Fatuously: The candidate went from house to house grinning fatuously and asking the people to vote for him.
(A) brightly (B) idiotically
(C) happily (D) cheerfully
17. Esoteric: Every number has been given an esoteric meaning.
(A) clear (B) new
(C) vague (D) mysterious
18. Succumb: Dolly, the first cloned mammal, which had attained an iconic status, succumbed to progressive lung disease.
(A) surrendered (B) acquired
(C) inherited (D) overcame
19. Revanchist: It is the duty of the government to protect the movement from outfits wedded to revanchist ideas.
(A) deleterious (B) communal
(C) retaliatory (D) pernicious
20. Wanton: The rule was laid down by the court to save it from wanton destruction.
(A) deliberate (B) malicious
(C) careless (D) unintended
21. Reticence: The spontaneous anti-war protest in Europe contrasts with India's low profile reticence.
(A) calmness (B) indifference
(C) apathy (D) diffidence
22. Bedevil: The Arab world's divisions continue to bedevil the region.
(A) torment (B) strike
(C) exist (D) suppress
23. Imprecation: He disposed of a couple of glasses of spirit and water, ordering her with many imprecations, in case of failure, to call him at precisely six in the morning.
(A) warnings (B) threats
(C) curses (D) scolding

24. Camouflage: The opposition leader articulated the contention that the President's address camouflaged the failures of the ruling party.
(A) elaborated (B) focused on
(C) exaggerated (D) masked
25. Rabbleroising: Some elements within the party are being allowed to engage in the most dangerous kind of rabbleroising.
(A) communalism (B) incentives
(C) electioneering (D) demagoguery
26. Jingoism: Jingoism and war hysteria are no substitute for sound policy.
(A) religious fanaticism (B) narcissism
(C) blustering patriotism (D) sentimentalism
27. Confiscate: The HMWSSB could do little as it had no power to confiscate the motors.
(A) impound (B) destroy
(C) invalidate (D) sell
28. Salutory: Demystification of public finance and policy is a salutory goal in democracy.
(A) important (B) educative
(C) beneficial (D) just
29. Apologist: Savarkar has been accused of being an apologist for colonial rule.
(A) opponent (B) supporter
(C) propagator (D) critic
30. Averment: Amartya Sen is a scholar par excellence and his averments carry credibility.
(A) affirmations (B) opinions
(C) views (D) opposition
31. Taboo: Until elections to the Assembly, howsoever low the campaigning may have descended, outright communal rhetoric was taboo.
(A) encouraged (B) appreciated
(C) mocked (D) prohibited
32. Peripatetic: Pizza has been the affordable, satisfying food of choice for the peripatetic New Yorker of every age, sex, race and class.
(A) itinerant (B) well-to-do
(C) educated (D) elite
33. Consecrate: His portrait in the Central Hall of the Parliament would be the final rite of consecrating him as a patriot.
(A) elevating (B) eulogizing
(C) admiring (D) sanctifying
34. Stymie: Dr. Agrawal had the courage to work on a problem that had stymied so many.
(A) obfuscated (B) shocked
(C) thwarted (D) stifled
35. Garner: The budget will step up efforts to garner support for the next phase of the programme.
(A) infuse (B) gather
(C) create (D) incorporate
36. Stigmatize: Casteism, in India, stigmatizes those considered of low birth.
(A) separates (B) identifies
(C) brands (D) violates
37. Debunk: He sought to debunk those who were trying to manufacture history to prove that all learning originated on the Indian soil.
(A) praise (B) oppose
(C) expose (D) support
38. Countenance: Her pleasant countenance belied her real feelings.
(A) manner (B) appearance
(C) deportment (D) bearing
39. Intractable: The reform agenda and the budget will have to find answers to intractable problems such as the burgeoning fiscal deficit.
(A) recalcitrant (B) long standing
(C) difficult (D) overwhelming
40. Obliterate: She did not want to obliterate the memories of her mother from her mind though they had a strained relationship.
(A) cloud (B) replace
(C) change (D) wipe out

Exercise – 7

Cloze Test – Paragraph with Blanks

Directions for questions 1 to 50: In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case and mark the letter corresponding with it as your answer.

Many companies in India have an international presence today. They have (1) economic slowdowns, the technology bust and natural catastrophes but have not been (2) in their vision. As a result they have succeeded in reaping a rich harvest of the global (3) presented by the liberalization of the economy.

1. (A) willed (B) whittled
(C) weathered (D) wended
2. (A) determined (B) deterred
(C) devastated (D) devalued

3. (A) oppositions (B) oppressions
(C) output (D) opportunities

Not surprisingly, the tremendous aggression with which the U.S. forces have swept into Baghdad has met with widespread (4). Disapproval of the (5) tactics was aired even by sections of the British media which contrasted this with the relatively patient and subtle (6) used by Britain's own forces in capturing Basra. The assault on Baghdad reveals that the U.S. strategy is dictated by the (7) consideration of bringing the battle to a quick end.

4. (A) approval (B) consolation
(C) criticism (D) credibility
5. (A) ruthless (B) rustic
(C) sagacious (D) run-of-the-mill
6. (A) scheme (B) strategy
(C) schedule (D) proposal
7. (A) outrageous (B) outstanding
(C) overweening (D) original

Conventional wisdom says truck demand is a fairly decent (8) of economic health which is perhaps why last fiscal's top gear performances on the commercial vehicle (CV) front has (9) both analyst and industry watchers alike. The funny thing is the same reason that (10) growth at the height of the recession is now being cited as the trigger for the demand renewal.

For years, truck makers have blamed overloading as the reason why C.V. demand never managed to step on the gas. Transporters for their part blamed tight-fisted clients who kept freight rates depressed and did not allow operators to (11) their fleet. Ironically both factors have contributed to the phenomenal run that C.Vs have seen all of last fiscal. Truck makers and transport industry watchers now admit that overloading and poor maintenance cut down fleet life and (12) replacement.

8. (A) incarnation (B) incorporator
(C) incinerator (D) indicator
9. (A) baffled (B) bothered
(C) bamboozled (D) bailed
10. (A) stubbed (B) stymied
(C) stunted (D) stunned
11. (A) revalue (B) reshuffle
(C) revamp (D) reorient
12. (A) fuelled (B) fulfilled
(C) frustrated (D) funded

The Iraqis have very little to choose from as they are caught between the twin terrors of American (13) and Saddam Hussein's fear apparatus. They are the real human costs of this war and their (14) is the (15) humanitarian mission of the invasion, which, however, is embedded in so many paradoxes.

13. (A) bondage (B) bonhomie
(C) benevolence (D) bombardment
14. (A) escape (B) entrenchment
(C) liberation (D) enslavement
15. (A) obvious (B) purported
(C) prudent (D) potential

The U.S. believes that General Musharraf and Pakistan's armed forces are key to gaining Pakistani (16) in the war against terrorism. India argues that the source of the problem lies with General Musharraf and the (17) hostility of the armed forces towards India. The government points to the contradiction between the proclaimed American objective of stability in Afghanistan

and the improvement of Indo-Pak relations, on the one hand, and (18) links of the Pakistani army with the forces of extremism, on the other. Despite the assessment in Washington that Pakistan is a (19) ally in the war against terrorism, the Taliban and the Al-Qaeda are regrouping inside the Pakistani territory. This couldn't happen without the (20) of at least a section of the Pakistani establishment.

16. (A) cooperation (B) contribution
(C) conversion (D) convention
17. (A) confused (B) feigned
(C) compulsive (D) compromising
18. (A) engrossing (B) enduring
(C) endearing (D) tenuous
19. (A) stoic (B) stolid
(C) static (D) strong
20. (A) connection (B) consideration
(C) consensus (D) connivance

It may appear fanciful to talk of the beginning of the end of America's unilateralist hegemony just when it has entered the 'paradise of power : America's military reach today (21) description. Its advances in the revolution of military affairs are unmatched. It can (22) any place it decides to – witness what has happened in Iraq. Yet, America is reaching the limits of its power. The seeds of (23) have been sown around the world.

21. (A) delights (B) defies
(C) deludes (D) deletes
22. (A) purchase (B) purloin
(C) pulverize (D) purge
23. (A) resistance (B) resignation
(C) repugnance (D) reservation

Those who administer ISRO have reason to be pleased that they have been able to overcome the technological (24) that have dogged the satellite programme from time to time. These were most apparent when the country began (25) designing and fabricating its own satellites, represented by the Insat-2 series. The successful launch of Insat-3A may have been extremely important for India, but it was absolutely critical for the future of the European space programme. Last year, an upgraded Arian 5 had self-destructed after it veered off course, making it absolutely (26) for the company Arian space to pull off a text book launch. Another failure would have been a gigantic blow to the (27) that is struggling to keep the European space programme afloat in the face of threat from powerful U.S. companies.

24. (A) glitz (B) glitches
(C) gimmick (D) gibberish
25. (A) indiscriminately (B) inadvertently
(C) indiscreetly (D) indigenously
26. (A) imperative (B) impersonal
(C) impercipient (D) inexorable
27. (A) conservancy (B) conservatory
(C) consortium (D) consulate

The collapse of Baghdad, stupefyingly swift and etched in memory by the way the towering statue of Saddam Hussein was brought tumbling down, (28) that the primary objective of this American war of aggression has for all purposes been achieved. With the regime change goal secured, the occupying nation has the task of returning the country to Iraqi civil rule in the shortest possible time. Besides, it has the duty to the international community of finding those weapons of mass destruction, the (29) presence of which in Iraq was the prime reason cited by Washington and its (30) to justify the launch of this illegitimate war. For the search to be (31), the U.N. weapons inspectors must return to the country and continue their interrupted work. Failure to find these weapons will be (32) by most nations to mean an intolerable deceit of the world.

28. (A) exhibits (B) betrays
(C) signifies (D) expands
29. (A) presupposed (B) presumed
(C) pretended (D) privatised
30. (A) colleagues (B) entourage
(C) compatriots (D) cohorts
31. (A) credible (B) creditable
(C) critical (D) feasible
32. (A) interrupted (B) interpreted
(C) interrogated (D) interspersed

It is widely (33) by all except the U.S and the U.K. government and their media empires, that this war is about seizing Iraq's oil. But Iraq is not the only target. The target is the seizure of the bulk of the world's cheap oil. And the (34) is not merely to seize oil : it is to shore up and expand U.S. global (35) at a time when the American economy is on the brink of a (36) devastating crisis.

33. (A) acknowledged (B) announced
(C) acquiesced (D) conceded
34. (A) aspiration (B) occasion
(C) objective (D) opportunity
35. (A) control (B) hegemony
(C) supervision (D) regulation
36. (A) positively (B) predictably
(C) perennially (D) potentially

Every era in history has been characterized by some (37) disease. There were the plagues of the Middle Ages, the ravages of polio and pneumonia in the early 1900s. However these diseases were (38) once the environmental conditions improved or when their carriers were destroyed through drugs. Our society today also has disease characteristic of it, but one that is not easy to eliminate. It underlies such diverse conditions as psychosomatic disease, heart diseases and can be a major (39) to disturbances in one's emotional, social and family life. It (40) creativity and personal effectiveness and exhibits itself in a general dissatisfaction, so (41) in our day to day life. The name of this condition is stress and it has been called "the most debilitating medical and social problem of the present century".

37. (A) decadent (B) infectious
(C) deforming (D) debilitating
38. (A) eliminated (B) emancipated
(C) emasculated (D) controlled
39. (A) controller (B) contradiction
(C) contributor (D) convolution
40. (A) infuses (B) inhibits
(C) inhabits (D) injects
41. (A) obtrusive (B) obstructive
(C) offensive (D) obvious

The (42) of the Bush administration's decision to pour scorn over the U.N. and the world order would seriously hurt the U.S. in the long run. America has disabled itself by (43) the international system. Never before has it been so (44) in the world, despite all the tom-tomming of the 'coalition of the willing'.

42. (A) consolidation (B) consequence
(C) consonance (D) consolation
43. (A) renouncing (B) abandoning
(C) repudiating (D) deserting
44. (A) isolated (B) involved
(C) invasive (D) intimate

The opposition M.P says: we are witness to the cruel irony of possessing food grain stocks, which are over four times the (45) level and still recording starvation deaths in various parts. The women's reservation bill remains a (46). The stability of the government has to be linked to good governance since clinging on to power alone cannot be treated as a / an (47) of stability.

45. (A) optional (B) optimal
(C) actual (D) agreed
46. (A) possibility (B) probability
(C) mirage (D) potential
47. (A) evaluation (B) assessment
(C) beneficiary (D) benchmark

Continuing the tirade against the government, the minister said 'Every single achievement of the government advertised in newspapers at taxpayer's expense is (48) false. Kargil was the victory not of this government, but the result of the heroism of our armed forces. If anything, Kargil represented a (49) intelligence failure on the part of the government. Rather than taking effective steps to strengthen national security, the government has simply used the dangers of terrorist activity to whip up anti war (50) and push through its own divisive a communal agenda of polarizing society.

48. (A) demonstrably (B) decisively
(C) deceptively (D) defectively
49. (A) magnanimous (B) mortal
(C) multilateral (D) monumental
50. (A) eloquence (B) rhetoric
(C) prolixity (D) revolution

Exercise – 8

Sentence with a Blank

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Each statement has a part missing. Select the best option from the options given below the statement to make up the missing part.

1. The eighteenth-century German philosopher Immanuel Kant _____ the same freedom in actions that affect you.
(A) suggested that a reasonable ethical code could be determined by doing whatever you feel is reasonable provided you are prepared to allow others
(B) suggested that a reasonable ethical code that could be determined by doing whatever you feel is reasonable provided you are prepared to allow others
(C) suggested that a reasonable ethical code could be determined in doing whatever you feel is reasonable provided you are prepared to allow others
(D) suggested that a reasonable ethical code could be determined by doing whatever you feel is reasonable – provided you are prepared in allowing others
2. The upgradation of vehicular fuels, _____, is an important component of any strategy aimed at restricting vehicular pollution.
(A) which principally means reducing the amount of sulphur in diesel and cutting down at the level of aromatics in petrol
(B) which principally means reducing in the amount of sulphur in diesel and cutting down on the level of aromatics in petrol
(C) which principally means reducing of the amount of sulphur in diesel and cutting down on the level of aromatics in petrol
(D) which principally means reducing the amount of sulphur in diesel and cutting down on the level of aromatics in petrol
3. The extraordinary Jakarta summit on the tsunami disaster _____ from Indonesia to Somalia.
(A) have provided the launch pad for a massive, coordinated international relief effort to help the victims of Nature's fury across the Indian Ocean
(B) has provided the launch pad for a massive, coordinated international relief effort to help the victims of Nature's fury across the Indian Ocean
(C) has provided the launch pad for a massive, coordinated international relief effort to help the victims to Nature's fury across the Indian Ocean
(D) has provided the launch pad for a massive, coordinated international relief effort to help the victims of Nature's fury across Indian Ocean
4. In the United States, _____ due to be adopted in December 2006, will make it unlawful for employers to discriminate on grounds of age.
(A) legislation prohibits discrimination against anyone over 40 and British firms will soon be subject to similar rules when the European Union Employment Directive
(B) legislation prohibit discrimination against anyone over 40 and British firms will soon be subject to similar rules when the European Union Employment Directive
(C) legislation prohibits discrimination against anyone over 40 and British firms will soon be subject to similar rules when European Union Employment Directive
(D) legislation prohibits discrimination against anyone over 40 and British firms will soon be subject with similar rules when European Union Employment Directive
5. The much-debated question of employment guarantee _____ and thereby reducing under-nourishment can be supplemented by private income generated by employment, especially of very poor people who are ready to work for a low wage.
(A) should be integrated to the issue of child under-nourishment because, what the schools do in providing food
(B) should be integrated with the issue of child under-nourishment because what the schools do in providing food
(C) should be integrated upon the issue of child under-nourishment because what the schools do in providing food
(D) should be integrated on the issue of child under-nourishment because what the schools do in providing food
6. Government agencies, academia, and local communities _____ into a practical reality.
(A) should jointly develop integrated coastal zone management whom will help transform sustainable development from a desirable objective
(B) should jointly develop integrated coastal zone management who will help transform sustainable development from a desirable objective
(C) should jointly develop integrated coastal zone management which will help to transforming sustainable development from a desirable objective
(D) should jointly develop integrated coastal zone management which will help transform sustainable development from a desirable objective
7. In a shrinking world, _____ a trivial pursuit; an indulgence that we allow ourselves in the name of distraction.
(A) increasingly drove by the laws of business and whose dynamics are governed by hegemonic politics, sports can sometimes seem like
(B) increasingly driven by the laws of business and whose dynamics are governed by hegemonic politics, sports can sometimes seem like
(C) increasingly driven with the laws of business and whose dynamics are governed by hegemonic politics, sports can sometimes seem like
(D) increasingly driven by the laws of business and whose dynamics are governed by hegemonic politics, sports can sometimes seems like

8. With extensive desertification of the Afro-Asian land-mass, _____ in the 21st century.
- drinking water has become a most precious commodity and water management and water education have become vital issues
 - drinking water have become the most precious commodity and water management and water education has become vital issues
 - drinking water has become the most precious commodity and water management and water education have become vital issues
 - drinking water have become the most precious commodity and water management and water education have become vital issues
9. Amidst the hype _____, it is sometimes forgotten that the real breakthrough in the bilateral relationship is the ceasefire that has reigned along the line of control (LOC) in Kashmir since November 2003.
- surrounding the composite dialogue process between India and Pakistan that has been on since the Islamabad summit of January 2004
 - surrounding the composite dialogue process among India and Pakistan that has been on since the Islamabad summit of January 2004
 - surrounding the composite dialogue process between India and Pakistan that has been on from the Islamabad summit of January 2004
 - surrounds the composite dialogue process between India and Pakistan that has been on since the Islamabad summit of January 2004
10. Information and communication technologies is more than just the internet _____ educational videos and data.
- and encompass the traditional mass media such as radio, television and even the telephone, which can deliver
 - and encompasses the traditional mass media so as radio, television and even the telephone, which can deliver
 - and encompasses the traditional mass media such as radio, television and even the telephone, who can deliver
 - and encompasses the traditional mass media such as radio, television and even the telephone, which can deliver
11. Historians _____ and built some of the well-designed cities in the world during the Indus period.
- have little evidence to show that how a predominantly farming community in the Indian subcontinent took a giant leap forward in imagination
 - have little evidence to show how a predominantly farming community in the Indian subcontinent took a giant leap forward in imagination
 - have the little evidence to show how a predominantly farming community in the Indian subcontinent took a giant leap forward in imagination
 - have little evidence to show how a predominantly farming community on the Indian subcontinent took a giant leap forward in imagination
12. Regarded as _____ remains of a four-hectare township with thick fortifications.
- the oldest and continuously occupied city, Jericho, located near the Jordan river, has yielded
 - the oldest and continuously occupied city, Jericho, located near Jordan river, has yielded
 - the oldest and continuously occupied city, the Jericho, located near the Jordan river, has yielded
 - the oldest and continuously occupied city, Jericho, located near the Jordan river, have yielded
13. At a fundamental level, working with men and women _____ loses its inherent value.
- to reducing violence against women implies redefining the notion of power, so that violence as a way of maintaining control
 - to reduce violence against women implies redefining the notion of power, so that violence as a way of maintaining control
 - to reduce violence in women implies redefining the notion of power, so that violence as a way of maintaining control
 - to reduce violence at women implies redefining the notion of power, so that violence as a way of maintaining control
14. Men need to go through processes of introspection _____, before the concept of "men as partners" can truly be realised.
- on their notions of power and powerlessness, and their levels of comfort and discomfort over sharing power with women
 - for their notion of power and powerlessness, and their levels of comfort and discomfort over sharing power with women
 - of their notions of power and powerlessness, and their levels of comfort and discomfort upon sharing power with women
 - of their notions of power and powerlessness, and their levels of comfort and discomfort over sharing power with women
15. The tsunami onslaught _____ with nearly 1,000 boats damaged or reportedly missing in the high seas.
- across east coast has ravaged the fishing community and the seafood industry in Andhra Pradesh
 - across the east coast has ravaged the fishing community and the sea food industry in Andhra Pradesh
 - across the east coast have ravaged the fishing community and the seafood industry in Andhra Pradesh
 - across the east coast has ravaged the fishing community and the sea food industry to Andhra Pradesh
16. India's image makeover from _____ boosted the confidence of Indians abroad.
- a under-developed, over-populated country to potential, economic and political super-power seems to have
 - an under-developed, over-populated country to potential, economic and political super power seem to have
 - an under-developed over-populated country to a potential, economic and political super power seems to have
 - an under-developed over-populated country to a potential, economic and political super power seems to having

17. For communities descended _____ to an ancient civilisation can be an assertion against colonial history.
- of the indentured labour force sent to Mauritius and West-Indian countries by various colonial powers, tracing their roots
 - from the indentured labour force sent to the Mauritius and West Indian countries by various colonial powers, tracing their roots
 - from the indentured labour force sent to Mauritius and the West Indian countries by various colonial powers, tracing to their roots
 - from the indentured labour force sent to Mauritius and the West Indian countries by various colonial powers, tracing their roots
18. Cutting a swathe of death and destruction _____ and the biggest in 40 years, has plunged the whole region into shock and grief.
- across the coastal areas of half a dozen littoral countries of the Indian Ocean, the titanic tsunami rising from the fifth largest earthquake since the beginning of the 20th century
 - across the coastal areas of half dozen littoral countries of the Indian Ocean, the titanic tsunami rising from the fifth largest earthquake since the beginning of the 20th century
 - across the coastal areas of half a dozen littoral countries of Indian Ocean, the titanic tsunami rising from the fifth largest earthquake since the beginning of the 20th century.
 - across the coastal areas of half a dozen littoral countries of the Indian Ocean, the titanic tsunami rising from the fifth largest earthquake during the beginning of the 20th century
19. In spite of the fact that our nation _____, the tsunami of 2004 will go down as an unprecedented display of nature's cruelty.
- has a record toll of over hundred thousand fatalities in earthquake in the past two centuries and a long history of cyclonic havoc
 - has a record toll of over a hundred thousand fatalities in earthquakes in the past two centuries and long history of cyclonic havoc
 - has a record toll of over a hundred thousand fatalities in earthquakes in the past two centuries and a long history of cyclonic havoc
 - have a record toll of over a hundred thousand fatalities in earthquakes in the past two centuries and a long history of cyclonic havoc
20. An on-line educational website with facilities for continuous chronological personalised electronic medical records, charts and e-consultation with their personal family physicians is now available _____ of a life-long disorder like diabetes mellitus.
- to patients suffering with diabetes, the maintenance of which is the most important pre-requisite for proper control and management
 - to patients suffering from diabetes, the maintenance of which is the most important pre-requisite for proper control and management
 - for patients suffering from diabetes, the maintenance of what is the most important pre-requisite for proper control and management
 - for patients suffering from diabetes, the maintenance of which is most important pre-requisite for proper control and management
21. Stressing that cinema _____ that a new crop of film makers is concerned about environmental and other issues facing society.
- has a role that goes beyond providing mere entertainment, an eminent film director has appreciated the fact
 - is having a role that goes beyond providing mere entertainment, an eminent film director has appreciated the fact
 - has a role that goes beyond providing mere entertainment, a eminent film director has appreciated the fact
 - is having a role that goes beyond providing mere entertainment, a eminent film director has appreciated the fact
22. India has embarked on a multi-faceted proactivism premised _____ of its nuclear and great-power status.
- at a global strategic understanding with the US and on a drive towards seeking increasing acceptance
 - on a global strategic understanding with US and on a drive towards seeking increasing acceptance
 - on a global strategic understanding with the US and on a drive towards seeking increasing acceptance
 - at a global strategic understanding with US and on a drive towards seeking increasing acceptance
23. As the increased population of the globe has left little option for agricultural growth on land, _____.
- the oceans has become a major source of food and are more likely to become so in future
 - the oceans have become a major source of food and are more likely to become so in future
 - the oceans have become major source of food and are more likely to become so in future
 - the oceans have become a major source in food and are more likely to become so in future
24. The navaratna rings were the by-product of the Hindu discipline of astrology, where particular gemstones _____, ushering in great prosperity and peace of mind.
- were believed to have the power to alter the course of one's fate, cure diseases, and effect positive changes in one's life
 - were believed to have the power to alter the course of one's fate, cure diseases, and affect positive changes in one's life
 - were believed to have the power to alter the course of one's fate, cure diseases, and effect positive change in his life
 - was believed to have the power to alter the course of one's fate, cure diseases and effect positive change in one's life
25. When people are reminded that they will be _____ a strong sense of responsibility as well.
- accountable to God for their actions, it helps to strengthening them a righteous self-consciousness and generates in them
 - accountable for God to their actions, it helps to strengthen in them a righteous self-consciousness and generates in them
 - accountable to God for their actions, it helps to strengthen in them a righteous self-consciousness and generate in them
 - accountable to God for their actions, it helps to strengthen in them a righteous self-consciousness and generates in them

Exercise – 9

Standard English Usage/Best Sentence

Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Select the best way of writing the sentence.

1. (A) The crowd included some people dressed like ears of corn, marching from the steps of California's capital building onto the nearby convention centre, where delegates from more than 100 countries attended a conference on agricultural science and technology.
(B) The crowd, including some, people dressed like ears of corn, had marched from the steps of California's capital building to the nearby convention centre, when delegates from more than 100 countries attended a conference on agricultural science and technology.
(C) The crowd, including some people dressed as ears of corn, marched from the steps of California's capital building to the nearby convention centre, where delegates from more than 100 countries were attending a conference on agricultural science and technology.
(D) The crowd, including some people having dressed as in ears of corn, marched from the steps of California's capital building to the nearby convention centre, where delegates from more than 100 countries were attending a conference on agricultural science and technology.
2. (A) The President of America renewed his criticism of European nations on Monday for refusing to accept genetically modified foods but contended that the ban was contributing to famine in Africa.
(B) The President of America having renewed his criticism of European nations on Monday for refusing to accept genetically modified foods and contended that the ban was contributing to famine in Africa.
(C) The President of America renewing his criticism of European nations on Monday for refusing to accept genetically modified foods, was contending that the ban contributed towards famine in Africa.
(D) The President of America renewed his criticism of European nations on Monday for refusing to accept genetically modified foods and contended the ban was contributing to famine in Africa.
3. (A) The role of business applications will expand from serving as a tool to efficiently collect data and process enterprise transactions, to enabling enterprises to better use their skills, harness their intellectual capital and effectively perform in value networks.
(B) The role of business applications will be expanding from serving as a tool to efficiently collect data and process enterprise transactions, enabling enterprises in better using their skill, harness their intellectual capital and effectively perform in value networks.
(C) The role of business applications would expand from serving as a tool to efficiently collect data and process enterprise transactions, to enabling enterprises to better usage in their skills, harness their intellectual capital and effectively perform in value networks.
(D) The role of business applications is going to expand from serving as a tool to efficiently collect data and process enterprise transactions, and enabling enterprises to use their skills better in harnessing their intellectual capital and effectively perform in value networks.
4. (A) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles and are increasingly in use for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems, and the like.
(B) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles and is increasingly in use for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems, like so many others.
(C) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles but are increasingly being used for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems, and like others.
(D) Most of the applications are used for security systems in automobiles but is increasingly being used for anti-skid braking, roll over systems, anti-theft systems, electronic car braking systems and so many others.
5. (A) In order to prepay a part of its costly multilateral debt, the government will be vetting a proposal to do a refinancing deal on the international loan market.
(B) The government is vetting a proposal to do a refinancing deal on the international loan market to prepay a part of its costly multilateral debt.
(C) The government is vetting a proposal to do a refinancing deal in the international loan market to prepay a part of its costly multilateral debt.
(D) The government been vetting a proposal to do a refinancing deal in the international loan market with the intention to prepay a part of its costly multilateral debt.
6. (A) Despite a sustained counter insurgency offensive by army, the police and the paramilitary forces since November 1990, the United Liberation Front of Asom, Ulfa, continues to strike at will.
(B) Despite sustained counter insurgency offensive by the army, police and paramilitary forces since November 1990, the United Liberation Front of Asom, Ulfa, continues to strike at will.
(C) Despite a sustained counter insurgency offensive by the army, the police and the paramilitary forces since November 1990, the United Liberation Front of Asom, Ulfa, continues to strike at will.
(D) Despite a sustained counter insurgency offensive by the army, the police and the paramilitary forces, since November 1990 the United Liberation Front of Asom Ulfa continues to strike at their will.

7. (A) Today no one who is part of urban affluent India doubts for a moment that quality private education comes at a price.
 (B) No one, today -who is a part of urban affluent India - doubts for a moment that quality private education comes at a price.
 (C) No one today, who is part of urban affluent India, doubts for a moment that quality private education comes through a price.
 (D) No one, today - who is part of urban affluent India - doubt for a moment that quality private education come at a price.
8. (A) While most countries have a multi- disciplinary approach to traffic planning and road design, which involves psychologists, engineers, doctors, sociologists and vehicle experts, traffic, in India is still a civil engineering issue.
 (B) Whereas in most countries traffic planning and road design is a multi-disciplinary approach involving psychologists, engineers, doctors, sociologists and vehicles experts while in India traffic is still a civil engineering issue.
 (C) While in India traffic is still a civil engineering issue, but most countries have a multidisciplinary approach to traffic planning and road design which involves psychologists, engineers, doctors, sociologists, and vehicle experts.
 (D) While most countries have a multi-disciplinary approach to traffic planning and road design, that is involving psychologists, engineers, doctors, sociologists and vehicle experts, traffic, in India is still a civil engineering issue.
9. (A) Intellectuals some times say Western countries are hypocrites which extol free movement of goods and capital, but control free movement of people with visas.
 (B) Intellectuals sometimes say Western countries are hypocrites which extol free movement of goods and capital, but control free movement of people by visas.
 (C) Intellectuals say sometimes westerners are hypocrites who extol free movement of goods and capital, but control free movement of people through visas.
 (D) Intellectuals sometimes say Western countries are hypocrites who extol free movement of goods and capital, but control free movement of people through visas.
10. (A) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji have come a long way, with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted by three coups since Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.
 (B) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji has come a long way, with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted by three coups since Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.
 (C) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji have come a long way, with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted with three coups since Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.
 (D) Politics in the Pacific island nation of Fiji has come a long way with a Supreme Court ruling helping to heal the wounds inflicted by three coups since Fiji won independence upon Britain in 1970.
11. (A) India is Russia's only partner with who it has no clash of interests and which could underpin many security arrangements crafted by Moscow.
 (B) India is only Russia's partner with which it has no clash of interests and which could underpin many security arrangements crafted by Moscow.
 (C) India is the only Russia's partner with which it has no clash of interests and which could underpin many security arrangements crafted by Moscow.
 (D) India is Russia's only partner with whom it has no clash of interests and which could underpin many security arrangements crafted by Moscow.
12. (A) Today majority of communication in the business world are accomplished over e-mails.
 (B) A majority of communication in the business world today, is accomplished over e-mails.
 (C) A majority of communication in the business world today are accomplished over e-mails.
 (D) A majority of communications today in the business world are accomplished over e-mails.
13. (A) Higher education in Britain is no longer an elitist idea or a purely intellectual pursuit, but has become closely linked with bread and butter issues as in much of the rest of the world.
 (B) Higher education in Britain is neither an elitist idea any longer or an intellectual pursuit, but has become closely linked with bread and butter issues as in much of the rest of the world.
 (C) Higher education in Britain no longer an elitist idea or a purely intellectual pursuit, but has become closely linked with bread and butter issues as in more of the rest of the world.
 (D) Higher education in Britain is not a elitist idea any longer or a purely intellectual pursuit, but has become closely linked with bread and butter issues as in much of the rest of the world.
14. A. Life is not any longer a struggle for those who can afford it today where material goods and comforts are concerned.
 (B) Today, for those who can afford it, life is no longer a struggle where material goods and comforts are concerned.
 (C) Today, for who can afford it, life is no longer a struggle where material goods and comforts are concerned.
 (D) Life, today is not a struggle for who can afford it, where material goods and comforts are concerned.
15. (A) The need for harmonisation of Indian laws to that of advanced countries, on the one hand, and corporate scandals and scams, on the other, have made further additions and amendments to the country's corporate law, inevitable.
 (B) The need for harmonisation of Indians laws with that of advanced countries, on the one hand, and corporate scandals and scams, on the other, have made further additions and amendments for the corporate law inevitable.
 (C) The need for harmonisation of Indian laws with those of advanced countries, on the one hand, and corporate scandals and scams, on the other, have made further additions and amendments to the corporate law, inevitable.

- (D) The need for harmonisation of Indian laws to those of advanced countries, on the one hand, and corporate scandals and scams, on the other, has made further additions and amendments to the corporate law, inevitable.
16. (A) Some American states are considering to passing legislation banning the corporations from shifting computer jobs to back offices in India and other countries.
 (B) Some American states are considering passing legislation banning the corporation in shifting computer jobs to back offices in India and other countries.
 (C) Some American states are considering passing legislation banning the corporations from shifting computer jobs to back offices in India and other countries.
 (D) Some American states are considering in passing legislation banning the corporations from shifting computer jobs to back offices in India and other countries.
17. (A) The Vedas, the most sacred, enduring and comprehensive of all holy edicts, are not written down scripts but exists as light and sound with the former verily being called the form of God.
 (B) The Vedas, the most sacred, enduring and comprehensive of all holy edicts, is not written down scripts but exist as light and sound with the former verily being called the form of God.
 (C) The Vedas the most sacred, enduring and comprehensive between all holy edicts, are not written down scripts but exist as light and sound with the former verily being called the form of God.
 (D) The Vedas, the most sacred, enduring and comprehensive of all holy edicts, are not written down scripts but exist as light and sound with the former verily being called the form of God.
18. (A) True education is an attempt to creating a human being of character, wisdom and refinement who will contribute to the betterment of society.
 (B) True education is an attempt to create a human being of character, wisdom and refinement that will contribute to the betterment of society.
 (C) True education is an attempt to create a human being of character, wisdom and refinement who will contribute to the betterment of society.
 (D) True education is an attempt of creating a human being of character, wisdom and refinement who will contribute to the betterment of society.
19. (A) Rapid deforestation and urbanisation at the cost of environs will reduce the ozone layer concluding in radiation hazards and global warming.
 (B) Rapid deforestation and urbanisation at the cost of environs will reduce the ozone layer resulting in radiation hazards and global warming.
 (C) Rapid deforestation and urbanisation at the cost of environs will reduce the ozone layer resulting to radiation hazards and global warming.
 (D) Rapid deforestation and urbanisation in the cost of environs will reduce the ozone layer resulting from radiation hazards and global warming.
20. (A) The need today is for forward looking, proactive governance that can pull the desolate nation out of the rot of corruption and communalism that is ravaging its polity and destroying its edifice.
 (B) The need today is for forward looking proactive governance who will pull the desolate nation out of the rot of corruption and communalism that is ravaging its polity and destroying its edifice.
 (C) The need today is for forward looking proactive bureaucracy which will pull the progressive nation out of the rot of corruption and communalism that is ravaging its polity and destroying its edifice.
 (D) The need today is for forward looking, proactive governance that will pull the progressive nation out of the rot of corruption and communalism that are ravaging its polity and destroying its edifice.

Exercise – 10

Incorrect Sentences

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

1. a. Physical activity is key to good health.
 b. For people with diabetes, exercise lowers blood sugar.
 c. A person with diabetes will experience the same benefits and enjoyment from exercise as anyone else.
 d. Such benefits including weight control and psychological well-being.
 (A) Only a (B) a and b
 (C) a, c and d (D) a and d
2. a. Raj was the only son of wealthy parents.
 b. His parents thoroughly pampered him.
 c. They catered for all his whims and fancies.
 d. Raj soon turned out to be a spoilt brat.
 (A) a and c (B) Only c
 (C) a, c and d (D) b and c
3. a. Joe and Liza had been married for over a year.
 b. After six months of living together, they realized that they did not agree with each other in several issues.
 c. There was no compatibility among them.
 d. They were advised to see a marriage counsellor.
 (A) Only b (B) a and b
 (C) b and c (D) Only c
4. a. Dubai has embraced western ways.
 b. The Islamic fundamentalists are enraged over this.
 c. Dubai was once a haven of gold smugglers and pearl divers.
 d. It is racing to realize a vision of itself as the Singapore of the Middle East.
 (A) Only a (B) a and b
 (C) b and c (D) Only c

5. a. It was a bright Sunday morning.
b. Sally suggested that we would go for a picnic.
c. The children jumped in joy at the suggestion.
d. We went to the sea side for a picnic and had a glorious time
(A) Only a (B) a and b
(C) a, b and c (D) b and c
6. a. Today's competitive world gives rise for insecurity.
b. There is always someone out there to grab your job.
c. So the one way to grab attention is to make yourself to look good.
d. The fastest way to be recognized is to have a pretty face.
(A) a, b and d (B) Only a
(C) Only c (D) a and c
7. a. We checked out of the hotel and went to the railway station.
b. On reaching the station we were told that the train was running late by two hours.
c. Having nothing else to do we went to the nearest book stall.
d. We browsed at some books and purchased some really good ones.
(A) a and b (B) Only b
(C) b and d (D) Only d
8. a. Nina always dreamt that one day she would become a famous athlete.
b. Her dreams were shattered the day she met with an accident.
c. She was admitted in a hospital.
d. On gaining consciousness she realized she could not move her right leg.
(A) a and c (B) b and d
(C) Only b (D) b and c
9. a. Music can be a unending source of happiness
b. It's hypnotic effect can fill us with visions of love and peace.
c. Music is said to enhance the power of our minds.
d. For me, music gives the strength to face the world.
(A) Only c (B) a and d
(C) a and b (D) b and d
10. a. Japanese schools teach some subjects miserably.
b. One is English, who is taught almost entirely in Japanese.
c. English words are memorized as if they were chemistry symbols.
d. As a result, the students who study the language for six years never learn to speak it.
(A) Only b (B) a and b
(C) a and d (D) a, b and c
11. a. Anil will be completing his graduation this year.
b. After graduation, he intends to go abroad to pursue a course in business management.
c. Anil's father is a shrewd businessman.
d. He wants Anil to take over the family business of him.
(A) Only b (B) Only d
(C) b and d (D) b, c and d
12. a. Last Monday, I went to work as usual, trying to shrug off what felt like flu.
b. Soon I became so tired, so I had to take a break.
c. Overcome from exhaustion, I went back home.
d. The doctor diagnosed it as flu.
(A) a and b (B) a, b and c
(C) Only b (D) b and c
13. a. When I entered the room, I saw Meena sitting all alone on the bed.
b. She was staring at space.
c. She had a dejected look in her face.
d. She was so engrossed in her thoughts that she did not notice my presence.
(A) Only a (B) a and c
(C) Only b (D) b and c
14. a. Steve Ross was a self-made man.
b. He amassed lot of money by sheer dint of hard work and business acumen.
c. His estate was worth of millions.
d. Unfortunately, he died a childless man.
(A) b and c (B) Only c
(C) b, c and d (D) Only b
15. a. Salil got engaged with Maya last week.
b. Salil and Maya had been in love since two years.
c. Initially Salil's parents did not approve of his marriage to Maya.
d. They eventually gave in.
(A) a, b and d (B) b and c
(C) a and c (D) a and b
16. a. John obtained a post graduate degree in medicine this year.
b. He was deeply interested on rural medicine.
c. Therefore, he established his clinic in a village.
d. Much of his patients were the elderly and the middle aged.
(A) Only a (B) Only b
(C) b and c (D) b and d
17. a. The Menons returned home last week after a short vacation.
b. For their horror, they found that their house had been burgled.
c. Several valuables were found missing.
d. They immediately lodged complaint with the police.
(A) Only b (B) a and b
(C) b and d (D) a, b and d
18. a. Rani is a very gregarious person.
b. She is always seen with the company of friends.
c. Unlike Rani her sister Asha is an introvert.
d. She spends more of her time in the library rather than in the company of friends.
(A) b and d (B) Only b
(C) a and d (D) b, c and d
19. a. For many students, examinations are a great source of stress.
b. They can be mentally incapacitating and can drastically reduce the efficiency in performance.
c. Systematic approach right from the beginning of the academic year boost self confidence.
d. It helps one to perform well at the examination.
(A) Only a (B) a and b
(C) a, b and c (D) c and d

20. a. Most of us underestimate the calories we consume.
b. A food diary helps keep track.
c. Others use a diary as a tool to control the day's menu.
d. By deciding what to eat when, a dieter can avoid the rushed decisions that will lead to overeating.
(A) Only b (B) b and d
(C) Only d (D) b, c and d
21. a. My brother's job involves frequent transfers.
b. He works for the Indian Air Force as a commercial pilot.
c. He is been recently transferred to Mumbai.
d. Earlier he was stationed in Port Blair.
(A) Only b (B) b and c
(C) c and d (D) Only d
22. a. The true role of management is to make risk-taking possible.
b. Executives can't order their staff to be creative.
c. They have to provide the conditions where creativity flourish.
d. Such conditions includes strong staff morale and the conviction that good work will be rewarded.
(A) Only d (B) c and d
(C) b, c and d (D) a and b
23. a. Ganga is the most revered river in India.
b. The Ganga Mahotsav is held annually at Varanasi.
c. Varanasi is one of the oldest living city in the world.
d. Varanasi is full of activity throughout the year.
(A) a and c (B) Only a
(C) Only b (D) a and b
24. a. Bangalore's poor infrastructure is making life difficult.
b. Frequent breakdown of power and water supply is a cause about concern.
c. This is aggravated by an indifferent government.
d. The government should take corrective measures immediately.
(A) a and b (B) Only a
(C) Only b (D) b and c
25. a. I and Mini had gone out for shopping yesterday.
b. The sky was already overcast when we left home.
c. We were caught in a heavy downpour even before we had reached the shopping mall.
d. With the result Mini is down with cold.
(A) a and d (B) Only a
(C) Only d (D) a, c and d

Exercise – 11

Correct Sentences

Directions for questions 1 to 25: In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentences or part (s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation, and logical consistency). Then select the most appropriate option.

1. a. It is by now overwhelmingly clear that
b. Alqaeda and its philosophy is not the
c. worldwide leviathan that they were once portrayed to be.
d. The terrorist organisations ability to plan large-scale operations
e. has crumbled – their funding streams are small and more closely tracked.
(A) a and e (B) b, d and e
(C) a and c (D) c and d
2. a. The administration does deserve some
b. credit for its counter terrorist activities.
c. The combined effort of most governments since 9/11 _____
d. busting cells in Europe and Asia, tracking money,
e. hunting down jihadist groups has been extremely effective.
(A) c and d (B) a and b
(C) b and c (D) a, b and d
3. a. Lee's opponents took advantage of every misstep, predictably.
b. Netizens, civic groups and labour unions
c. hit the streets to denounce him,
d. and as their ranks swelled, his
e. support within the conservative camp was evaporating.
(A) a, d and e (B) Only c
(C) a and e (D) b, c and d
4. a. So, here is an issue that matters -
b. energy independence. Outside of war,
c. democracies are notoriously poor in sacrificing.
d. in the short term for long term gain. Yet that is precisely
e. what must happen if America is to begin to wean from foreign oil.
(A) a and b (B) b, c and e
(C) c and d (D) a and d
5. a. It has been easy to connect global warming to rising temperatures.
b. than to extreme weather events - but
c. even the former hasn't been easy.
d. In this decade have 'attribution studies' managed only to finger
e. greenhouse gases as the chief cause of rising mercury.
(A) a and e (B) b, c and e
(C) Only e (D) b and c
6. a. The questioning spirit is one of the most appealing facet of Darwin's
b. character, particularly where it finds its
c. way into his published work. Reading "The Origin of Species", one feels as though
d. he is addressing you as an equal. He is
e. always willing to admit what he does not know or understand.
(A) a and e (B) b and c
(C) b, c and e (D) d and e

7. a. Lincoln's religious history is perhaps
b. the most tangled aspect in his life. His law
c. partner swore he was atheist, and to be sure,
d. there are plenty of boilerplate references of
e. the Almighty scattered along Lincoln's speeches
(A) b and e (B) c and e
(C) a, b and d (D) Only a
8. a. So delighted as he was with his discovery,
b. Darwin was equally horrified because
c. he understood the consequences of his theory.
d. Mankind was no longer the culmination of
e. life and merely a part of it; creation was
mechanistical and purposeless.
(A) b, c and d (B) Only b
(C) b and c (D) Only d
9. a. The effects of market losses are
b. beginning to translate into more tight-fisted
c. spending patterns. For example, car sales.
d. which were boosted by proceeds from last
e. year's stock-market boom have fallen noticeably
recently.
(A) a, d and e (B) a, c and d
(C) Only a (D) b, c and d
10. a. Entanglement is a very delicate phenomenon.
b. The two particles have to be vibrating
c. on precise unison, so the slightest disturbance
d. could break the ephemeral bond. This
e. is the main reason why it is hard to process less
atoms.
(A) b, d and e (B) b and c
(C) a and e (D) a, b and c
11. a. Primitive religion did not regard gods and spirits
as supernatural,
b. but straight formed parts of nature operating
c. in fairly systematic ways as instigators
d. of wind, thunder and other natural phenomenon,
e. and amenable to manipulation through sacrifice
and observance of taboo.
(A) b and d (B) c and e
(C) a, c and e (D) b and e
12. a. Universities are putting in a lot of effort
b. to encourage graduates to develop extra skill.
c. They tend to have innovation offices and provide
d. entrepreneurship and business courses for
students, which
e. give them the chance to branch into the areas of
industry and academia.
(A) b and e (B) c and d
(C) Only a (D) a, c and d
13. a. It takes a glance barely to appreciate
b. what makes Galway one of Ireland's
c. favourite weekend venues. Hills and
d. national parks surround a young Bohemian city
e. with strong arts culture and plenty of traditional
Irish music.
(A) a, b and c (B) b, c and d
(C) c and e (D) d and e
14. a. Here because everything is new
b. the research environment is vibrant
c. and dynamic, which gives people much
d. freedom exploring novel ideas
e. that are internationally recognised
(A) a and d (B) Only b
(C) b and e (D) b, c and e
15. a. Farm, the world's biggest industry,
b. uses some 40 percent of the Earth's ice free land
surface.
c. In recent decades it delivered phenomenal increase
d. in yields of food, fodder, fibre and fuel
e. Most people now having access to cheap food
and hence more children are obese than underfed.
(A) b and d (B) c and e
(C) Only b (D) a, c and e
16. a. For the past ten years I saw the potential
b. for development from the extension of
c. technology and local innovation, and the
d. difference technology could make to small farm
and rural incomes
e. where farmers are empowered and educated in
modern techniques.
(A) a and e (B) b and d
(C) a, c and e (D) b, c and e
17. a. For hundreds of millions of people dyscalculia
b. really matters. We know that basic mathematic
fluency
c. is essential prerequisite for success in life,
d. both at the level of employment
e. as well as in terms of social success
(A) b and d (B) Only d
(C) a and d (D) b, c and e
18. a. If our impressive capacity of
b. conscious reasoning is what most clearly
c. set us humans apart from other species,
d. our capacity of self-deception over the significance
e. of its conclusions must come a close second.
(A) c and d (B) Only e
(C) b and e (D) a and d
19. a. The tree-of-life concept was absolute
b. central to Darwin's thinking, equal in
c. importance to natural selection. Without it
d. the theory of evolution will never have happened.
e. The tree also helped lift the day for evolution.
(A) b, c and e (B) Only c
(C) b and e (D) b and c
20. a. The first molecules to be sequenced were the
RNA's found
b. in ribosomes, the cell's protein-making machines.
c. In the 1970's by comparing RNA sequences
d. from various plants, animals and microorganisms,
e. molecular biologists began to sketch the outlines
of a tree.
(A) a, c and e (B) b and d
(C) c and e (D) b and e
21. a. So here we are stuck inside our patch of
b. universe, wondering what lay beyond and
c. resigned to that fact we may never know.
d. the best we can hope for, through any combination
of luck and vigilance, is to spot a crack
e. into the structure of things, a possible window to
that hidden place beyond the edge of the
universe.
(A) a and d (B) Only e
(C) b and c (D) Only a

22. a. On the ground, wheel robots go places too dangerous
 b. for soldiers checking for hidden insurgents
 c. and defuse the improvised explosive devices
 d. which have taken a heavy toll in Iraq.
 e. Field troops are enthusiastic, too, reporting that robots save lives.
 (A) b, d and e (B) a and b
 (C) b, c and d (D) c, d and e
23. a. A 'New York Times' article drew attention
 b. to a provocative solar system display.
 c. The display showed only eight planets, Mercury through Neptune.
 d. Pluto was placed with other diminutive, frozen denizens on the solar-system fringes,
 e. with the apparent implication that it was nothing but a glorified chunk of distant debris.
 (A) a, c and e (B) b, c and d
 (C) c and e (D) Only d
24. a. It is thought that our universe generally
 b. began as a tiny patch in some pre-existing
 c. space – time forming bubble which then
 d. underwent a burst of exponential expansion.
 e. this period of inflation stretched and smoothed our universe.
 (A) a and e (B) b and c
 (C) d and e (D) b and e
25. a. The colours are not only determined by
 b. the lattice structure of the ice
 c. but also by its thickness. By controlling
 d. the thickness, for example by varying the temperature of the surrounding
 e. water, the artist produces a wide variety of different pattern.
 (A) b and c (B) a and d
 (C) b, c and d (D) a, c and e

Exercise – 12

Para Forming Questions with First and Last Sentence given

Directions for questions 1 to 15: Arrange the sentences a, b, c and d to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

1. 1. Every school should enable children and adolescents at all levels to learn certain life skills in addition to the regular routine and text books.
 a. Unfortunately, no text book or study period can solve these issues for them today.
 b. The set of skills that help in building up the psychological competence to enable students face challenges in life with ease, is what constitutes life skills.
 c. Most children encounter difficulties when it comes to problems like tackling failure, relationships, exam fear and stage fright and so on.
 d. And it is very clear that these problems will go on to shape the futures of children.
 6. Hence, creating an awareness and helping children deal with such problems independently becomes quite essential.
 (A) bcad (B) bacd (C) cbad (D) dcba
2. 1. The common house sparrow once seen everywhere in large numbers in Mumbai has become scarce in many areas, and this is causing concern not only to bird lovers but also to scientists.
 a. The declining bird population could mean that air pollution levels in the metropolis are rising dangerously; or, since sparrows are grain eaters, it could indicate that the people are consuming certain higher dosages of pesticides than before.
 b. Today, if the sparrows of Mumbai are in distress it could be a warning to human residents.
 c. Formerly, miners used to carry canaries down into the mines with them.
 d. If the canaries showed signs of distress it indicated that there were poisonous gases in the air, and the miners would immediately leave the mine.
 6. In some countries like Britain, the quality of the environment is graded according to the number of bird species found in the locality.
 (A) abdc (B) cdba (C) dcba (D) acdb
3. 1. The Bethnal Green Museum of childhood is a tribute to children and the process of growing up.
 a. Located on Cambridge Health Road, London, U.K., it began as a museum with works of art displayed.
 b. In 1947, it was officially recognised as the National Museum of childhood.
 c. Inaugurated by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1872, in the 1920s, the Museum ceased to be a general one and began to focus on children.
 d. The Museum is housed in a red brick building with colourful letters, deliberately askew, declaring its name to the world.
 6. Written on the walls of the museum you find that the memories of a nation have been captured and displayed to the best advantage.
 (A) dbca (B) acbd (C) abcd (D) cdab
4. 1. Time-tested remedies for physical and mental well-being are back with a bang.
 a. Contrary to this, science has been taking quantum leaps in all areas.
 b. And the most virulent among these is stress.
 c. Alternate therapies, music healing, classical dance as fitness exercise, meditation, yoga have been culled out of ancient texts, rehashed to suit the ties, prescribed and presented as palliatives to a plethora of problems.
 d. Still somewhere down the lane, human beings are not able to come to grip with mind boggling illnesses that can virtually eat up a man.
 6. Unable to cope with this stress, which is a direct fall out of strenuous, nerve edge lifestyles, man is falling a prey to several unknown symptomatic illnesses.
 (A) adcb (B) bcad (C) cdab (D) cadb
5. 1. A lot of us do not realize that to carry out our day-to-day functions we need a minimum amount of endurance strength and flexibility in our bodies.

- a. Adding to this, 21st century seems to have many an unforeseen emergencies in store for all of us; whether it be the 9/11 attack SARS, out break of calamities, or strikes of terrorism – one never knows where and when what many happen.
- b. Our current ways of life in general, are no longer providing our bodies with sufficient exercise to maintain adequate levels of fitness.
- c. The realization of this, dawns only when the necessity occurs and that could be too late.
- d. When we give in to the comforts of modern day living and inadvertently let our bodies deteriorate, our abilities to carry out physical activities are so adversely affected that one may not derive the full pleasure of living.
6. In such circumstances, proving the quality and most likely the longevity of our lives is a matter of personal choice, and depends greatly on how well we are able to pursue sound physical fitness programmes that help maintain a strong body and mind.
- (A) dcba (B) badc (C) abcd (D) dacb
6. 1. Revenge is nothing but paying back, if possible with interest, of an insult or a hurt caused.
- a. Since human nature displays infinite variety, revenge too assumes many forms.
- b. It reflects, in many ways, the personality of the person who resorts to getting his back on the perpetrator(s) of the hurt.
- c. The form it takes depends on who takes to it.
- d. Yet, very few of them make the impact or create the stir that merits special attention.
6. They remain prosaic, lacking in creativity, never rise above the 'an - eye - for - an - eye - and - a - tooth - for - a - tooth' formula.
- (A) adcb (B) cbad (C) dbac (D) cadb
7. 1. The one area of the planet that still remains unexplored is the ocean.
- a. India too, has a vast coastline that stretches to 7,000 km.
- b. Oceans of the world have a wealth of energy, minerals and sea food, which if exploited to its full potential could change the face of the world order, as it exists.
- c. Only a small fraction of the large resources of the oceans have been tapped in our country.
- d. With more than two-thirds of the earth's area comprising water, oceans are virgin territories, whose potential is yet to be tapped fully.
6. Recognising the influence of the ocean on the land mass and its potential for providing rich resources for the benefit of mankind, the government of India established the Department of Ocean Development in 1981.
- (A) acdb (B) cabd (C) dabc (D) dbac
8. 1. Many people can set high goals, but just as many people get side-tracked by one thing or another on their way to these goals.
- a. They stay focussed and they know where they are going.
- b. High, lofty goals usually take a while to get there so there will always be plenty of time to be tempted to stray away from the road that is taking you to those goals.
- c. Top achievers do not get side-tracked.
- d. Often, those things that side-track people are good things but not the best things.
6. They have an ability to say no to the good things in order to get to the best things.
- (A) bdca (B) bdac (C) cbda (D) dbca
9. 1. Psychiatrists and behavioural specialists say that the unbridled anger we see, among a growing number of urban Indians these days is a growing world phenomenon.
- a. Put it down to rapid social changes in society and an accelerated pace of life in all age groups.
- b. And the easiest way out is to blow your top.
- c. A WHO study, 2002 World Health Report, found that one in every three persons who visited their family physician for common symptoms were diagnosed with some form of mental illness, arising mostly from anger and depression.
- d. It gives rise to social irritability, insomnia, impulsiveness, isolation and mistrust.
6. Angry outbursts are an emotional catharsis.
- (A) abdc (B) dbca (C) cadb (D) bcda
10. 1. This is the fifth consecutive year of drought in vast parts of the country.
- a. This is the beginning of the spiralling cycle of destitution.
- b. Without water the situation is crippling and dehumanising.
- c. Drought is not only about a lack of water or failing agriculture, but also about non-availability of fodder for animals.
- d. The worst thing about drought is that it forces people already living on the margins of subsistence to sell their only means of survival their livestock.
6. This process of impoverishment is so adverse that rebuilding rural economies becomes difficult.
- (A) bdac (B) acdb (C) dbac (D) badc
11. 1. Every day we read about global warming.
- a. A peep into the past shows that the earth was born out of a cooling mass of gas.
- b. All calamities like cyclone, drought, flood or unpredictable weather etc are ascribed to global warming.
- c. Mother nature, of her own, makes such changes gradually and gives an opportunity to the living things to adapt.
- d. The earth's geological history is replete with examples of warm ages and frozen millennia.
6. It is unfortunate that we as a human race are responsible for the phenomenon.
- (A) dcab (B) acdb (C) bdac (D) badc
12. 1. Summer was synonymous with holidays, those days.
- a. Today summer is a preparation period.
- b. A few lucky professions like teaching staff, accompany them for their liberal dose of holidays, go places and chill out in hill stations.
- c. Even others spend a good bit with their children in sightseeing and travelling.
- d. Children were packed to relative's houses for extended stays.
6. When education and career are conceived as warfare, summer is a probation period to practice.
- (A) dbca (B) dbac (C) cbda (D) bcda

13. 1. According to Indian mythology, the moon is handsome and fair and is always appealing with his cool and elusive beauty.
- It is a romantic picture, and yet there is something friendly about the moon something that makes all children call it – chandamama.
 - He adorns himself with pearls and white lilies.
 - It is not just India that has this fascination with the moon.
 - And he drives across the sky seated under a white umbrella in a chariot drawn by ten white horses.
6. Every culture in the world has a different name and identity for the moon as a deity.
- (A) cbda (B) bdac (C) badc (D) dabc
14. 1. Ironically the most serious threat to air, water and the ecosystem stems from the way energy is produced and used.
- These sources have harmful effects on earth's climate or they pollute air and water, destroy the fragile ecosystem, endanger human health and above all change the climatic condition by altering the weather cycles.
 - A major part of energy comes from burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, natural gas and now-a-days atomic energy is produced by using uranium, and other radio active elements.
 - The challenge before scientists and environmentalists is to find ways and means to minimise the threat posed by these elements.
 - Radioactive elements are the most harmful as they cause irreparable damage to both environment and humans.
6. It is not just them, it is the duty of all individuals to become the trustees to the cause of caring for earth.
- (A) badc (B) dcab (C) bdac (D) abdc
15. 1. The grass is always greener on the other side, but in this case, it is not only just green but packed with all the frills that spell fun and excitement, the haven that having a job entails for a youngster.
- The thrill of working seems to excite many a youngster.
 - Then life on the other side entices the switch from boring classroom to glitzy lifestyle of earning in part time jobs.
 - This is a syndrome that's currently rocking India, students can't seem to wait to leave college and then plunge headlong into the chaotic world of big business/jobs.
 - Many of the students attend college and have a part-time job because they aren't waiting for their dad to pull a few strings for them.
6. They see that things are within their reach, that they can control their own destiny.
- (A) dacb (B) bcad (C) cdab (D) acdb

Directions for questions 16 to 30: Arrange the statements 1, 2, 3, and 4 to form a logical sequence between A and E and mark the correct sequence of numbers in the box provided below each question.

16. A. Perhaps one of the earliest reasons to travel was to develop trade and commerce to tap resources in other lands.

- Today many people travel in search of a good education.
- Another strong impulse was to take a pilgrimage to visit holy places.
- Our epics are full of tales of people longing to visit a temple or bathe in the holy rivers.
- In almost every religion, there is the belief that such a visit will purify the soul and satisfy the spirit.
- But this too finds a precedent in our epics.

17. A. History to us has been an intangible collective memory of facts myths and magic.
- Some of them were credulous enough to believe all that the Brahmins and the bards told them, others were contemptuous of the myth makers.
 - Except for a Kalhana, India never had a Herodotus.
 - So India left the job of scientific history-writing and excavation to the Ferishtas, Sirhindi's, Princeps and Cunninghams.
 - Even Bana's "Harshacharita" is a fiction ridden account of the emperor's adventures, comparable to a Cecil B. DeMille's rendering of the Ten Commandments.
 - But modern research shows that there could be some grains of truth even in the myths.

18. A. Indian economy is currently growing at a rate of 5 percent, the highest rate of growth in the world after China.
- India did it and it can do more.
 - Discard the dusty baggage of redundant ideologies, put national interest before political or sectarian interest, has a vision of future and you can do it.
 - India has to do more to have a place in the competitive global economy.
 - For a country steeped for so long in Socialist stagnation, this resurgence is no mean achievement.
 - Unfortunately, that commitment is no where to be seen today since new priorities so remote from national interest have taken over and reforms have been relegated to the back seat as elections are round the corner:

19. A. Mention new technology and we immediately assume it is part of a western conspiracy to undermine us, hence it is not surprising that genetically modified (GM) products are viewed with great hostility.
- But most GM products have undergone extensive field trials in more advanced countries and cleared by their authorities and further testing would merely amount to re-inventing the wheel for which we have neither the time nor the resources.
 - It is a contention that untested products are tried out here.
 - China, which we so love to compare ourselves to, has already hitched its stars to the GM bandwagon and the results have been quite encouraging.

4. In a poor country like ours, technology could spell the difference between life and death.
- E. So, we can't really afford to sit around debating the merits and demerits of GM technology when we are lagging far behind China in agricultural production.

20. A. In our land, wildlife has been traditionally hunted over the ages, perhaps because it was in an age when the forest cover was vast, the human population low and wildlife existed in extremely good densities.
 1. Sadly, that delicate fabric of myth, legend and religious beliefs has now come apart.
 2. Most importantly, hunting was more for subsistence and not for commercial interest.
 3. As social and cultural taboos broke down and commercial interests became dominant, patterns of wildlife harvesting drastically changed, endangering the very source itself.
 4. Even social taboos, religious sentiments and hunting ethics controlled the harvest of wildlife fauna.
- E. Hunting is now a serious problem faced by many protected areas world wide.

21. A. Migration of birds has been an astonishing phenomenon for thousand of years.
 1. It has also been suggested that birds are sensitive to terrestrial magnetism a bird may be able to detect through its ears, each magnetic field and so recognize whether its lane lies to North or South.
 2. Birds find their way through a combination of sighting features like rivers, coastlines and mountain ranges observing the stars using the sun for guidance, smell and probably following their neighbours.
 3. How do they know when and where to go? Obviously, they cannot read maps, calendars or clocks.
 4. One explanation also says birds have extraordinary organs that register every turn of the road, and birds are credited with knowing their geographic position in regard to their nesting ability.
- E. So, if someone calls you a "bird brain" it is actually a compliment because the birds can do things men cannot.

22. A. The mythical reference to the cooling powers of water is repeated in many myths around the world.
 1. Their calendars were based on the flooding of the Nile.
 2. The sharp contrast between the fertility along the narrow ribbon of the Nile and the vast wastelands of the desert became a basic theme of Egyptian mythology.
 3. In Egypt, with endless deserts on both sides of the Nile River it becomes the very centre of the life of the people.
 4. When the waters ran low, many believed that the Gods were unhappy with the Pharaoh!

- E. The creatures that lived in the Nile, or along its banks became linked with many Gods and Goddesses.

23. A. The uniqueness of Indian culture is its composite and pluralistic nature.
 1. Shias and Sunnis in India do not kill each other as their counterparts do in our neighbourhood.
 2. Sikhism and Sufi mysticism witness the synergy of Hinduism and Islam.
 3. In no other part of the world has religious and cultural plurality co-existed and cross-fertilized each other so creatively.
 4. While Christians fought their denominational wars in the western hemisphere, Indian Christianity remained free from confessional conflicts and sectarian tensions.
- E. These and not the communal outbursts of Hindutva are the authentic signs of the vitality and creativity of Indian culture.

24. A. No other element so governs how we live and go about the passage of time.
 1. The almanac is central to the planning of most events and festivals.
 2. Right from the childhood game "what's the time, Mr. Wolf?" We teach ourselves to go by the checks of the calendar and by the passage of time.
 3. Nothing is done without consulting it.
 4. In India, particularly, time is a matter of great importance.
- E. Called the "Panchangam" it contains as the name suggests information of five critical elements.

25. A. The desperation for a good monsoon is understandable.
 1. Agriculture provides a livelihood to about 70 percent of the population.
 2. Agriculture productivity has been static or dropping after the happy days of the green revolution.
 3. Those below the poverty line – who are in large numbers, are totally dependent on the monsoon.
 4. Yet, 25 percent of India's GDP still comes from the farm sectors.
- E. And they are the ones politicians count during elections.

26. A. Contrary to popular appearances, the plants and trees on our roads, gardens and homes do not just stand there doing nothing.
 1. This process is known as transpiration.
 2. This water vapour rises up through the lower levels of our atmosphere, cools down to form clouds, which could produce convectional rainfall.
 3. Unseen to our naked eyes, they constantly soak up soil moisture through their roots and release it through their leaves as water vapour.
 4. If there are a large number of big leafy trees they could transpire large amounts of water through their lives.

- E. The thick tropical jungles of Amazon Central Africa and Indonesia that we see on the Discovery and National Geographic channels are typical places, which experience large amounts of convectional rainfall almost every afternoon.

27. A. Although the government of India has been urging the Royal Bhutan Government to clamp down on the militant camps located in Southern Bhutan, the Himalayan Kingdom has not done anything in this regard – sans lip service.

1. Till date, however the camps run by the ULFA and NDFB continue to exist in Southern Bhutan, which share a common border with Assam.
2. In fact, the NDFB has been involved in the killing of a number of Bhutanese nationals inside Assam three to four years ago when authorities in Thimpu tried to clamp down on the Bodo outfit activities inside Bhutan.
3. The issue was taken up again by India with the Bhutanese authorities during the separate visits of Prime Minister's security advisor Brajesh Mishra and chief of Army Staff Gen. N.C. Vij to Thimpu recently.
4. The main reason for the Royal Bhutan Government's failure to dismantle the militant camps stems from the fear that the militants will retaliate by targeting the Bhutanese nationals who mostly rely on the highways in Assam.

- E. The other main concern of the Bhutanese authorities is that, apart from targeting the Bhutanese, nationals the militants will cut off the main supply routes leading to the Himalayan kingdom from Assam which are used extensively by nationals of the neighbouring land locked countries everyday.

28. A. Reservation by any name or criteria evokes strong feelings.

1. More so after the decision to implement the Mandal Commission recommendation in 1990.
2. So acrimonious is the nature of any discussion on the subject that only two views filter through the din: pro or anti; neither of which has helped the larger cause of turning India into an

egalitarian society, the original 'raison d'être' of affirmative society.

3. Welcomed and reviled with equal passion, it triggered more than just the violence that made headlines; it generated caste consciousness among the urban elite, sharpened animosities among caste – conscious societies and prepared a fertile ground for caste politics.
4. So shrill that a proper debate on the policy is rendered well nigh impossible.
- E. Today, caste has taken a firmer grip on the Indian polity and society than ever before in its 55 - and - a - half - old nationhood with reservation being seen more as a short cut to success than a measure to set right a social ill.

29. A. Stress is the disease of the civilized world.

1. As his life was so simple, even the reflexes he was endowed with were simple.
2. If he felt hungry he hunted, when he was thirsty, he drank from the nearest stream, if it rained, he found a cave to take shelter.
3. When he faced danger, his adrenalin shot – up, it made him run faster, scream louder or fight harder and survive
4. The caveman lived by his instincts.
- E. But today's man is protected and does not have to resort to these measures, but adrenalin nevertheless shoots up in the modern man when he is faced with anxiety.

30. A. As a society, we have imbued college education and degrees with more symbolic meaning than they deserve.

1. Urban India is a status conscious society.
2. It is equally among parents, who are grading each other, on how well they have raised their kids.
3. The competition is not just among students.
4. Everyone is obsessed with rank and reputation.
- E. Everyone wants to have their sons and daughters flaunt the best.

Exercise – 13

Para Forming Questions with 5 Sentences

Directions for questions 1 to 15: A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. select the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. a. Diamonds which have been immortalized in Indian mythology, have a brilliance that fires the imagination of the soul.
- b. No one quite knows whether or not it is true - - - - but in the case of a diamond anything could be true
- c. So brilliant were the stones, that over the years they have come to be associated with the

mystical and the magical something not quite of this world.

- d. Tales like this have passed into legend and are still told in hushed whispers.
- e. Many folk tales are told of diamonds each one revolving around a diamond more brilliant than the other.

(A) baced (B) acedb (C) caedb (D) ecdba

2. a. It is this factor that makes it difficult for human to distinguish between good and evil personalities.
b. A closer look at the behavioural pattern of criminals and animals reveal some amazing similarities.
c. Thus, White collar crime is easily committed.
d. But, both predator and prey are of the same species only in the case of human beings.
e. The prey usually identifies its enemy by its appearance or simply by instinct.
(A) bedac (B) eabdc (C) dcbea (D) bdcea
3. a. They include, along with speech, gestures facial and bodily expressions.
b. Even after language itself has evolved in all complexity, gestures are still used, consciously and/or unconsciously, as an enhancement to the spoken language.
c. There is enough evidence to believe that hand gestures, bodily and facial expressions preceded speech in the evolution of communication system.
d. When we hear the word "communication", a majority of us think only of verbal interaction.
e. Human communication comes in various modes
(A) bdcae (B) cabde (C) ebdca (D) deacb
4. a. A person's appearance and behaviour make us draw conclusions about his/her education level, socio-economic background, competency, success in career, trustworthiness, level of sophistication etc.
b. An individual's perception is affected by his cultural experiences, beliefs, attitudes and expectations.
c. We are constantly feeding other's perception of us through our actions, language, dressing etc.
d. These conclusions are amazingly similar.
e. This is what makes perceptions a truly unique individual experience.
(A) abdce (B) becad (C) cedab (D) bdaec
5. a. The many faces and abilities of Eve are seen in every sphere of city.
b. The roles played historically by men and women are not strictly within their domain anymore and the lines have become very blurred.
c. The underlying question is "How to be a lady?" while wearing all these different hats!
d. Nothing is the same anywhere in the world, particularly when it comes to gender roles, rules and expectations.
e. The number of women who are educated, is growing at a steady pace and with education come aspiration, ambitions and achievements.
(A) bcade (B) edcab (C) dbeac (D) cdeba
6. a. The pressures of modern day existence are not only in the adult world but predominant in the younger generation as well.
b. Unfortunately, when we look around us we see that strife, struggle and pain are rampant in the guise of career goals, money matters and misunderstood relationships.
c. Unlike their predecessors, the younger lot of today have many worries.
d. The carefree life associated with youth is a thing of the past.
e. Harmony is the quintessence of life.
(A) ebacd (B) abcde (C) dbeac (D) cedab
7. a. No money actually percolates down to the grass roots, where it is actually needed.
b. It is no coincidence that the Maoists have emerged as a significant face precisely during the period that Nepal has been struggling with a farcical democracy.
c. Nepal is a country blessed with breath-taking beauty and cursed with corrupt, short-sighted politicians.
d. It is all intercepted midway and skimmed by venal elements.
e. The arrival of multiparty democracy, for empowering the common people, has only made their plight-worse.
(A) becad (B) ceadb (C) ecadb (D) acedb
8. a. The reason is obvious – these markets revolve around money and money spins the wheels of the world.
b. Today, it is seen as the career that proves a greater role in decision-making, planning and controlling operations in any organization.
c. Whenever and wherever people talk of markets, financial markets occupy the centre stage.
d. In essence, a finance career has metamorphosized into a challenging profession in a dynamic environment that certainly includes India.
e. A career in finance being perceived as a back office record-keeping job is history.
(A) decba (B) caedb (C) abedc (D) ebadc
9. a. It carries a message from a manufacturer or service provider to a customer.
b. An advertisement is a medium.
c. We all know that.
d. And the message the medium wanted to convey in the first place is lost in a bewildering variety of frills.
e. But what we do know or come to know, is that the medium often becomes the message.
(A) bdeca (B) cbdea (C) baced (D) acbed
10. a. The cave man's first inventions were the hunting club and the handy sharpened stone.
b. With the passage of time, they developed systematized symbols from their drawings, which represented words and sentences that were easier and faster to draw, and could be universally recognized for meaning and content.
c. The latter was used not only as an all purpose killing and skinning tool, but got adapted later as the first writing instrument
d. Human beings have used some implements or the other to record their feelings, stories, etc., from time immemorial.
e. They used it to scratch pictures on the walls of their cave dwellings, representing scenes from everyday life.
(A) daceb (B) abdce (C) ceadb (D) acedb
11. a. But first we must understand that droughts are not natural disasters anymore.
b. For this, we need changes in policies and practices for the management of our water resources.
c. We must use this drought as the opportunity to drought proof the country.
d. These are "Government-made" disasters.
e. Several parts of the country are experiencing drought for the fifth consecutive year this year.
(A) cdabe (B) ecbad (C) becad (D) edabc

12. a. Yet the practice of dowry has flourished and spread even to those regions and communities which had no such tradition a few decades ago.
 b. This scenario holds good for virtually every punitive law in our country.
 c. In India, we remain obsessed with enacting new laws and amending them over and over to make them more and more stringent, even while the gap is forever widening between the ostensible purpose of laws and their actual use and impact on society.
 d. For example, the Anti-Dowry Act passed in the mid – 1960s has been made truly draconian through far reaching amendments in the 80s and 90s.
 e. We have also begun to witness an increasing number of complaints against the above and misuse of anti-dowry laws.
 (A) cdaeb (B) ebcad (C) cbaed (D) aecdb
13. a. They have more to gain and more to lose.
 b. So even if you could take a defence of justification, proving or justifying contempt may well be impossible.
 c. They need to protect each other.
 d. The corrupt, unlike the honest, stand together.
 e. There is a vested interest.
 (A) dceab (B) eabcd (C) bcdae (D) cdeab
14. a. But the situation has changed in recent times and we are seeing judges getting involved in corruption.
 b. In this changed scenario, a special committee must be constituted to look into the affairs of the judiciary.
 c. Indians have great faith in the Indian judicial system.
 d. Due to this people are losing faith in the judiciary.
 e. They consider the judiciary supreme.
 (A) bcada (B) abcd (C) ceadb (D) ecadb
15. a. This brings us to nutrigenomics, which looks at the effect of nutrition at the molecular and genetic level.
 b. The publication of the human “blue print” has triggered an explosion in pharmaceutical research to utilize this knowledge to design better drugs that consider the genetic makeup of susceptible individuals.
 c. People already make dietary choice based on their genetics, such as switching to soya milk for lactose intolerance, using cholesterol lowering spreads etc.
 d. With the publication of the human genome we are entering the era of genetic nutrition.
 e. Food companies will be able to design food based on particular groups sharing the same genetic make up.
 (A) bcaed (B) cdeab (C) ebcad (D) dbeca

Directions for questions 16 to 30: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is indicated with a number. Choose the most logical order of

sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph and mark the correct sequence in the box provided below each question.

16. 1. One in 10 people fall prey to migraine, according to recent studies.
 2. The most common form of headache – occurring in more than half the cases and on the rise – is “tension type” headache, a dull constant muscular pain along the head and neck.
 3. Headaches are a bigger pain than most people realize.
 4. Seventy percent of the victims are women.
 5. It can easily become chronic playing havoc with one’s daily life.

17. 1. Made from bird feather, the strongest quills were those taken from living birds during the spring season.
 2. The fine outer feathers from the left wing were favoured as they curve outward and away when used by a right-handed writer.
 3. For fine lines, crow feathers were the best closely followed by those of the eagle, owl, hawk and turkey.
 4. The writing instrument that dominated for the longest period in history – over one thousand years – was the quill pen introduced around 700 A.D.
 5. Goose feathers were the most common in usage, while those of the Swan were considered premium grade, being scarcer and more expensive.

18. 1. The number of slums in the cities is on the rise due to this migration more so in the peripheral housing colonies.
 2. While addressing the issue, the government should look into the social and human development aspect of these labourers by refining their status and requirements and resettle them in a distinct, demarcated area in the city.
 3. If the government does not take any steps the urban poor will impede urban development.
 4. There has been an unprecedented migration to the cities, especially due to drought.
 5. This creates a number of social legal and health problems, apart from encroachment and increase in the population of urban poor.

19. 1. A doctor can be tried by a consumer, civil and criminal court and medical council, and even simultaneously by all four and this has led to major harassment for the doctors.
 2. Healthcare delivery system in India is phenomenally different from the rest of the world.
 3. But of late, practice of medical science in India has changed rapidly from being one of clinical judgment to defensive medical practice, as any patient who walks in these days is viewed as potential litigant.

4. In other countries diagnostic treatment is given more emphasis whereas in India clinical judgment skills are widely used and other inter-personal skills matter more.
5. All this has led to defensive practice wherein even for a normal looking ailment a patient is prescribed all sorts of tests to be on the safer side.

20. 1. It enables a selector to interview a candidate sitting miles away, sometimes in a different country, from his chamber, thereby saving him valuable time in making selection.
2. Hence, while this methodology is economical, it cannot totally replace the personal interview completely.
3. Telephonic interviews have some unique advantages and disadvantages both for the candidate and the selector.
4. Personal interviews are making way for interviews conducted over the telephone, thanks to the advent of new technologies and improved communication systems.
5. One common disadvantage both candidate and the selector face is that one can only impress through words and voice, and cannot create a positive image through dress and body language.

21. 1. Approximately ₹70,000 crores would be required for the completion of the project.
2. That should not only solve the problem of water scarcity in any part of the country, but also withstand pollution and serve us in numerous other ways.
3. The problem is, the projects require a staggering sum of money.
4. Ideas are in circulation for linking the major rivers of India into a network.
5. But if we have the will, we can find the way.

22. 1. Spinning was a metaphor for all village crafts.
2. At the time of Gandhi, Ahmedabad was India's most famous textile town, where cotton mills were taking away the livelihoods of spinners and weavers.
3. And now in spite of the fact that the Indian Government treats handicrafts as a poor relation, crafts people in India are rising to claim their rightful place in Indian life.
4. His spinning wheel became the symbol of the independence movement and was on the flag of the National Congress Party.
5. Like William Blake and William Morris, Gandhi was against those "Satanic mills".

23. 1. They have never asked the religion of the supplier or buyer.
2. Everybody has started looking at the other person with suspicion.
3. In Gujarat, every house is said to be a shop or a workshop.

4. But the Godhra Carnage, and its aftermath have created a deep mistrust between Hindus and Muslims.
5. Its peace loving people have been conducting their business built on trust for centuries.

24. 1. Out of this rather mundane arrangement was born the sandwich.
2. John Montagu, the Fourth Earl of Sandwich was a man who was addicted to the gambling table and certainly did not like to be disturbed while he was at his favourite pastime.
3. He would simply carry a couple of slices of bread with a slab of meat and a dash of vegetable placed between them to the gambling table.
4. The snack, which takes its name from the Earl who lived in the 18th century has now become an eatable popular across all frontiers.
5. Realising that he had to solve the problem of hunger in the midst of furious, unchecked gambling Montague hit upon what was then a novel idea.

25. 1. About 1,500 years ago, Bankadagah was a prosperous, pulsating capital of ruling Sailodbhavas.
2. Historians date the civilisation of Bankadagah to the sixth or seventh century when the Sailodbhavas ruled Southern Orissa.
3. Today, the fort stands desolate and ruined.
4. Not many have heard of Bankadagah, a place that lies about 140 km south of Bhubaneshwar.
5. It was unearthed in the 1970s under hillocks in Niladi Prasad and Malapunjyama villages in Banpur.

26. 1. One party claims that it is more patriotic than the other, but the ultimate aim for each party is to win the election.
2. The bond between us and the land of our birth is sacred and indissoluble.
3. If patriotism becomes blind, it leads to fanaticism and then to communal differences and sectional clashes.
4. But if we look into the annals of history, we see that excessive patriotism has been the root cause of several wars in the world.
5. That is what is happening now in our country.

27. 1. In medical history, no cure for any ailment has been discovered without experimenting on laboratory animals.
2. Banting Frederick discovered insulin that saves millions of diabetics only by experimenting on dogs.
3. Louis Pasteur developed his first dose of rabies vaccine only with the aid of rabbits.
4. What would have been the plight of humanity if those experiments had been skipped in the interests of animals is anyone's guess.
5. Research activities pertaining to the development of medicine would come to a halt if scientists are not allowed to experiment on animals.

28. 1. The violence in serials and in movies has had a bad impact on the younger generation.
 2. This is horrendous.
 3. Now a days, we hear about some accident or the other involving kids who try to imitate something that they have seen on TV.
 4. It has a negative influence on the kids.
 5. In the west, we have had instances of young children shooting their classmates.

29. 1. The White elephant has a very exalted position in Hindu and also in Buddhist religions.
 2. In India, the elephant symbolizes the most beloved God – Ganesha, and it would be particularly interesting to consider the lore of the rare white elephant.
 3. Among them was Airavatha, the milk white elephant.
 4. As per the Indian Puranas, during the mythical churning of the ocean of milk by angels and demons in order to get amrita, the elixir of life, many exotic beings came up.

5. From then on the white elephant has been associated with abundant fertility and prosperity, as shown by white elephants seen with Goddess Lakshmi, the deity for prosperity in the Hindu Pantheon.

30. 1. Krishna's childhood adventures can be interpreted in many ways.
 2. But, at a deeper level, Krishna's fights with the demons are representative of man's fights with his base instincts.
 3. Among the many stories in Indian mythology, it is perhaps the story of Krishna that attracts the most attention.
 4. One common explanation is that these were simple pleasures that most children in Indian villages enjoyed.
 5. At another level, some would say that the encounters with demons were an exaggeration to add to the child-god's divinity.

Exercise – 14

Para Forming Questions with First Sentence given

Directions for questions 1 to 15: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled a is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled b, c, d and e, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, select the most appropriate option.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. a. The death of a language means the passing of many things – a way of life, a cultural identity, a repository of indigenous knowledge.
 b. The outpouring of nostalgic sorrow and ruminative melancholy over the death at 85, of Boa Sr, – the last speaker of the Bo, one of the ten languages of the tribes that populated the Great Andaman archipelago is recognition that the passing of this grand old lady represents the irreplaceable loss of a part of the world's heritage, the passage of the remnants of a living culture into memory. It is a reminder of the fragility of the indigenous people of the Andaman islands and the importance of protecting their lives and their culture – which dates back an estimated 70,000 years – from further degradation in the home of 'upliftment' and 'civilisation'.
 c. Once in residence along the length of the Great Andaman region, they now live in the tiny Strait Island, largely deprived of their cultural and linguistic identities.
 d. Language is not merely a mechanical means of communication but a medium that shapes the very way we think; as the Austrian Philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein observed, the limits of one's language are the limits of one's world.
 e. The dwindling numbers of indigenous people, most of whom were either killed by British colonisers or died through diseases imported by settlers, is reflected starkly in the population of Great Andamanese, down to around 50 from an estimated 5,000 a century ago.</p> | <p>2. a. The global ban on the pernicious cluster bombs that drop deadly explosives in their hundreds over vast areas inflicting indiscriminate death and devastation cannot conceal the utter contempt the big powers had for the post-World War II Geneva conventions on humanitarian law that seeks to protect civilian populations during combat operations.
 b. Cluster bombs, an anti-vehicle weapon from World War-II, outlawed under the new United Nations Convention, are also de facto anti-personal landmines to the extent that where they fail to detonate an impact, they explode when unearthed years after the end of conflicts, maiming and killing unsuspecting civilians in their thousands.
 c. Small wonder then that flagrant violations of the terms of engagement of these powers in West Asia are routine, and the apologies proffered, often as an after-thought and only after much public indignation and outrage, have become equally routine.
 d. Worse, the obdurate refusal of the major arms manufacturing and procuring countries such as the United States, Russia, Israel, China, India and Pakistan to accede to the pact underscores the fact that a minority of countries, some of them democracies to wit, stand isolated on a concrete step to promote international peace and multilateralism.
 e. Indeed, the relative success recorded in the abolition of landmines, banned in 1997 with support from the U.S., is often attributed to this similarity with cluster bombs, used extensively by the allied forces in Afghanistan and Iraq; not to mention Israel which deployed them in 2006 against Lebanon.</p> |
| <p>(A) becd (B) dbec (C) dbce (D) bcde</p> | <p>(A) dbec (B) bcde (C) bedc (D) dceb</p> |

3. a. In what is seen as a major reversal of its policy, the International Monetary Fund in a recent paper has said that capital controls are sometimes justified "as part of the policy tool kit" for an economy dealing with surging flows. Its recognition of the need for controls comes at a time when many emerging economies, including India, are having inflows at such a high level as to pose a challenge to their macroeconomic management.
- b. For the recipient countries, the consequences of such large flows have been mixed.
- c. With the global economy recovering from the recession, capital from the developed world has been turning to the emerging markets for better returns.
- d. In India, foreign institutional investors and portfolio managers have returned to see share markets in a strength after a lull.
- e. Historically low interest rates in the rich countries and a greater tolerance to risks have aided and abetted this trend.
- (A) ecdb (B) dceb (C) cebd (D) decb
4. a. For months, climate scientists have taken a vicious beating in the media and on the Internet, accused of hiding data, covering up errors and suppressing alternate views. Their response until now has been largely to assert the legitimacy of the vast body of climate science and to mock their critics as cranks and know-nothings.
- b. The unauthorised release last fall of hundreds of e-mail messages from a major climate research centre in England, and more recent revelations of a handful of errors in a supposedly authoritative U.N. report on climate change have created what a number of top scientists say is a major breach of faith in their research.
- c. Tentatively and grudgingly they are beginning to engage their critics, admit mistakes, open up their data and reshape the way they conduct their work.
- d. They say the uproar threatens to undermine decades of work and has badly damaged public trust in the scientific enterprise.
- e. But the volume of criticism and the depth of doubt have only grown, and many scientists now realise they are feeling a crisis of public confidence and have to fight back.
- (A) debc (B) cedb (C) cebd (D) ecdb
5. a. Mobile phones revolutionised communications in the last decade, bringing basic voice and data access to countless people.
- b. As governments everywhere have been discovering, these devices have raised productivity and are driving economic growth.
- c. The experience in Haiti showed that these gadgets can save lives. In the wake of the recent earthquake, an injured man used an iPhone application to diagnose his condition and apply first aid; a teenager updated her social networking site to tell the world that she was alive in the rubble.
- d. The mobile industry body GSMA estimates that there are over 45 billion wireless connections worldwide today.
- e. India should now be paying more attention to this sector as the phones become smarter and open up new possibilities.
- (A) bcde (B) dbec (C) bcde (D) cbde
6. a. The twin goals of Indian economic planning have been rapid all-round economic growth and equitable sharing of the fruits of development. The country has made significant economic progress in realising the first objective. But the second goal has remained elusive.
- b. The Indian government has already initiated action on the right lines by enhancing outlay on infrastructure, particularly on highways power and other public works, the NREGA, supply of food grains to the poor at subsidised rates and so on. But more needs to be done.
- c. The world financial crisis offers an opportunity to make a course correction and advance towards inclusive growth.
- d. After six decades of planned economic development, the disparities have widened and some three quarters of the population are mired in poverty.
- e. It is generally agreed that the Keynesian prescription of stepping up public spending for the management of aggregate demand is the most potent weapon to fight a recession.
- (A) dceb (B) cbde (C) cebd (D) bcde
7. a. The Vikings of yore were crazy – crazy about building ships that sailed the uncharted oceans and helped them conquer new lands.
- b. Every few years, the cruise line builds bigger and glossier ships, raising the bar for itself and the cruise industry as a whole.
- c. Royal Caribbean International has robust Viking blood coursing through its veins.
- d. We saw the vision in white-berthed at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a 1.5 billion dollar ship that was more breath-taking than any of its predecessors, it is not just a floating hotel but a self-contained city.
- e. The Company head quartered in Miami, Florida, started life as a consortium of three Norwegian companies, and today has the largest ship ever to sail the seven seas. It continues to set new benchmarks, most recently with the launch this December of the Oasis of the Seas, the largest cruise ship afloat.
- (A) cedb (B) cdbe (C) cbde (D) cebd
8. a. Livestock rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rain-fed regions of India.
- b. However, it is a very important fact that livestock wealth is much more equitably distributed than wealth associated with land.
- c. Livestock products comprised 32 per cent of the total value of agriculture and allied activities in 2006-07 which was a noticeable increase from 27 per cent in 1999-2000 and from 1980-81 when it represented 14 per cent of the agricultural gross domestic product. The livestock sector has therefore been growing faster than many other sectors of agriculture and if this trend continues, then the sector will be the engine of growth for Indian agriculture that many have predicted.
- d. Thus, when we think of the goal of inclusive growth, we should not forget that from equity and livelihood perspectives, livestock rearing must be at the centre of the stage in poverty alleviation programmes.

- e. Most often we see livestock as providers of essential food products, drought power, manure, employment, household income and export earnings.
(A) bcde (B) cebd (C) bcde (D) cedb
9. a. In the past five years, life in Sauri – the bushy little patch of western Kenya – has improved dramatically. Agricultural yields have doubled, child mortality has dropped by 30 per cent, school attendance has shot up and so have test scores, putting one local school second in the area, when it used to be ranked 17th and cell phone ownership has increased fourfold.
b. Sauri was the first of what are now more than 80 Millennium Villages across Africa, as showcase project that was the dream child of Jeffrey D. Sachs, the Harvard trained, Columbia University economist who runs with an Atist crowd: George Soros, Kofi Annan, both Bills (Clinton and Gates), Ban-Ki-Moon and others. His intent was to show that tightly focussed, technology based and relatively straightforward programs on a number of fronts simultaneously – health care, education, job training – could rapidly lift people out of poverty.
c. There is a palpable can-do spirit that infuses the muddy lanes and family compounds walled off by the fruity-smelling lantana bushes.
d. In Sauri, at least, it seems to be working.
e. People who have grown bananas for generations are learning to breed catfish, and women who used to be terrified of bees are now lulling them to sleep with smoke and harvesting the honey.
(A) bdce (B) bcde (C) ecdb (D) cedb
10. a. India is undergoing enormous change. In a very short time, many Indians have become richer, and our country is now often described as a “world player” economically and politically. Despite this transformation, our rich history, culture and traditions rightly remain important.
b. Women’s work is denied recognition or proper pay. They face enormous obstacles in having their voices heard and in claiming rights and freedom that are enshrined in our constitution and laws but denied in practice.
c. We have, however, to be realistic. These traditions are used to justify out-dated and unfair practices which feed inequality and trap many millions in poverty.
d. Women and girls in particular find themselves excluded from opportunities, with the poorest terribly vulnerable to exploitation, neglect and abuse.
e. Indeed, our success rests on this potent combination of the old and the new.
(A) ecdb (B) ecdb (C) cbde (D) cedb
11. a. A lean bare man on the banks of a river near Champaran, his eyes moist – with sadness, lets go of his shawl for a poor woman downstream to cover herself and her child.
b. Nearly a century later there is little evidence – in reel or real life – of the high moral ground once straddled by that generation.
c. The gentle giant – loved as Bapu and revered as the Mahatma – epitomised the philosophy of public service as one who gave up everything to be one among the huddled millions.
- d. The brazen parade of the Prada Prado set zipping across cities in cavalcades, appropriating security funded by public money is evidence that politics has since morphed into a largely self-serving enterprise.
e. The poignant moment from Richard Attenborough’s biopic on Gandhi is perhaps the most eloquent image of selfless politics.
(A) cebd (B) becd (C) bcde (D) ecdb
12. a. Moonlighting or doing an add-on-job has been a popular solution for several needs. Growing expenses and the desire to live a more abundant life are the most common among them. Testing grounds for a career shift, gaining experience, expanding knowledge and expertise, job-satisfaction and nurturing passion are some others.
b. The recent recession provided an additional impetus to moonlighting. Job cuts, inadequate salaries and shrinking working hours encouraged more people to take up add-on jobs.
c. Of late, moonlighting is getting popular among youth who are very choosy and careful about the kind of career they would pursue and roles they assume. It helps them to make the right choice and also to grow faster by increasing their knowledge and experience.
d. However, moonlighting is not a cakewalk. It poses problems to both employees and employers.
e. Some young employers are considering secondary jobs as practical solution to be better prepared for situations like down-sizing and downturns that are probable again in future.
(A) bcde (B) cbde (C) cebd (D) becd
13. a. The recent proposal to introduce a new medical course, Bachelor of Rural Health Care, has been met with resistance from many sections of the medical fraternity. Its opponents argue that it will result in second-class health care for rural India and increase the rural-urban divide. They suggest other solutions.
b. Most of these recommendations are not new – have been around for decades – and do not directly address the reality of health and health care in rural India.
c. Setting up of new medical colleges in north India, an increase in the permissible number of seats in existing institutions and private-public partnerships to improve rural health infrastructure are also suggested as remedies.
d. Cynics would argue that these are suggested to tinker with the existing system, with the aim of actually maintaining the status quo.
e. The compulsory posting of fresh medical graduates with weightage for rural service in selection to post-graduate courses is cited as an answer to improve health care in rural parts of the country.
(A) bcde (B) cebd (C) ebcd (D) ecdb
14. a. In three decades, India has not seen any success at the highest level in its ‘national game’.
b. The host crashed to three successive defeats, suggesting an eventual placing not much higher than what India has achieved in the competition since winning its solitary title at Kualamapur in 1975.

- c. In the tough world of international hockey, fitness, speed, agility, and tactics, which were displayed so splendidly by the Australian side, count more than reputations. The tournament has exposed the chasm that exists between India and the top teams in these areas.
- d. The Euphoria that followed a win over Pakistan in the 2010 World Cup tournament in Delhi was short-lived.
- e. Ranked 12th before going into this World Cup, the team can be reasonably pleased with a place in the top eight.
- (A) dbec (B) bcde (C) bedc (D) debc

15. a. A spate of reforms in the field of education, some of them already implemented and some awaiting implementation, have brought the subject of education into the focus of public debate.
- b. Moves towards public-private-partnership in education, the legislation on the Right to Education, the proposal to create a National Commission for Higher Education and Research and steps towards compulsory accreditation, foreign direct investment and prevention of unfair practices also come in the same genre.
- c. There is some recognition of the role that education plays in national development.
- d. The reforms include the abolition of examinations at the class X level, the unification of syllabi of higher secondary courses and the introduction of a national common entrance examination.
- e. To be fair, education is getting the attention that is due for it from the central government for the first time since the great initiatives in institution-building in the post-Independence period.
- (A) bdec (B) bdce (C) dbec (D) edbc

Directions for questions 16 to 25: In each sentence there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence / paragraph labelled a is in its correct place. The four that follow are indicated with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. Mark the correct sequence of numbers, which form a logically coherent paragraph along with a, in the box provided below each question.

16. a. The devastating earthquake which struck Haiti recently shows once again something that we, as human beings, have always known: that even amid the worst devastation, there is always hope.
1. How could anyone survive? I thought. Yet, moments after I departed with a heavy heart, rescue teams pulled out a survivor – alive, after five days without food or water. I think of it as a small miracle, a sign of hope.
2. I saw that for myself in Port au Prince.
3. Disasters such as that in Haiti remind us of the fragility of life, but they also reaffirm our strength.
4. The United Nations suffered its single greatest loss in history. Our headquarters in the Haitian capital was a mass of crushed concrete and tangled steel.

17. a. With depressing regularity, Indian antiquities are stolen from archaeological sites and traded.
1. Illicit removal of cultural objects is a double jeopardy: stolen antiquities are irreplaceable by themselves; secondly, when they are illegally

removed from an archaeological site, crucial historical information about the place and time is lost.

2. It is clear that existing measures to safeguard antiquities are incapable of doing the job.
3. To argue that inadequate funding alone accounts for the dismal situation is disingenuous; the dated legal regimes and non-performing institutional mechanisms are at least as culpable.
4. The recent Interpol alert on the six most wanted art objects lists yet another exquisite artefact missing from India.

18. a. "A perfect king – a great ruler and a man of much justice", recorded Domingos Paes, a Portuguese traveller of the 16th century. The king was Krishnadeva Raya, who ascended the Vijayanagara throne in 1509 and died of unknown natural causes, in his forties.
1. Aggressive military campaigns might have enabled this, but it was his administrative acuity and far-sightedness that checked the authority of territorial chiefs and strengthened the core of the empire.
2. But it was for very good reasons that encomiums were showered on him, and his coronation is being celebrated half a millennium after the event.
3. In a relatively short reign of 20 years, Krishnadeva Raya expanded the Vijayanagara Kingdom into a vast empire.
4. Apart from being a great warrior he was an able administrator a tolerant statesman, and a learned patron of the arts.

19. a. Millions of Yemenis are starving while the international community focusses on security issues and tackling Al Qaeda, according to the United Nations.
1. "They are in a total poverty trap," Gian Carlo Cirri, WFP Country director, said WFP estimates it required more \$105 this year and next to feed more than three million of Yamen's poor and hungry, including 250,000 people displaced by the recent war in the north and the boat leads of Somali refugees pouring into the country.
2. Vital deliveries of food and assistance are being cut because of a near – total absence of funding.
3. A survey by its World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that, of those going hungry each day, 2.7 million are classified as "severely food insecure," meaning they spend one third of their income on bread.
4. Nearly one in three Yemenis, more than seven million people, struggles daily to find enough food to live a healthy and productive life, leading to rates of malnutrition that are the third highest in the world, the UN said.

20. a. The 2015 target to establish a universal moratorium on executions – proposed by the Spanish Prime Minister at the Fourth World Congress against the Death Penalty held recently in Geneva – is likely to revive momentum on the 2007 non-binding resolution

adopted by the U.N. General Assembly to evolve a realistic strategy to discourage states from enforcing the ultimate sentence.

1. This and the decision elsewhere to defer carrying out the death sentences as well as the seniors' debate in the U.S. Supreme Court over lethal injection as a humane answer to the cruel nature of execution are some of the welcome developments.
2. In 2008, New Jersey abolished the death penalty to become the 13th state in the U.S to do so.
3. Many promising developments in the principal retentionist countries, evidence of high cost of specialised expertise needed to handle death penalty cases, and the expensive business of maintaining the death row population as compared to imprisoning convicts for life – not to mention the grave risk of miscarriage of justice – add moral weight and urgency to the case for halting executions forthwith.
4. The triennial World Congress, which brings together civil society groups, human rights networks, and senior representatives from governments, has called upon states that have already enforced a moratorium to delete this penalty from the statutes and has urged countries where it is no longer legal to hand down death sentences to advocate complete abolition of this practice.



21. a. The Supreme Court of India's decision asking the central government to immediately release and deport 16 Pakistani prisoners who have completed their sentence is a welcome step in civilising official conduct towards the hundreds of cross-border prisoners languishing in Indian jails.
 1. 'Reciprocity' in this case is shameful: it means using people as pawns in diplomacy towards the other.
 2. Hopefully, the Pakistani judiciary will take a similar stand towards Indian prisoners in jails in that country.
 3. It is no secret that Pakistan follows the same policy, with identical arguments heard in Pakistani courts.
 4. The bench rightly rejected the government's argument that these men could be set free only if Pakistan released an equal number of Indian prisoners.



22. a. Did birds evolve independently or from dinosaurs? The question has been settled by a recent discovery, the findings are published in the latest issue of 'Science'.
 1. The discovery has pushed back the fossil record of alvarezsauroid by 63 million years.
 2. A ten-foot long, nearly complete fossil discovered in 160-million-year old mudstone beds in northwest China provides indisputable evidence that birds evolved from dinosaurs.
 3. What is particularly significant is that the fossil unearthed is about 15 million years older than the earliest known bird – Archaeopteryx.
 4. The young adult fossil is clearly a transitional one between dinosaurs and birds. It belongs to a new genus of alvarezsauroid dinosaurs: Haplocheirus sollers.



23. a. In the most recent update of its World Economic Outlook, the IMF is distinctly more upbeat on the prospects of the global economy than at any time during the past two crisis-ridden years.

1. The IMF has revised upwards almost all its forecasts made in October 2009, quite substantially in many cases. For instance, in October 2010 it had projected the world economy to grow by just 3.1 per cent.
2. In contrast, the advanced economies will grow by just 2.1 per cent in 2010. This certainly will be a vast improvement over 2009, which saw a contraction.
3. Economic recovery across the globe is faster than previously estimated. From a negative growth in 2009, the world economy is projected to grow by 3.9 per cent in 2010 and by 4.3 per cent in 2011.
4. In keeping with the observation that has become fairly routine in reports of world bodies including the IMF and the World Bank, China and India are in the forefront of the recovery, with a projected growth rate of 10 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively.



24. a. In the developing world, banks have recovered faster than the other sectors of the economy, and now face concerted regulatory action in many countries.

1. Instead, their imprudent investment banking activities have continued unabated.
2. Government intervention in the financial sector has not waned even after the gradual withdrawal of the massive support that ironically contributed to the soaring profits.
3. High investment fees boosted their profitability and made some of them declare oversized bonuses, which in turn triggered public anger against the banks.
4. After the banks were bailed out with enormous amounts of public money, it was expected that they would be more circumspect and avoid the practices that landed them and the global economy in a grave crisis.



25. a. Our understanding of when fishes evolved into tetrapods – animals with a backbone and four limbs – and began to walk on land needs radical revision.

1. The latest discovery – footprints of unknown creatures that were as long as 2.5 metres – from rocks in a disused quarry in southeast Poland confirms the fish-tetrapod transition theory. The footprint tracks resemble the early tetrapod fossils.
2. There is already sufficient evidence that land vertebrates evolved from fish when the fins first became lobe-shaped without digits.
3. A study published recently in the journal 'Nature' provides convincing evidence that the first vertebrates started walking nearly 385 million years ago – about 18 million years earlier than previously thought.
4. Fishes with lobe fins are considered transitional forms that gradually developed into vertebrates with limbs.



Exercise – 15

Best Summary Questions

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question has a paragraph followed by four alternative ways of summarising the same. Select the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph.

1. The deductive economist's practice of making simplifying assumptions is common to all sciences. When one studies a change in a particular variable it is necessary to assume that other variables remain constant. What is objected to in economics is that this assumption may be unrealistic in a field where there are innumerable variables and unlike the variables in the laboratory sciences, they cannot be controlled. There is substance in this. But it merely exposes the difficulty of making findings which can be passed on to the statesman or administrator for unqualified application to the complex real world.
 - (A) Just as in science, economists also make assumptions. But the problem is there are many variables and they cannot also be controlled. This prevents the economists from passing findings to the administrator.
 - (B) Economists make assumptions as in science. However, if the changes in the variables are to be studied they must remain constant that is not the case with economics. Thus, it checks effective information from being passed on to the administrator.
 - (C) Though economists make assumptions as in sciences, there are many variables in economics which cannot be controlled. If the changes of one variable are to be studied others must remain constant. This makes it difficult for economists to pass useful information to the administrators.
 - (D) Economists make assumptions. But while in laboratory sciences the variables excepting one are kept constant, in economics it is not done. This disallows useful findings from being communicated to the administrators.
2. Although exercise burns up the calories produced by food that has been eaten, a great deal of exercising is needed to make any appreciable difference to shedding excess weight, unless food intake is also reduced. Judicious exercising can however, produce good results in toning up muscles and improving the silhouette of the figure. When weight is being reduced by dieting, it is especially necessary to exercise in order to prevent slack skin and muscle following the loss of fat. Walking and dancing, also playing games that involve running, are all good exercises for general toning purposes. Even better are bicycling, swimming and riding.
 - (A) Exercise burns up calories but to reduce weight rigorous exercise is required. Exercising can tone up muscles and can prevent slack skin caused by dieting. Walking, playing, bicycling, swimming etc are good exercises.
 - (B) Though exercise reduces calories obtained through eating, rigorous exercise is required to reduce weight. But dieting and exercising together will cause slack skin. Walking, playing are good exercises while bicycling, swimming etc are better exercises.
 - (C) Exercise burns up calories produced by eating. But to reduce overweight, exercising must be done along with dieting. Exercising tones up slackened muscles by dieting. While bicycling, swimming etc are very good exercises, walking, playing etc are not so good.
 - (D) Exercise helps to burn calories and dieting reduces the intake of calories. But the two must go together to shed excess weight. Exercise like walking, dancing, etc. are very beneficial.
3. Forests are of two kinds – temperate and tropical; and the temperate are subdivided into deciduous forests of oak, elm, maple, beech, larch and other temperate hardwood trees whose leaves fall every autumn, and coniferous forests of fir, pine, larch and other evergreens which produce softwood and pulpwood. Through historical times, much of central and northern Europe was covered with forests and even in Great Britain there are stretches of woodlands that are remnants of the forests that once clothed the island. Over those parts of Europe most suitable for agriculture and industry, the forests have been gradually cleared.
 - (A) There are two types of forests – temperate and tropical. Temperate forests are again of two kinds – evergreen and coniferous. Over several parts of Europe these forests have been cleared for agriculture and industry.
 - (B) Temperate and tropical forests are the two types of forests. Temperate forests are of two types – hardwood deciduous and softwood coniferous. Forests had covered most parts of Europe once but they have all been cleared now.
 - (C) The two types of forests are tropical and temperate. Temperate forests are of two types – deciduous and coniferous. These forests had occupied central and northern Europe till recently. They have been cleared for industry.
 - (D) Forests are of two types – tropical and temperate. Temperate forests are of two kinds – deciduous hardwood and evergreen coniferous softwood. Many parts of Europe were covered with forests once but they have been cleared for agriculture and industry.
4. To the other nations of the world, religion is one among the many occupations of life. There is politics, there are the enjoyments of social life, there is all that wealth can buy or power can bring, there is all that the senses can enjoy; and among all these various occupations of life and all this searching after something which can give yet a little more whetting to the cloyed senses – among all these, there is perhaps a little bit of religion. But in India, religion is the one and the only occupation of life.
 - (A) For other nations, religion is one among the occupations of life like politics, social life, enjoyment through wealth and power. In India it is the only occupation.
 - (B) In other nations, there are several occupations of life like politics, social life, sensual enjoyment of wealth and power. In India religion is only for what it can do to add pleasure.

- (C) The essential difference between India and other nations is that while in India, religion is only an occupation; in others there are many occupations like politics, social life, enjoyment etc.
- (D) In other nations religion is one among many occupations of life like politics, social life, seeming physical comforts etc. But in India there are no occupations.
5. The nature of the earth's interior has always excited interest. The lavas emerging from volcanoes give knowledge of its molten constituents and these show that the liquid interior is capable of releasing acid materials, which are light, and sticky, or dark heavy basic substances, which are extremely hot and highly fluid. In general, it is believed that the light lavas have been obtained from the uppermost molten rocks (or magmas) which are called 'sial' from the mnemonic derived from the silica and alumina which enrich these magmas. Beneath the sial, a dense basic magma is postulated which contains silica and magnesia and therefore termed as 'sima'.
- (A) Lavas from volcanoes give us information about the molten materials inside Earth. The acid materials are light and sticky and basic substances are dark and heavy.
- (B) Knowledge of the molten constituents of earth's interior is obtained from lavas of volcanoes. The light uppermost acid materials are called sial and the inner heavy basic substances are sima.
- (C) The lavas from volcanoes inform us of the sort of materials in the earth's interior. The earth contains lighter acid materials in the upper portion with silica and aluminium and heavy basic substances in the lower portion with magnesium.
- (D) Knowledge about the earth's contents is obtained from the lavas of volcanoes. The sial forms the uppermost layer and the sima forms the interior layer and derive their names from their constituents.
6. The song of the cicada is produced only by the male; the females are voiceless and are easily recognised by the conspicuous pointed ovipositor at the end of the abdomen, which is used to pierce the bark of trees so that the eggs can be laid beneath. The sound-producing organ of the male is partially covered by a kind of lid, which can be opened, or shut by the insect so regulating the volume of the sound. Under the lid is a cavity, rather low down on the side of the body in which lies a membrane that can be vibrated rapidly by muscles attached to it. This produces the sound that appears also to be controlled or directed in some way by another folded membrane lying within the cavity.
- (A) The song of the cicada is produced by the male. The female has an ovipositor. The sound-producing organ of the male is under a lid in which there is a membrane.
- (B) The male cicada produces the song by a membrane which can be vibrated to control the sound. The female has an ovipositor to pierce the barks of trees to lay eggs.
- (C) Only the male cicada sings. It produces sound by an organ covered with a lid which can be opened or shut. A membrane vibrates to produce the sound and another controls the sound. The female has an ovipositor for piercing the barks of trees to lay eggs.
- (D) The male cicada produces music. The sound-producing organ is hidden by a lid. The female can be easily recognised by the ovipositor at its back, which helps it to lay eggs. Another membrane controls the sound.
7. Fascism, an Italian political movement launched by Mussolini from Milan is an authoritarian doctrine, which decries liberalism and democracy. The fascists seized power after the 'March on Rome'. From that time Mussolini gradually established a dictatorship and the Fascists party as the only one allowed to exist. Fascism sought to restore the international prestige and economic stability of Italy and was the declared opponent of communism. But the Fascist's only real positive aim had been to gain power and so Fascism is largely an ipsofacto doctrine. The development of the corporate state became a feature of their ideology and it was also the means of gaining control over economic life.
- (A) Fascism started by Mussolini is an authoritarian doctrine against democracy. Mussolini established dictatorship after the march of Rome. Fascists achieved their goal of grabbing power, Economic stability was ensured by development of a corporate state.
- (B) Fascism, started by Mussolini, is an authoritarian doctrine. After the Fascists seized power, Mussolini established dictatorship in Italy. Though Fascism proclaimed restoration of prestige and economic stability as goals, its achievement was gaining power. Economic control was achieved by developing a corporate state.
- (C) Mussolini started Fascism in Italy against communism. After gaining power, which was their only achievement after the 'March on Rome', a dictatorship was established. Fascism proclaimed restoration of prestige and economic stability as its aims.
- (D) Mussolini, a dictator, started the movement 'Fascism', in Italy. Though it proclaimed restoration of prestige and economic stability as its aims, its only achievement was gaining power. Fascism tried to control economic life by opposing communism.
8. One can't leave a discussion about increasing global food production without considering the potential impact of biotechnology, especially genetic engineering. The first thing that must be understood is that biotechnology has already vastly increased the amount of food available to us. The high yielding strains of wheat, corn and rice that formed the basis of green revolution are its products. Plant evolutionary geneticists engineered those strains, primarily by artificial selection directing evolution by choosing parents with desired characteristics, generation after generation. Of course, genetic engineering now ordinarily means using recombinant DNA techniques to manipulate the genetic endowment of organisms; transplanting genes from one strain to another or from one species to another.
- (A) Biotechnology and especially genetic engineering are relevant to augmenting food production. Biotechnology increased food production with some high yielding varieties of food crops engineered by artificial selection. Genetic engineering now means using DNA techniques to manipulate genetic endowment of organisms.

- (B) Food production has already been increased by application of biotechnology and genetic engineering through high yielding varieties of food crops like wheat etc. Today, genetic engineering only means manipulating genetic endowment of organisms.
- (C) That biotechnology, especially genetic engineering has increased food production must be understood. Several strains of high yielding varieties of food crops like wheat, rice are examples. This has been done through artificial selection and DNA techniques.
- (D) Biotechnology, especially genetic engineering has helped in developing various strains of high yielding varieties to increase food production. This is done through artificial selection and by transplanting genes.
9. Consumer protection, in Great Britain emerged as a movement during the 1950s in response to the demand for objective information on consumer goods and services. Many technical advances and inventions were being exploited for the domestic market – synthetic fibres, complicated mechanisms, electrical goods, skilled advertising and marketing, tempting credit facilities, confronted the shopper with the impossible task of buying wisely and economically. Virtually, advertisers provided the only information about goods. Neither retailers nor shoppers possessed enough technical knowledge to judge quality and value for money. The need for impartial information prompted consumers to set up organizations to publish unbiased reports on goods and services.
- (A) Consumers protection started in Great Britain to give protection against wrong information provided by advertisers. There are many items in the market which mislead and confuse buyers.
- (B) In Great Britain, consumer protection started as a movement to enable consumers and the retailers to know about goods and services. But for some organizations set up to import information, consumers would not know anything about quality.
- (C) Consumer's protection started in Great Britain as a movement against advertisers not providing proper information on goods and services. The very many products in the market make it difficult for the consumer to make a wise choice. Hence organizations publish reports about these products.
- (D) 'Consumer protection' started in Great Britain to ensure objective information on goods and services otherwise known only through advertising. Confusing information confronts the customer and neither retailers nor shoppers knew about quality. Organizations were set up to give unbiased reports.
10. Criticism in no way means merely fault finding though periodic attacks on the critic usually assume that it does, and disgruntled critics have occasionally assumed this too. A good critic is, if anything, less willing to point to faults than to merits; good criticism is useful both to the artist and to the public. The critic draws attention to particular questions, which are good or bad in the work before him. That is, he points out the notable successes and blemishes. His task is not complete, however, unless he goes further, judging the value of the work as a whole and showing how it is related, as advance or as dilution, to what went before it. Thus he helps both the artist and the public to keep clearly in sight the gulf which separates the great from the merely good, or the pleasantly trivial from the essentially bad; bad art which is sentimental or pompous or a mere watered down copy – for example – being emphatically worse than no art at all.
- (A) Criticism means not merely fault finding though many times it is taken as such. A good critic points out merits and faults. Good criticism is useful to both the artist and the public. The critic points out good and bad of a piece of art. He also evaluates it and shows how the work is inferior to earlier works. Bad art is worse than no art.
- (B) A good critic points out both merits and faults of a work though disgruntled critics find only faults. Criticism is useful to both the artist and the public. In addition to evaluating a work, a critic also judges it against what came before that. Thus, he can make people understand what is to be cherished in art.
- (C) Criticism is not fault finding: A good critic points out both merits and faults. Criticism is useful to the artist and the public as it points out the good and bad of a piece of art. A critic evaluates the work against preceding work thus enabling everyone to grade works of art.
- (D) Criticism means not fault finding alone though many people believe it to be so. A good critic points out to both merits and faults of a work. He is helpful to the artist and the public as he draws attention to what is good and what is bad in art. He also enables them to understand the worth of a work by comparing it with what has gone before it.
11. Conservatism, preference for existing conditions and institutions and a respect for tradition and convention, inclines to perseverance rather than experiment and to favour autocratic leadership even in a democratic state. As a political theory, British conservatism was first developed in the speeches and writings of Edmund Burke. He stressed the importance of history and tradition as the basis of progress and prosperity and found this hall-marked by the prescriptive constitution of Britain. Burke was not opposed to all change. 'A state without the means of some change' he wrote, 'is without the means of its conservation'. Thus, the conservatism of the 19th century was able to reform and progress.
- (A) Conservatism favours existing conditions and traditions and prefers perseverance to experimentation. Edmund Burke developed the theory and stressed history's importance for progress. He was not opposed to all change hence conservatism of the nineteenth century reformed and progressed.
- (B) Conservatism is a theory inclined towards tradition rather than experimentation and is autocratic. Edmund Burke developed the theory. He stressed the importance of history for a nation to achieve prosperity and progress. He was for some change, which resulted in conservatism being overthrown.

- (C) Edmund Burke developed the theory of conservatism through his speeches and writings. It means preference for traditions and not accepting experimentation. He stressed the importance that history plays in progress and prosperity of a country. He was opposed to changes.
- (D) Conservatism is a theory developed by Edmund Burke stressing the importance of history and tradition. Burke stressed the importance of history in shaping the destiny of a country. He was, however, not for changes. The nineteenth century society was able to progress because of him.
12. Microchemistry, a term applied to methods of manipulating small quantities of substances amounting usually to a few milligrams or less, is used in all fields of chemistry where the derived information about a substance or its behaviour is obtained by using quantities of this order. The development of microchemistry has been stimulated by a number of causes; steadily increasing demands from other sciences such as physiology, biology or engineering for the means of analysing materials available only in minute amounts; the rapidly decreasing number of substances available in reasonably larger quantities, for research problems in pure chemistry; and the impact of two world wars. The resulting techniques, especially when applied to quantitative analysis, frequently possess advantages over those formerly employed.
- (A) Microchemistry refers to the method of using small quantities of substances where the desired information can be obtained by using such quantities. It is adopted in various fields of chemistry. Its techniques have many advantages.
- (B) Microchemistry refers to the method of manipulating small quantities of substances for analysis in various fields of science. There are several causes for its development like demands from other branches, decrease in substances and two world wars. The resulting techniques have many advantages.
- (C) Microchemistry is the method of using small quantities of substances in various fields. The development has been initiated by various factors such as demand from other sciences, depletion of resources and the world wars. Microchemistry techniques have been more useful than any other techniques.
- (D) Microchemistry is a branch of chemistry where small quantities of substances are used. The method is used in various branches. Its development has been necessitated by various factors such as development of other fields of study, frequent wars and depletion in the sources. The resulting techniques have little advantage.
13. Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people. Originally in ancient Greece it was direct, assemblies of the whole people meeting in debate, to pass legislation and to elect officials. Subsequently as the units of Government became too large for everyone to participate directly, representative democracy developed in which the people's will is expressed through their elected representatives. Since unanimity in any community is rare, democracy has in practice meant majority rule but the majority's power in a democracy is never unlimited; minority and majority alike have certain guaranteed results such as freedom of speech and assembly. In effect, a democracy must never deny to a minority the right to convert itself into a majority by a peaceful persuasion.
- (A) Democracy is of, by and for the people. In ancient Greece it was direct with everyone participating. It was through elected representatives subsequently. Unanimity is rare among all and hence democracy means majority rule. Majority must respect the minority's results.
- (B) Democracy is all about people. Originally it was direct with all participating. Then it was through the elected representatives. Unanimity in any community is rare and democracy means majority rule. Majority's powers in a democracy are unlimited.
- (C) Democracy concerns people. While originally it was direct through participation by all directly, it became representative subsequently. Unanimity in any community is impossible and hence democracy means consensus. Minority converts itself into a majority in a democracy.
- (D) Democracy means government of, by and for the people. In Greece it was direct. It became representative when government units became too large. Unanimity is rare and democracy means majority rule. Majority and minority have rights and democracy offers scope to a minority to convert itself into majority.
14. Modern civilization is intimately concerned with the problems of communication. Short wave radio and submarine cables are used for long distance communication, but the former can be disrupted by eruptions in the sun which disturb the ionized layers in the earth's atmosphere while the latter are not only expensive but limited in both capacity and the regions they can serve. The feasibility of undisturbed long distance communication and an increase in world coverage has been demonstrated with the use of satellites as relay stations. Signals beamed to the satellites can be bounced back to other parts of the world.
- (A) Modern civilization is concerned with communication. Long distance communication is carried out through short wave radio which may be disrupted by solar eruptions and submarine cables, which are expensive and limited in reach. Satellite communication is the answer.
- (B) Communication is an important aspect of modern civilization. Long distance communication is carried out through short wave radio and submarine cables. The best means is satellites as they can absorb signals easily.
- (C) Communication is an important problem of modern civilization. For long distance communication short wave radio and submarine cables are used. While the latter are affected by solar eruptions the former is very expensive. Hence satellite communication is the only answer.
- (D) Long distance communication is carried out through short wave radios and submarine cables. Radio waves are disrupted by solar eruptions and submarine cables are expensive. Satellite communication is the only answer as it can receive and amplify signals.

15. Satyagraha, literally clinging to truth, hence truth-force or soul-force in a general sense means the way of life, as interpreted by Gandhi, of one who holds steadfastly to God and dedicates his life to him. Truth can be attained only by the loving service of all (i.e.) by non-violence. Thus, the weapon of Satyagraha is non-violence and a whole philosophy and religion has been developed by which evil is resisted through this non-violence or soul force. To acquire soul-force the individual has to discipline himself in self-control, simplicity of life, suffering without fear or hatred, recognition of the unity of all living things and the whole hearted and disinterested service of his neighbours. Gandhi, in fact, preached complete absence of ill will against everything that lives, not excluding insects.
- (A) Satyagraha is a way of life to those who dedicate their lives to God. It is the truth force. Truth can be attained through nonviolence and evil is also resisted through it.
- (B) Satyagraha means clinging to truth. It is the soul force, which can be attained through non-violence and service to all. Evil is resisted through Satyagraha. To acquire truth one must be pure at heart.
- (C) Satyagraha means clinging to truth, it is the truth-force. It is a way of life for one who dedicates himself to God. Truth is attained and evil resisted through non-violence and service to all. To acquire this one must have self-control and not have ill will towards anything.
- (D) Satyagraha means clinging to truth. It is the truth force. It is a way of life for one who loves God. Truth can be attained through it and evil can be resisted. To acquire the truth force, one must love all insects.
16. Modern industrial society is too large and complex to be organized by simple systems of direct control by all the people owning property in common and meeting to discuss and agree on its use. Only two methods are practicable; central economist planning by the state or an economic dictate or planning authority, to which the people have entrusted the ownership of all resources and power to plan and direct its use; or decentralized ownership of property by individuals who are led by a free market to use it in accordance with the instructions of the consumers as indicated by the prices they offer for different commodities and services. A third method, a market system in a state directed economy is a more recently discussed attempt to synthesize the two systems.
- (A) Modern industrial society is very large and complex and simple systems cannot control it. Two methods are practicable. An economy wholly driven by a centralized authority and a totally decentralized one.
- (B) The vastness and complexity of modern industrial society requires one of the two practical methods to control it — a centralized economy or a decentralized one, which is market-driven. A third attempt combining both is possible.
- (C) Modern industrial society is too complex for organizing simple systems of control directly by all people. Two methods — a centrally directed economic planning and a decentralized one where consumers in a free market determine prices — are practicable. A third method-state directed but market-driven economy is a recent development.
- (D) Modern industrial society is so complex that people cannot control it directly. Two methods — a centralized economy and a decentralized one where consumers call the shots — are possible. There is an attempt to introduce a third one — state controlled but directed by market forces.
17. Most plant and animal population, particularly if subdivided into isolated groups, are subject to marked and even violent fluctuations in numbers. These are sometimes the result of long-term climatic cycles, but usually they are generated automatically. The environment is never constant and when conditions favour a species it becomes commoner; at such a time natural selection in some of the aspects is released and variations survive which could not normally do so. These are of course eliminated when conditions later become less satisfactory so that a numerical expansion prepares the way for a subsequent contraction. The great variability which can occur during the period of increase provides exceptional opportunities for evolutionary adjustment, for hereditary qualities can then be tried out in new combinations some of which may prove of value.
- (A) Plants and animals undergo vast changes in number on account of climatic cycles or automatically. Environment always changes and increase in the number of a species results. The variations during this period also provide opportunities for evolutionary adjustment of value.
- (B) Plant and animal populations suffer violent fluctuations in numbers. These may be due to climatic cycles but are usually generated automatically. When environment is favourable, the species increases, variations survive. Contraction results under other conditions. The variations during increase, offer wide scope for valuable evolutionary adjustment.
- (C) Plants and animals are subjected to violent fluctuations in number. These may be due to climate cycles but are usually generated automatically. When environment is favourable the number increases and vice versa, variations provide opportunities.
- (D) Plants and animals undergo vast changes in numbers due to climate cycles or otherwise. When environment is favourable the number increases and if it is unfavourable it decreases. The variations help in evolutionary adjustment, which is useful at times.
18. Cheques must be dated and does not matter if this is a Sunday. A bank will not pay out on a cheque before the date, which appears on it: Nor usually will payment be made later than about six months after the date appearing on a cheque. The signature on a cheque must correspond exactly with the specimen held by the bank. It does not matter in whose writing a cheque is filled in, provided the signature is in order. Incidentally, the sum payable in words and figures must correspond and any alterations should be initialled or preferably be signed in full. If you draw two parallel lines across the face of the cheque it may only be presented through a bank and the bank on which it is drawn will not pay cash across the counter.
- (A) Cheques must be dated, not later than presentation and must be presented within six months of issue. The drawer's signature must

tally with the specimen with the bank. Amount in words and figures must tally. Alterations must be authenticated; crossed cheques are not paid across the counter.

- (B) A cheque must be dated, it will not be paid by a bank six months before or after it is issued. Cheques can be filled by anyone but must be signed by the drawer whose signature must tally. Amount in words and figures must agree. Alterations must be authenticated. Crossed cheques are not paid across the counter.
- (C) A cheque must be dated. It has to be filled by the drawer. His signature must correspond to the signature in the bank's records. The sum in words and figures must agree. Alterations are to be authenticated. Crossed cheques are not paid in cash.
- (D) A cheque presented earlier than its issue nor after six months of issue will be paid by a bank. The drawer's signature must tally with the specimen held by the bank. There should not be any alterations in the cheque. Amount in words and figures must tally. Crossed cheques are not paid across the counter.
19. Buddhism aims to inculcate a noble unselfishness or detachment, though, as in other religions, practice does not always conform to intentions. This has largely been responsible for the view that Buddhism is only a system of ethics, or as is sometimes paradoxically put, "a religion without God, an atheistic way of life". But this certainly is mistaken, for the ethical teaching of Buddha has to be considered in relation to the enlightenment and release which it makes possible, although that need not make the morality in question a selfish one. Buddhism involves the restoration of human worth and dignity in opposition to the otherworldly preoccupation of some of Buddha's contemporaries but the kernel of it lies in the special teaching about release through the enlightenment that overcomes ignorance.
- (A) Buddhism tries to inculcate unselfishness but practice is different from precept. This has led it to be viewed as a system of ethics and the religion as an atheistic one. But the ethical teaching of Buddha has to be viewed against the enlightenment and the release. Buddhism is concerned with human beings while other religions are concerned with otherworldly pursuits.
- (B) Buddhism tries to inculcate ethics though in practice this has been difficult. This has led the religion to be called a system of ethics and an atheistic religion. Buddhism involves restoration of human worth whereas other religions are concerned with otherworldly makers. The kernel of the religion is its focus on enlightenment and release.
- (C) Buddhism tries to inculcate unselfishness in its followers though it is hard to follow. The religion is called a system of ethics or an atheistic religion. The ethical teaching has to be viewed against the enlightenment. The essence of Buddhism is the teaching about release through enlightenment.
- (D) The aim of Buddhism – to inculcate unselfishness – leads to it being considered a system of ethics or atheistic religion. But the teachings of Buddha make enlightenment and

release possible. Buddhism is concerned with restoration of human worth whereas Buddha's contemporaries were preoccupied with otherworldly matters.

20. Chess is a game of skill for two players using a chequered board and thirty-two special pieces. The origin of the game has been variously ascribed to Persia and India, but it is generally thought that it was first played in the seventh century. Considered to have been conceived as a game of manoeuvre and counter manoeuvre between two kings and their opposing armies, chess has been linked with the Buddhists, whose religion was earlier prevalent in India and who thought that the slaying of man would occasion direct punishment in the next world. They are thought to have welcomed the game as a practical substitute for warfare.
- (A) Chess is a game of two players with a board and thirty-two pieces. The game's origin was either Persia or India. It was played in the seventh century. The game is linked with Buddhists who thought killing of men was sinful and thought chess to be a suitable substitute.
- (B) Chess is a game played by two players skillfully. Its origin was in Persia or India. It started in the seventh century. It is considered as a game of manoeuvre by kings and armies. Buddhists accepted it as a substitute to actual warfare.
- (C) Chess is a game of skill between two players that is thought to have originated in Persia or India in the seventh century. Considered to be a game of manoeuvre by two kings, it is linked to Buddhists who believed that killing was sinful, and welcomed chess as a substitute.
- (D) Chess is a board game played by two players. The origin was in Persia or India. It started in the seventh century. Buddhists were resentful of human slaying in wars and hence played chess as a substitute for war.

Directions for questions 21 to 25: Each of the following questions has a paragraph which is followed by four options. Choose the option which summarizes the paragraph in an appropriate manner and mark the number corresponding with it in the box provided below each question.

21. The front line in the fight against Europe's fastest-growing HIV epidemic runs through a dark blue bus parked on the outskirts of St Petersburg. Two friends enter late one September evening to collect clean needles and condoms and duck into a side cabin for an HIV test with a nurse from Humanitarian Actions, a local NGO. "You barely feel it, don't be afraid," one says. Several minutes pass with bated breath. Then the results appear: all clear. In most of the world the threat of HIV/AIDS has receded.
1. NGOs screen patients and declare that they are free from infection. A mobile clinic on board a bus performs tests and relieve patients of their fears and suspicions. The threat of HIV/AIDS is fast receding.
 2. The fight against HIV is being waged by NGOs and they relieve patients of fears and suspicions about the infection. Though the threat of HIV/AIDS is receding, people are still afraid of catching the infection.

3. Two drug addicts went to a mobile clinic housed on a bus parked on the outskirts of St Petersburg. A test performed there by a nurse confirmed that they weren't infected and this is adding to the fall in HIV/AIDS infection across the world.
4. Because two patients tested negative, the HIV/AIDS infection is reportedly declining in most of the world

- 22.** Planning a journey is one thing; making it another. After getting advice on their routes, travelers have always had to find their own way to a bus stop or train station, or call a cab. Payment and booking systems have generally been separate for each leg of a journey, and the "last mile" between mass transit and final destination has not been covered at all. Services such as Whim aim to change all this: removing the guesswork, combining the various options in the most efficient and cost-effective ways, and getting the traveler seamlessly from door to door.

1. Making arrangements for travel between destinations is one's personal responsibility. However, services such as Whim aim to make travel seamlessly easy and comfortable.
2. All the hassles involved in travel are the personal responsibility of the travelers. But now Services such as Whim have come on board to ease or eliminate the travelers' hassles and make their travel seamless everywhere.
3. There are various steps and arrangements such as booking for travelers to make before they embark on their journey. However, a new service called Whim intends to eliminate the hassles and make travel seamlessly comfortable for everyone everywhere.
4. Travelers can forget their preparations and entrust their plans and preparations to Whim, a service dedicated to helping travelers travel seamlessly.

- 23.** If one wants proof that the past is, indeed, a different country, it is instructive to look at the rate of baby-killing. In late-Victorian England, a fifth of all known murder victims were under a year old. Infanticide had been a common method to part with an unwanted child for centuries before abortion. Neglect was prevalent and in the most heinous cases, money provided the motive. Some parents insured the lives of their children in order to cash in on their deaths. Some Victorians were paid to adopt illegitimate children, but soon sold them on as cheap labour; many of these children died from neglect.

1. Baby-killing was one of the methods prevalent in late-Victorian England of getting rid of unwanted children. Some children were neglected, some were insured, some others sold as cheap labour and some died from neglect.
2. The late-Victorian period resorted to various forms of infanticide to get rid of unwanted children. The methods included neglect; parents insured children to capitalize on cash compensation; some were sold as cheap labour, many died from neglect.

3. In Victorian England, people used various forms of infanticide to get rid of unwanted children.
4. Victorian England used various criminal methods of getting rid of unwanted infants.

- 24.** Mr Peres's imprint was lasting, nonetheless. As a precocious young civil servant, he brokered arms deals which helped his uninformed counterparts to get the weapons they needed. He circumvented arms embargoes with creative ruses, such as buying warplanes as, purportedly, film props, and cannily found leaky frigates and rusty tanks in places where they were no longer needed. He bargained hard, shaming rich countries for charging full price to tiny, beleaguered Israel, and cajoling rich sympathizers. It means breaking a lot of rules.

1. Mr Peres brokered arms deals, circumvented arms embargoes, bargained hard, shamed rich countries for charging full price to Israel and cajoled rich countries—all at the expense of rules.
2. Mr Peres used his imprint and precociousness to broker arms deals and evade arms embargoes. In addition, he bargained hard and shamed rich countries and cajoled rich sympathizers.
3. Mr Peres transcended barriers and obstacles to broker arms deals and circumvent arms embargoes with creative ruses. Besides, he bargained hard, shamed rich countries and cajoled sympathizers everywhere.
4. Mr Peres not only brokered arms deals but also circumvented arms embargoes. Plus, he bargained hard and shamed rich countries and cajoled rich sympathizers.

- 25.** Does OPEC matter? Those who dismiss the significance of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a producers' cartel, cite at least three reasons to think not. Its 14 members cannot agree among themselves, not least because they include bitter regional rivals like Iran and Saudi Arabia. Even if the cartel could agree, its pacts would not work, because of hinterlands of Siberia or the fracking fields of America. And if OPEC's agreements will not work, its members will have no reason to stick to them.

1. There are people who call into question the significance of OPEC. OPEC's unity is broken by rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia and by the crude oil produced outside OPEC.
2. There are more reasons to break, rather than unite, OPEC's unity. It's unity can be broken by the volume of crude oil produced outside the club.
3. More reasons exist to break OPEC's unity than to preserve it. Crude oil produced outside OPEC and unworkable agreements between members hamper unity.
4. Lack of agreement between OPEC members, rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia and crude oil produced outside the club hamper OPEC's unity.

Exercise – 16

Paragraph Completion

Directions for questions 1 to 25: The following questions have a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, select the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

1. Heart failure does not necessarily mean that the heart has failed. The heart is a pump. It is the central pump of our existence. When that pump becomes weak, it is not able to pump enough blood and provide nutrition to various organs of the human body.

(A) This condition is commonly referred to as 'heart failure'.
(B) Heart failure is a pathway to cardiac diseases.
(C) The incidence of heart failure is increasing in the developing countries.
(D) Heart failure is the leading cause of death in South-East Asia.
2. What is the role of a cockroach in helping the world survive: It is a scavenger. It cleans your sewers and other places by eating the filth that you create and which, if allowed to rot, would make diseases unmanageable. It is eaten by other insects, frogs, snakes and birds. It has an important role.

(A) The service that it does helps maintain ecological balance.
(B) You should understand that its role in the world is more important than yours.
(C) You should understand that its role in the world is less important than yours.
(D) You should understand its role is more important than that of any other creature in the world.
3. No one wants to die. Even people who want to go to heaven don't want to die to get there. And yet death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. And that is as it should be, because Death is very likely the single best invention of Life. It is Life's change agent._____
(A) You will gradually become old.
(B) You will die in the end.
(C) This is quite true.
(D) It clears out the old to make way for the new.
4. The world of glamour and modelling is ruthless to women beyond 25. But one woman, at 82, is challenging all stereotypes of this industry. Legendary supermodel China Machado is appearing in an HBO documentary – About Face. The octogenarian challenging all stereotypes shows off her wrinkles with élan in this documentary to prove that no amount of plastic surgery or anti-aging creams can beat the natural process of ageing, which is far more graceful._____
(A) She thinks that we cannot change the world.
(B) She doesn't consider herself to be extraordinary.
(C) She thinks that it is time the world lets older women age gracefully.
(D) She accepts her fate.
5. When Steve Jobs was asked in 1985 why people should make a heavy investment on a new computer built by Apple, he replied that if one had asked Alexander Graham Bell about the possible uses of a telephone, he would not have been able to say. Moreover, he envisioned a time when computers like the one he had made would be linked to a nationwide communications network._____
(A) As a restless diviner of the digital future, Jobs made gadgets people would love to use.
(B) As a restless diviner of the digital future, Jobs made things for people before they knew they needed them.
(C) As a restless diviner of the digital future, Jobs brought technologies to the mainstream.
(D) As a restless diviner of the digital future, Jobs decided to found a technology company.
6. Every now and then, a simple yet radical idea shakes the very foundations of knowledge. The startling discovery that the world was not flat challenged and ultimately changed the way people perceived themselves and their relationships with the world. For most humans of the 15th century, the notion of Earth as a ball of rock was nonsense. The whole of Western natural philosophy is undergoing a sea change again, forced upon us by the experimental findings of quantum theory._____
(A) These findings have removed our doubt and uncertainty about traditional physical explanations of the universe's genesis and structure.
(B) These findings have deepened our doubt and uncertainty about traditional physical explanations of the universe's genesis and structure.
(C) These findings have obscured our doubt and uncertainty about traditional physical explanations of the universe's genesis and structure.
(D) These findings have decreased our doubt and uncertainty about traditional physical explanations of the universe's genesis and structure.
7. It has become almost an aphorism of contemporary times that the four most dreaded words that can be uttered by anyone in a relationship are: "We need to talk". Whether it's between partners, spouses, parents and children, business partners or friends, these four words cause acute discomfort since they seem to be loaded with an ominous undertone. And somehow 'talking' to the other person in a close relationship arouses concern, fear and sometimes even hackles. On the face of it, this would seem ludicrous considering that one would expect talking and communicating to constitute the very life-blood of any relationship._____
(A) Yet, when it comes to serious talking, we all seem to go slightly on the defensive.
(B) Only when it comes to serious talking, we get tongue-tied.
(C) When it comes to serious talking, we lash out in anger.
(D) But when it comes to serious talking, communication doesn't take place.

8. One way to becoming positive is to seek positive company as both positivity and negativity are infectious. If the people you spend most of your time with are grumpy or have a pessimistic standpoint, you'll find yourself mirroring the same emotions before a different set of people inadvertently.
- (A) Try and make positive words a part of your daily lingo.
 (B) Never think you are the only interesting, knowing one around.
 (C) Work on your body language and present yourself as a friendly and approachable person.
 (D) In order to inculcate positivity, it is imperative that your friends circle is a positive, energetic, and a happy bunch.
9. No one knows the original name of Machu Picchu. Ever since Hiram Bingham discovered the ruins in 1911, the place has been referred to by the name of the mountain that towers over it. Veiled in mist, Machu Picchu (old mountain) and Huyana Picchu (young mountain) form an awesome backdrop to the Inca citadel. The ruins are tucked away out of sight until one is actually upon them.
- (A) No wonder they were never found for so long.
 (B) A majestic mountain range forms an imposing backdrop.
 (C) Machu Picchu was abandoned suddenly by its inhabitants.
 (D) Today, all that remains of Machu Picchu are the bare walls.
10. We often talk to each other rather than talk with each other. By this I mean that we expect the other person to merely be a passive recipient of whatever words of wisdom we spout their way. One is not really engaging with the other person or what is being said; one has something to say and will say it in as many ways as possible, without even attempting to take in what the other person is saying or doing.
- (A) And finally, we seem to flounder a fair bit.
 (B) And finally, we argue more than discuss.
 (C) And finally, we erroneously believe that we have achieved the object of good communication is agreement.
 (D) And finally, we converge on the same point of view.
11. An ever closer partnership between Turkey and the European Union, culminating in full Turkish membership, can only be good for relations between Islam and the West. It will show that western nations have no insuperable prejudice against Islam—and it will confirm Turkey's role as a nation whose Muslim heritage is fully compatible with democracy. Those are the main reasons why European leaders were expected on December 17th, to endorse the opening of talks to make Turkey the EU's first mainly Muslim member. The Turks have worked hard to groom themselves for Europe.
- (A) In fact, Turkey is far from secular, if that implies an arm's-length relationship between faith and politics.
 (B) Among the trickiest issues is the existence in Turkey of a relationship between religion and the state that differs from the varied, and often bizarre, arrangements of western Europe.
 (C) Paradoxically, the aspect of Turkey's system that Europeans find strangest is the curb it places on its own prevailing religion.
 (D) But the negotiators from Brussels and Ankara will be deceiving themselves, and perhaps riding for a fall, if they underestimate the amount of ground they still need to travel.
12. Has the time finally come for the 203-year-old London Stock Exchange (LSE) to capitulate, gracefully, to a continental rival? This week Deutsche Börse, owner of the Frankfurt stock exchange and much else, approached the LSE with a £1.35 billion (\$2.6 billion) takeover bid. The board of the London exchange rejected the offer after a day's consideration but decided to keep talking. That is good news for Werner Seifert, the dogged head of Deutsche Börse, who tried to snatch the LSE in 2000 but was ultimately rebuffed.
- (A) And yet a bidding war is still possible if Euronext, which operates stock exchanges in Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Lisbon, also makes an offer for the LSE.
 (B) The LSE, though the most liquid stock exchange outside America, may need a partner if it is to grow.
 (C) This time around he seems to be using more delicate diplomacy.
 (D) Europe's exchanges have already consolidated to some degree, and now seem likely to evolve into two competing giants headed by Euronext and Deutsche Börse.
13. Parents are not the only people who have difficulty getting visas for workers. All employers face restrictive immigration policies which raise labour costs. Some may respond by trying to fiddle the immigration system, but most deal with the matter by exporting jobs. In the age of the global economy, the solution to the servant problem is simple: rather than importing the nanny, offshore the children.
- (A) Many working parents would hardly notice the difference, and there would be clear advantages beyond lower child-care costs.
 (B) There is an easy answer to the servant problem—obvious to economists, if not to the less clear-sighted.
 (C) Unthinking conservatism may spawn resistance to this eminently sensible idea.
 (D) Yet, in the age of global culture, a few sensible modern parents are susceptible to such small-mindedness.
14. It is hard to imagine a less hospitable place to spend a December afternoon than the car park beside Giants Stadium. The damp chill winds that whip off the Hudson river and over the New Jersey swampland remove several teeth each time you open your mouth. The stadium is desperately hard to reach, with no rail link and miles of clogged roads. So what, you might say: New York's American-football fans will endure anything just to see their beloved Jets in action.
- (A) Of all the bizarre blood-sports in America, nothing really rivals "tailgating".
 (B) Yet, thousands of the frozen souls begin arriving in the car park from dawn in the hope of entering the stadium.
 (C) Food and drink seem to matter more than football.
 (D) Now this way of life is under threat.

15. Is it too late for Augusto Pinochet, now 89, to answer for the human-rights violations of his 1973-1990 dictatorship? Not according to Juan Guzmán, a Chilean judge, who on December 13th indicted the general, arguing that he is fit to stand trial for the disappearance or murder of ten of his regime's opponents, and, pending an appeal, ordered his house arrest. This is not the first time that Mr. Guzmán has challenged the health grounds that, in 2000, secured the former dictator's release from arrest in London. In December 2000, Mr. Guzmán also charged General Pinochet, and put him under house arrest, in a case involving the execution of political prisoners by the "death caravan", a military squad that toured Chile after the 1973 coup. _____
- (A) In the present case — which refers to crimes committed between 1975 and 1977, allegedly as part of Operation Condor, a plan devised by South American dictatorships to eliminate opposition — prosecution lawyers hope that he will at last face justice.
- (B) However, an appeals court and the Supreme Court found that dementia rendered the old man unfit for trial.
- (C) By declaring him fit to stand trial, Mr. Guzmán has given a helping hand to two other judges who are investigating the 1974 assassination of General Carlos Prats, General Pinochet's predecessor as army commander, and the origin of the funds in General Pinochet's bank accounts.
- (D) The prosecutors' hopes may, however, be misplaced.
16. Its fame passed into fiction. When Honoré de Balzac depicted the death of his tragic hero, Père Goriot, in a poor Parisian boarding house in 1819, he made Goriot's last wish that of going to Odessa and remaking his fortune there in the wheat or the flour trade. The year of Goriot's imagined death was also the year in which Russia declared Odessa to be a free port, 25 years after the city's founding. Already it could boast more than 35,000 residents, a cathedral, a girls' finishing school, a commercial court, an opera house and a theatre troupe led by the daughter of Marie-Antoinette's hairdresser. _____
- (A) The golden age of Odessa was just beginning.
- (B) Its prosperity had rested narrowly on the export of Russian grain to western Europe, and in barely ten years, from the mid-1860s to the mid-1870s, much of that trade was lost.
- (C) It was once Europe's Hong Kong, an opening to the world for a huge hinterland—this one the Russian empire, not China — whose surging trade made it preposterously rich.
- (D) The timing of Goriot's wished-for new life would have been perfect.
17. Mountain beats car; mule beats mountain. In California, where car is king, there are still roads for which the most fearsome SUV is no match. But where Humvees fear to tread, fools rush in. Meet the mule-packer. Though a shrunk domain now, the packer and his animal were once needed to cross rugged country of any kind. _____
- (A) That means packing cargo into evenly weighted loads, heaving these packs on to the backs of animals, then tying them down with a "diamond hitch" and riding up a trail with a single-file pack train in tow.
- (B) Even today, in steep gorges, national-parks and high altitudes, horses and mules are the only vehicles fit for many of these places.
- (C) To take full advantage of natural four-legged locomotion, the packer must trust a beast's back with a cargo of dead weight.
- (D) The draught animal has it easy; it needs merely to pull.
18. To gauge how much freer the press has become in Nigeria, it is worth comparing today's newspapers with those published a decade ago. Take the Punch, a paper that, now, pulls no punches. The issue of October 18th this year had a story about fraud at 79 Nigerian banks, a report on the court-martial of naval officers accused of allowing an impounded oil-smuggling ship to vanish, and a letter from Chinua Achebe, one of Nigeria's best novelists, expressing his "alarm and dismay" at the "chaos" in his home state of Anambra, which "a small clique of renegades, openly boasting its connections in high places", was turning into "a bankrupt and lawless fiefdom". And so on. _____
- (A) But its issue of October 18th ten years ago was none of those things.
- (B) Journalists were arrested and tortured, and the papers they worked for were banned, confiscated or had their offices burned.
- (C) Like most Nigerian newspapers, the Punch is feisty, combative and a bit wordy.
- (D) The world's media are much freer than they used to be.
19. Free speech gives people the confidence to demand that their rulers behave better, and freedom of information makes it easier to know when they do not. Neither of these ideals can be achieved overnight. A typical Nigerian "still sees a politician as a god, because he has money," says Mr Ishiekwene. And though the central government has started publishing unprecedentedly detailed accounts of its finances, people cannot easily find out what their local governments have done with the money because many officials insist, wrongly, that such information is classified. In all poor countries, city-dwellers are better informed, and less deferential, than peasants. _____
- (A) For their part, journalists have a responsibility to keep digging and prodding the powerful.
- (B) And as people continue to migrate towards the bright lights, their rulers will find it harder to keep them in the dark.
- (C) The internet allows them to read foreign newspapers for nothing, and to discuss how awful they are.
- (D) The state news agency, another monopoly, gave a distorted and selective view of events.
20. When a train carrying explosives blew up in North Korea last April, setting fire to nearby buildings, several people died trying to save portraits of their "Dear Leader", Kim Jong Il, from the flames. Some rescued pictures of the pudgy dictator before searching for trapped relations. This story is typical of what North Koreans have to read over breakfast, if they have any breakfast. True or not, it tells you something about North Korea. _____
- (A) Official propagandists actually believe that it reflects well on their regime.

- (B) To study personality cults today is to study an endangered species.
- (C) To those in their thrall, personality cults can make perfect sense.
- (D) To anyone else, they would be funny were they not so foul.
- 21.** Even if they were well managed, China's social-security funds would find themselves hugely in the red in a few years' time, as a bulge of retired workers start demanding pensions. But recent allegations of massive corruption in the management of Shanghai's fund, involving the illicit use of \$400m, reveal just how much officials can worsen the problem. For a city that is trying to promote itself as China's sophisticated financial capital, the scandal is a serious blow. For the President of China, eager to display his authority in the run-up to an important Communist Party conclave next year, it may be beneficial. _____
- (A) More than 100 officials have been dispatched from Beijing to investigate the alleged graft, according to the government news agency, Xinhua.
- (B) As a particularly powerful enclave, which enjoys the status of a province, and is reputed — though evidence for this is debatable — to be a bastion of the President's political rivals, Shanghai was a perfect case for the President to act upon.
- (C) China's official media have described it as Shanghai's biggest financial scandal in many years.
- (D) In his handling of the allegations, he has shown a willingness to crack down on waywardness in the provinces, which have been frustrating the central leadership's efforts to rein in the economy.
- 22.** The news on September 6th that a baby boy had been born into Japan's imperial household for the first time in over 40 years was greeted with relief by a government that had just avoided a constitutional crisis — and with joy by demographers and shopkeepers. The Dai-ichi Life Institute predicts a mini baby-boom that will produce a bumper crop of potential wives for the little chap, and a welcome ¥150 billion (\$1.3 billion) boost to the economy. The as yet unnamed boy, born to Princess Kiko, wife of Emperor Akihito's second son, is third in line to the throne, after the crown prince, 46-year-old Naruhito, and his own father, Prince Akishino, Naruhito's younger brother. The Chrysanthemum Throne is remarkable on several counts — at 2600 years, it boasts an unbroken male lineage. _____
- (A) Yet the boy himself can expect little of the fun — snowboarding at Verbier, teenage romps with first cousins — enjoyed by European royals.
- (B) The lineage is descended from Amaterasu, born from an eye of the god Izanagi.
- (C) The birth comes as a relief to Shinzo Abe, who is expected to take over from Junichiro Koizumi as Prime Minister at the end of this month.
- (D) The impenetrable Imperial Household Agency has almost absolute power over the imperial family.
- 23.** For over a decade, India's conservationists have warned of a steep and officially-denied decline in the country's Bengal tigers, which are poached for their valuable pelts and, for use in Chinese medicine, their bones, teeth and penises. The government has insisted the tiger population is stable at around 3,500 — down from over 4,400 in 1989, but better than 1,800 in 1973, when Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister, founded a conservation authority called Project Tiger to save them. But the latest research is hard to refute: estimates by conservationists, and some officials, put the population at 1,200-1,500. No Indian leader since Mrs. Gandhi has shown much interest in protecting the great felines, not even the current head of her Congress Party, her daughter-in-law, Sonia Gandhi. _____
- (A) Valmik Thapar, a conservationist, says India will have just 300 to 400 tigers in four years.
- (B) Also, last month leftist parties insisted on changes to new wildlife legislation that weakened a proposed new anti-poaching unit and conservation watchdog, the National Tiger Conservation Authority that had been intended to be more powerful than Project Tiger.
- (C) She is keener to woo the tribal folk encroaching on the tigers' shrinking forests.
- (D) Frail hopes rest on a meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in Geneva next month, at which America may perhaps argue for a ban on trade in endangered species where tigers are not protected.
- 24.** Most small countries find it wise to keep their heads down in world affairs. Qatar is small, a pancake-flat peninsula less than half the size of Belgium. Barely a quarter of its 750,000 people are citizens, the rest being foreign workers and their families. But the bantam-sized emirate has a habit of punching above its weight, and in several directions at once. _____
- (A) This week, for instance, Qatar has bolstered the UN's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon with a pledge of up to 3000 troops.
- (B) Yet, Qatar is hardly beholden to the superpower.
- (C) At the same time, Qatar became the first Arab country to heed Lebanese pleas to break Israel's blockade, by launching daily flights to Beirut in defiance of Israel's demands that air traffic receive its prior clearance.
- (D) Qatar's ruler also happens to bankroll the al-Jazeera satellite channel, which American officials often accuse of cheering on their enemies.
- 25.** London has black cabs, New York its yellow ones. Bangkok has tuk-tuks and Hanoi has rickshaws. In Kampala, the boda-boda motorcycle taxi is the Ugandan capital's defining symbol. In the 1960s, entrepreneurial cyclists found that travellers would pay a few shillings to have themselves and their goods transported across the no-man's-land between the borders of Uganda and Kenya. _____
- (A) Since then the bikes have become motorised.
- (B) But the boda-boda is likely to be a casualty of this vast civic spring-clean.
- (C) But now boda-bodas are under threat — from the Commonwealth.
- (D) From border to border, the boda-boda was born.

Exercise – 17

Jumbled Paragraph with odd statement

Directions for questions 1 to 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.

1. (A) Drug-resistant tuberculosis has spread around the world and has now been identified in 77 countries.
(B) It found that the risk of XDR disease was more than quadrupled in previously treated patients.
(C) A survey, by the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, found that XDR TB was most likely to develop when treatment for MDR TB had not been properly completed.
(D) The studies were centred on specialist MDR TB referral centres and were not necessarily representative of the epidemic in many countries.
2. (A) Gov.uk is a fantastic example of how user experience will always win over appearance.
(B) Each piece of content on the site is tagged according to the type of content it is and users can filter the site to only show what they are interested in.
(C) The Seattle children's hospital in the US is a fantastic example of how the online experience can be transformed relatively easily.
(D) The hospital's new website has received recognition for its unique use of a "horizontal river" structure, which makes it easier for users to find the content they are searching for.
3. (A) Hundreds of thousands of English GCSE candidates and their teachers are still uncertain of the best answers to unexpected question types and the education secretary insists he can offer nothing but sympathy to those who took an exam that in his view is intrinsically unjust.
(B) Exams determine what teachers teach, what pupils learn, and which skills and abilities are tested; they are both final exits and first entrances.
(C) August is always a cruel month for anybody involved in education.
(D) Floundering exam boards have made this August crueler than most.
4. (A) Salt laws taxed the production of Indian salt so that the country had to import British salt.
(B) Gandhi's defiance of British colonial laws over the empire's salt monopoly sparked a wave of civil disobedience that contributed to expelling the British.
(C) The campaign had long-term effects that weighed against its failure to win its immediate goals.
(D) In March 1930, Gandhi and his supporters began a long, expanding march to produce salt and transport it without paying the tax.
5. (A) The most dramatic moment in the anti-poll tax campaign may well have been the riot arising from a 200,000-strong protest in central London on 31st March 1990.
(B) The police, quite unusually, came out on the losing side.
(C) A nationwide network of campaigns and non-payment unions had developed.
(D) While symbolically important, it arose from a series of tactical failures on the part of the administration.
6. (A) The government, faced with popular unrest, legalised the early occupations and hundreds of thousands of peasants were re-settled.
(B) In Extremadura in Spain, during the 1936 election campaign, Popular Front candidates had promised quick land reform.
(C) Rather than wait for the government to deliver on its pledges, unemployed peasants began to occupy large estates, starting with some 3,000 farms in the Badajoz province.
(D) It was not just a question of taking over the land.
7. (A) For years, people have been told to diet, control their appetites, and use a little willpower.
(B) Each person's unique genetic makeup, these experts think, may affect what he craves, how much he craves and how his body uses fat and burns calories.
(C) One-third of American adults are at a good weight relative to their height and build.
(D) But more and more scientists believe the obesity epidemic has been triggered by a combination beyond an individual's control: genes, and how they interact with an environment of abundant, tasty, inexpensive and hard-to-resist food.
8. (A) The mosquitoes live near humans and lay eggs in any container holding water in and around homes – from as little as the residue left on a teaspoon to puddles in old tyres.
(B) The company hopes that it will reduce populations of disease-carrying mosquitoes by 80%.
(C) Anti-malarial mosquitoes developed and raised at the laboratories of a British biotech company based near Didcot, have already infiltrated wild populations in Brazil, Malaysia and the Cayman Islands, and will soon be unleashed in Panama and India.
(D) But public opposition to anything "genetically modified" remains a significant obstacle to the possibility of saving thousands of lives.
9. (A) Teagasc is Ireland's agriculture and food development agency.
(B) Its role is to carry out research leading to a better understanding of agriculture and new agronomic techniques.
(C) The field tests will look at the impact of GM plants on the surrounding ecosystem and are not intended to test the commercial viability of GM potatoes,' says the head of crops research at Teagasc.
(D) To accuse such a body of "wasting" money by doing the very thing it was set up to do is ridiculous.
10. (A) Huge amounts of money of the Indian taxpayer is spent on the IITs and other institutes of higher education, but the graduates of these institutes usually take up jobs in foreign countries.
(B) 75 per cent of Indians live in dire poverty.

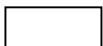
- (C) These foreign countries benefit because higher education in their own countries is very expensive, so they have to pay only a fraction of that amount to get our bright young students.
- (D) Thus, while Indians pay taxes which go towards educating our bright students, the benefit of their education goes to foreign countries and not to the Indian people.
11. (A) Darkness will envelop the strangler figs and pencil cedars of the forests below and engulf the angelfish and wrasse on the Great Barrier Reef.
- (B) On Tuesday, the sky above Queensland's reefs and rainforests will undergo a brief but dramatic transformation.
- (C) The landscape that lies below the eclipse's path is one of the most remarkable on the planet: a juxtaposition of rainforest and a vast expanse of gleaming coral.
- (D) Just after sunrise, a black mark will appear at the sun's edge and expand to cover its entire disc.
12. (A) The majority who voted for him were put off by the radical changes advocated by the Republican market and religious fundamentalists.
- (B) The key to electoral success in today's developed states is winning over the "stabilising class" who are committed to the stability and continuity of the existing social, economic and political order.
- (C) The core of his much-publicised "hope" proved to be that the system can survive with modest changes.
- (D) Far from being perceived as a radical transformer, Obama won them over, and that's why he was re-elected.
13. (A) Just think what could happen if the winds of change sweeping the Arab region were to collide with the slow-moving front which is the international climate negotiations.
- (B) This weekend we will see the birth of the Arab Youth Climate Movement.
- (C) Young people in the Middle East and North Africa have inspired many of us during the past two years, and they will do so again on Saturday.
- (D) They are taking to the streets in more than a dozen countries, only this time it won't be to topple a dictator – it will be to demand action on climate change.
14. (A) It may no longer be just anecdotal that every third person in Kerala is a migrant worker from outside the State.
- (B) When people from Kerala migrated to various parts of Asia and Africa during the days of the British Empire, they were in the forefront of struggles for workers' rights.
- (C) Along with Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Kerala is experiencing a massive influx of migrant workers into its emerging urban areas and its hinterland.
- (D) High wages, and the shortage of skilled and unskilled labour due to high education levels and migration from the State to West Asian countries, make Kerala an attractive destination for workers from north, central and north-eastern India.
15. (A) Bangalore's international status as India's first city-of-the-future — the site of a burgeoning IT industry, and a centre of cutting-edge technology and science — is, literally, sinking beneath a sea of garbage.
- (B) The long-term solution must find a place for garbage cleaners and recyclers.
- (C) The crisis that hit the city a few weeks ago when garbage contractors had nowhere to dump the lorry-loads resulted in an invasion of trash onto pavements, streets and water bodies.
- (D) If unregulated traffic and bad roads have tarnished its image, the inability of its civic authority to dispose of 4,500 tonnes of garbage generated daily by its 8.5 million residents only adds to the stink of its already compromised reputation.
16. (A) Instead, it can involve not only the two families, but whole communities as well.
- (B) In an India that is fractured along caste lines, a marriage is never the simple establishment of "a relationship between two independent, adult individuals."
- (C) An inter-caste marriage without parental approval is, therefore, a potential trigger for violence in rural India.
- (D) Social stigmas and caste inequalities cannot be wiped out overnight, but surely the law enforcers can show greater anticipation and quicker reflexes in familiar situations that give rise to tensions between caste groups.
17. (A) Of course, what he meant was obvious.
- (B) And quite often, all it takes to trigger nationalist euphoria is a single silver medal.
- (C) If you prepared yourself well and gave yourself the best chance to maximise your talents, the results are bound to come.
- (D) Decrying the great Indian obsession with results and results alone in sports, Rahul Dravid said at a function in Bhubaneswar the other day that Indian sportspersons would do well to concentrate on the "process" instead.
18. (A) In recent years, little progress has been made against malaria, which is caused by a parasite, *Plasmodium falciparum* that is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes.
- (B) Ten years ago, the World Health Organization recommended abandoning chloroquine in favour of a very effective combination therapy based on artemisinin (A.C.T).
- (C) But just as nets are vulnerable to holes and wily mosquitoes, so, too, have our efforts to treat malaria been plagued by gaps, failures and the extraordinary cleverness of the pathogen itself.
- (D) The world spends roughly a billion dollars a year trying to contain the disease — mostly through insecticide-treated bed nets — and treating it at government-run clinics.
19. (A) Most important, former smokers have to rediscover that it is possible to enjoy life without cigarettes, although the yearning may never die completely.
- (B) Today, 19 percent of American adults smoke, down from more than 42 percent half a century ago, when Luther Terry, the United States surgeon general, formed a committee to produce the first official report on the health effects of smoking.

- (C) Now, however, the decline in adult smoking has stalled despite the economic downturn and the soaring price of cigarettes.
- (D) Ever-increasing restrictions on where people can smoke have helped to swell the ranks of former smokers.
20. (A) In recent years, some research has suggested that a high-fat diet may be bad for the brain, at least in lab animals.
- (B) Can exercise protect against such damage?
- (C) That question may have particular relevance now, as the butter-and cream-laden holidays fast approaching have prompted several new and important studies.
- (D) So if you can't walk away from the buffet table, be sure to at least take a walk afterward.
21. (A) Long years of house arrest and isolation from the outside world, including from her own family, have transformed Suu Kyi into a seasoned politician.
- (B) She is conscious of the lack of national capacity to transform Myanmar into a democratic state in the near future.
- (C) Her pragmatism made things easier for the reformist President to take the next step — allowing her and her party the National League for Democracy (NLD) to take part in the electoral process.
- (D) When the regime showed signs of reconciliation, she came to realise that a rigid and a confrontational stance with the regime could not just reverse the limited reforms the government had initiated under its road map to democracy, but could even make her politically irrelevant.
22. (A) The most serene relationships are those in which the power structure is accepted unquestioningly by both partners in the dyad, and both can therefore be relatively true to their respective selves and each other within the framework of this acceptance.
- (B) Looking around, one can see that in most dyadic relationships (those involving two people), there is the tacit, often explicit, assumption, that one of the two has a casting vote.
- (C) Whether between parent and child, man and woman, boss and subordinate, teacher and student, sibling and sibling, friend and friend or service provider and service recipient, most fallouts take place when one doesn't recognise or respect the authority of the other, or worse, attempts to reverse the power balance in the equation.
- (D) So for millennia, in our country certainly, patriarchy has been accepted as an incontrovertible bedrock of cultural existence, except in certain pockets, where matriarchy ruled the roost.
23. (A) On two afternoons last week the University Commonwealth Society held its customary tea parties, designed to welcome students from a wide variety of Commonwealth countries who have just arrived in Cambridge at the beginning of the academic year.
- (B) Students from a large number of countries, and representing a wide range of academic disciplines, gathered in a pleasant room in one of the colleges, to enjoy that essentially English phenomenon: tea, sandwiches and cakes.
- (C) It is certainly likely that a number of the tea party people will go on to distinguished careers — academic and otherwise — in their various countries.
- (D) If you wanted a good demonstration of the international nature of the University of Cambridge, you could hardly find a better example.
24. (A) With all the gory statistics related to smoking at our disposal, it would be hard to disagree with the above statement, yet, fools or not, men and women in countless numbers choose to continue consuming tobacco products.
- (B) In this context, it's important also to understand that tobacco products are the only legally available products that can kill up to one half of their regular users if consumed as recommended by the manufacturer.
- (C) Despite the proposals in the World Health Organisation's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, adopted in 2005 by the World Health Assembly, progress made seems so limited that in India alone, within the next two years, around 10 lakh people will die because of smoking.
- (D) A cigar has "...a fire at one end and a fool at the other," said Horace Greely.
25. (A) The study by Liverpool John Moores University is the first to suggest that a simple exercise programme has an effect similar to that of the stem cells, when they are cajoled into producing new tissues through special shots.
- (B) Regular and vigorous exercise can activate dormant stem cells in the heart, which heal the damage caused by a heart attack, says a new study.
- (C) People suffering from even low, subclinical levels of psychological stress are at an increased risk of death from external causes and cardiovascular diseases.
- (D) Strenuous exercises include 30 minutes of running or cycling daily, enough to work up a sweat, the European Heart Journal reports.
- Directions for questions 26 to 30:** Each of the following questions presents 5 statements of which 4, 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 it in the box provided below each question.
26. 1. As the story goes, since it was first played in the Shah's chambers and was played by a nai (barber), the instrument was named the 'shehnai'.
2. Emperor Aurangzeb banned the playing of the musical instrument called pungi in the royal residence for it had a shrill unpleasant sound.
3. A barber of a family of professional musicians, who had access to the royal palace, decided to improve the tonal quality of the pungi; he chose a pipe with a natural hollow stem that was longer and broader than the pungi, and made seven holes on the body of the pipe.
4. Think of the shehnai and the first thing you'll probably imagine is a wedding or a similar occasion or function; the next would probably be Ustad Bismillah Khan, the shehnai maestro, playing this instrument.

5. Ustad Bismillah Khan's life is a perfect example of the rich, cultural heritage of India, one that effortlessly accepts that a devout Muslim like him can very naturally play the shehnai every morning at the Kashi Vishwanath temple.

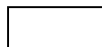


27. 1. These bright accounts of travels; good-humoured and witty discussions of question; lively or pathetic story telling in the form of a novel; firm fact telling by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history- all these books of the hour, multiplying among us as education becomes more general, are a peculiar characteristic and possession of the present age: we ought to be entirely thankful for them, and entirely ashamed of ourselves if we make no good use of them.
2. The good book of the hour, then--- I do not speak of the bad ones--- is simply the useful and pleasant talk of some person whom you otherwise cannot converse with, printed for you.
3. Very useful often, telling you what you need to know: very pleasant often, as a sensible friend's present talk would be.
4. But we make the worst possible use if we allow them to usurp the place of true books: for, strictly speaking, they are not books at all but merely letters or newspapers in good print. Our friend's letter may be delightful, or necessary, today: whether worth keeping or not, is to be considered. The newspaper may be entirely proper at breakfast time but, assuredly, it is not for reading all day.
5. The living lord may assume courtesy, the living philosopher explain his thought to you with considerable pain; but here we neither feign nor interpret ; you must rise to the level of our thoughts if you would be gladdened by them, and share our feelings, if you would recognize our presence.



28. 1. For half the day we are slaves to necessities which we cannot shirk, whether we are monarchs with a thousand slaves or humble labourers with no servants but their wives: and the wives must undertake the additional heavy slavery of child-bearing, if the world is still to be peopled.
2. Whether we like it or not, we must all sleep for one third of our lifetime—wash and dress and undress — we must spend a couple of hours eating and drinking — we must spend nearly as much in getting about from place to place.
3. Now, food and houses and clothes can be produced by human labour: but when they are produced they can be stolen; if you like honey you can let the bees produce it by their labour, and then steal it from them; if you are too lazy to get about from place to place on your own legs you can make a slave of a horse.
4. At the election two of your rich friends ask for your vote and you are free to choose which of them you will vote for to spite the other—a choice which leaves you no freer than you were before, as it does not reduce your hours of labour by a single minute.

5. As we must eat we must first provide food; as we must sleep, we must have beds, and bedding in houses with fireplaces and coals; as we must walk through the streets, we must have clothes to cover our bodies to protect them from the heat, cold, dust and disease.



29. 1. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are certainly great epics: I recall with much joy how my own life was vastly enriched when I encountered them first as a restless youngster looking for intellectual stimulation as well as sheer entertainment.
2. Prolixity is not alien to us in India; we are able to talk at some length; Krishna Menon's record of the longest speech ever delivered at the United Nations (nine hours non-stop), established half a century ago, and has not been equaled by anyone from anywhere.
3. This is not a new habit; the ancient Sanskrit epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, which are frequently compared with the Iliad and the Odyssey, are colossally longer than the works that the modest Homer could manage.
4. Indeed, the tragic desolation that the post-combat and post-carnage land — largely the Indo-Gangetic plain — seems to face towards the end of the Mahabharata can even be seen as something of a vindication of Arjuna's profound doubts.
5. But they proceed from stories to stories woven around their principal tales, and are engagingly full of dialogues, dilemmas, alternative perspectives, arguments and counter arguments.
30. 1. We all need to accept that everybody is different and that we cannot control the feelings, beliefs or behaviours of others; try to be realistic and accept that people are the way they are, not how we would like them to be.
2. Anger management concerns recognizing the triggers for anger as early as possible and expressing these feelings and frustrations in a cool, calm and collected way and anger management is about learning effective coping mechanisms and positive ways to deal with it.
3. Anger is a perfectly normal human emotion and, when dealt with appropriately, can even be considered a healthy emotion; we all feel angry from time to time, yet this feeling can lead us to say or do things that we later regret.
4. There are many anger management techniques that you can learn and practice by yourself or teach to others; however if you, experience a lot of regular anger then seeking help, usually in the form of a counselor, can be more effective.
5. When you exercise regularly your body learns how to regulate your adrenaline and cortisol levels more effectively. Physically fit people are less prone to anger.



Exercise – 18

Critical Reasoning

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. **The falling revenues** that the company is experiencing coincide with delays in manufacturing. These delays are due mainly to poor planning in purchasing metals. The manager of the purchase department has an excellent background in general business, psychology and sociology, but knows little about metals. The company should move the purchase manager to the marketing department and **make a scientist** from the research division the purchase manager.

In the above point of view, what is the relation between the two sets of words in bold?

- (A) The former points to the present condition and the latter to a future possibility.
(B) The first phrase presents speculation while the second presents confirmation.
(C) The second phrase presents the consequence of the real situation presented at the beginning.
(D) The latter suggests a solution to the problem posed by the former.
2. Ice field National Bank has rejected the application of Mr. Frost for a loan to set up an Ice cream parlour in ice field. The bank's decision may have been influenced by the fact that Ice field has severe winters. Although the region has a population of 10,000 and there is only one ice cream parlour, The Chill Zone, this faced a 10% decline in sales last year.

Based on the above, which of the following is least likely to be an assumption made by the bank in rejecting the loan application?

- (A) There is no market for a second outlet since the first has falling sales.
(B) Ice field does not have a sufficiently large population to warrant several players in the field.
(C) Mr. Frost cannot succeed in business since he does not seem to be able to properly assess risks.
(D) People eat ice cream only in warm or hot weather.
3. Zenith, a software service provider, increased their profits by 15 percent last year. The Managing Director attributed the increase in profit to the laptops which the company provided to the managers and the phone and net bills which the company paid. This encouraged managers to work at home beyond normal business hours. He advised other companies to do likewise to improve their bottom lines.

Which of the following does not undermine the MD's conclusion that all companies can benefit from providing free computers and net connectivity to their managers?

- (A) It's not for all companies that good business is dependent on quick and efficient communication.
(B) The free access to net and computer may not induce people to work beyond office hours.
(C) Most people look forward to a relaxed atmosphere at home after the time spent in constraining circumstances at the office.
(D) Small concerns with low turnovers cannot afford to give computers and net connections to its managers.

4. Not everyone is bemoaning the economic slowdown. Cheaper hotel rooms for instance, are selling like hotcakes even among those who have always been used to the five star variety. Corporates have been cutting down on their travel tremendously and those who have a compelling reason to travel are being asked to downgrade their accommodation. Budget and mid-market hotels are making hay of the situation. Now is the time to get into this segment.

Which of the following best supports this recommendation?

- (A) The budget segment has proved very resilient with occupancy levels actually increasing.
(B) The slowdown in the overall economy across the globe has increased the business for budget hotels.
(C) The budget hotel segment will see at least a 5% increase in revenue as compared to last year.
(D) While the worst is over, its going to be a long time before economies look up.
5. A new player replaces an existing one in the National Football team. As a result of this the average age of the team would definitely go up if
- (A) the age of the new member is more than the average age of the previous team and the age of the member who left is less than the average age of the new team
(B) the member who left the team is older than the youngest of the new team and the new member is older than the youngest of the new team.
(C) the age of the member who joined is more than the average age of the present team and the age of the member who left is more than the average age of the present team.
(D) when the ages of both the members, one who left and one who joined, are more than the average of the previous team.

6. A law specifies that when indecent articles that border on obscenity appear in a newspaper, both the editor and the publisher can be jailed for a term of up to six months. This provision militates against natural justice as the publisher whose function is not to edit the materials before publication cannot be held accountable for any such article.

Which of the following invalidates the argument above?

- (A) Any citizen of a country is bound by the law of the land, however flawed it might be.
(B) An accomplice in a crime, though not the principal criminal, is punished by law.
(C) It is a matter of natural justice that a person who facilitates a crime is equally responsible as a person who actually commits the crime.
(D) Public perception of what constitutes natural justice cannot be the basis for the enactment of all laws.

7. CDs have a much larger capacity and are cheaper compared to audio cassettes. Hence CDs will slowly ease out cassettes in due course and cassettes will become extinct and all music albums will be in CD form in a few years from now.

Which of the following, if true, may prove that the audio cassettes will not become extinct after all?

- (A) Modern composers like their albums released on CDs.
- (B) Old music systems are more suited to playing cassettes than CDs.
- (C) Some evergreen songs and tunes are available only on audio cassettes.
- (D) The popular trend is for using modern gadgets rather than old ones.

8. Currently the per capita food consumption in India is 500 kgs of food per year, 10 kgs more than in 1990. This increase is, in the greater part, because the country has become more prosperous and most of the people are better off today than they were in 1990.

Which of the following can be properly inferred from the passage above?

- (A) In India, more food is being wasted today than was in 1990.
- (B) Whether for the affluent or for the impoverished, hunger is the need first addressed.
- (C) The percentage of people below poverty line is the same today as it was in 1990.
- (D) While we may not have eradicated poverty and disease yet, in India, we have moved significantly towards eradicating hunger.

9. Now is an excellent time to open your own boutique! A survey conducted by Society magazine found that 75 percent of prospective brides and grooms want designer trousseaux for their wedding. An analysis of the apparel industry, however, shows that the existing boutiques can serve only 50 percent of the weddings that occur each year.

Which of the following would most undermine the validity of the suggestion made above?

- (A) Many of the weddings today are theme based – the decoration and the dresses are in keeping with a theme.
- (B) Not all of those who want a designer trousseau are actually able to afford one.
- (C) Several couples want a simple wedding ceremony with about a hundred guests.
- (D) As in other areas of retail, big business houses have inundated the wedding wear market with chain stores offering designer wear.

10. Every book that is reviewed in The Hindu is an English book. Though novels continue to be written, no book reviewed in The Hindu is a novel. Only novels use imagination.

If the information provided above is true, which of the following must also be true?

- (a) No English book uses imagination.
 - (b) Some English books use imagination.
 - (c) All novels use imagination.
 - (d) Some English books do not use imagination.
 - (e) Some novels use imagination.
- (A) (a) and (b) (B) (c) and (d)
(C) (c) and (e) (D) (d) and (e)

11. The state government imposed restrictions on large industries through the Industrial Pollution Act, ten years ago, with the view to reducing harmful gases emitted by them. The level of air pollution in the state has fallen by an average of 18 percent. This has led some to conclude that the restrictions on industries have been effective. However, during the same period, motorised vehicles in the state have been gradually changing over from petrol to CNG. It is possible that a good part of the decline in air pollution has been due to reduction in vehicular emissions.

Which of the following is an assumption made in the passage above?

- (A) The restrictions imposed on industries in the neighbouring states have not been affected.
- (B) The Industrial Pollution Act has not been successful in achieving its goal of reducing air pollution.
- (C) The reduction in vehicular emissions is due to the improvement in the quality of fuel rather than of vehicles.
- (D) Vehicular emission and industrial emission are the two significant contributors to air pollution.

12. Anand: Burglar alarms can prevent burglaries in a number of instances of break-in. I believe that all houses in the city should have burglar alarms installed to protect their inhabitants and their properties.

Vasanth: I disagree. Apartments are no safer than bungalows and burglars' alarms should be made mandatory for them also.

From the above conversation it is clear that Vasanth has interpreted Anand's statement to mean that

- (A) apartments do not face the risk of burglary.
- (B) the risk of burglary is not as much in apartments as in bungalows.
- (C) the incidence of burglary has been on the rise in the city.
- (D) only independent houses should be equipped with burglar alarms.

13. Which of the following best completes the para below?

My favourite Booker column is a piece he wrote in February 2008 titled. 'So, it appears that Arctic ice isn't vanishing after all'. "In September 2007", he agrees, "sea ice cover had shrunk to the lowest level ever recorded. But for some reason the 'global warmists' are less keen on the latest satellite findings, reported by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Its graph of sea ice area in the northern hemisphere, which shows the ice shrinking from 13,000 million sq.km. to just 4 million from the start of 2007 to October, also shows it now almost back to 13 million sq.km". To reinforce this point, he helpfully republished the graph showing that the ice had indeed expanded between September and January. It is clear that Booker has

- (A) used statistics effectively to make his point.
- (B) been at loggerheads with climate scientists.
- (C) ignored the difference between the seasons.
- (D) been popular with readers as well as colleagues.

14. A 4600-year-old grave in Germany containing the remains of two adults and two children buried together provides the evidence that even prehistoric tribes attached importance to the family unit, researchers say. They claim to have established the presence of the classic nuclear family in a pre-historic context in central Europe.

Which of the following is necessary to arrive at the conclusion about the presence of the classic nuclear family during prehistoric times?

- (A) Evidence that the family consisted of only these four.
 - (B) DNA tests establishing the genetic links among the four
 - (C) Evidence of their living together in a common dwelling unit such as a hut or a cave nearby.
 - (D) Evidence to show that others buried at the same site were all related to one another.
15. In a study of nearly 6000 US women, researchers found that those who exercised the most had a 30% lower chance of developing cancer than those who were the least active. But among younger, physically active women, those who slept less than seven hours a night had a 47% higher risk of being diagnosed with cancer than those who regularly got a good night's rest. Thus, good sleep can cut cancer risk better than physical exercise.

Which of the following, if true, would show that the conclusion above is not correctly drawn?

- (A) The study was on equal number of older and younger woman.
 - (B) Persons who are physically active and have a good sleep have the least cancer risk.
 - (C) Sleep for more than seven hours is not found to have any proportionate lowering of the risk.
 - (D) There were about a thousand among those who were studied who had cancer despite having good sleep.
16. According to scientists, images of super-thin models carry no edge in encouraging people to buy. For adult women, ads showing skinny girls actually discouraged sales whereas plus size models encouraged them to buy. Thus, the golden rule of advertising – thin models lure more people towards a product – is actually a misconception.

Which of the following is an assumption which must be true to arrive at the conclusion above?

- (A) A product sells more with advertising.
 - (B) Among the women buyers, adult women form a majority.
 - (C) All advertisements use images of models.
 - (D) Adult women form the majority of those vested with buying decisions.
17. Economic recession, characterized by massive unemployment, is a situation when aggregate demand for goods and services fall. This drives industry to lower production levels leading to measures such as lay-off etc. Thus once 'recession' sets in, it becomes irreversible resulting in total failure of the economy and unemployment problem becoming more and more acute.

Which of the following, if true, would suggest that the above pessimism is after all not called for?

- (A) Cut in production leads to price escalation.
- (B) Continuous lowering of production will reduce supply and hence fuel demand.
- (C) There can never be significant fall of demand for basic necessities of life, like food, clothing, shelter etc.
- (D) Massive imports ease the situation due to cut in production.

18. Aging is due to a build up of molecular damage caused by reactive forms of oxygen, called free radicals, in the body. Antioxidants work to mop up these free radicals, minimizing their damage.

Which of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the statement above?

- (A) Diets and creams known to have antioxidant properties are not able to slow aging.
- (B) Aging is a universal phenomenon.
- (C) Aging occurs even in the case of those who consume healthy food.
- (D) Inhaling of oxygen is essential for sustaining life.

19. A recent survey among high school students found that 30% acknowledged stealing from a store, 15% from a friend and 23% from a parent or other relative. The survey also found that 64% of these students cheated on a test in the past year and 38% did so two or more times. Despite such responses, 93% of those surveyed said they were satisfied with their personal ethics.

Which of the following can be concluded from the above?

- (A) The students today are more unethical than in the past.
- (B) The opportunities for cheating are more now compared to the past.
- (C) Majority of students who steal or plagiarize do not consider it unethical.
- (D) Stealing and plagiarizing among students have reached unacceptable levels now.

20. A manufacturer finds that his stocks are not moving and are hence causing huge losses. He wants to cut his losses by offering the maximum possible discount on the price marked as selling price to the buyers. At the same time he does not want to incur losses when he offers discount. Hence, he should sell his stocks in such a way that

- (A) the discount offered is slightly more than the manufacturing cost price.
- (B) the difference between the marked price and the manufacturing cost price is slightly less than the discount offered.
- (C) the discount offered is equal to the difference between the marked price and the manufacturing cost price.
- (D) the difference between the marked price and the cost of manufacturing is slightly more than the discount offered.

Exercise – 19

Fact Inference Judgement

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question has a set of four / five sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

-**Facts**, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').

-**Inferences**, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').

-**Judgements**, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

1. a. Gandhian principles and thoughts do not seem to be very thought provoking for youngsters any more.
b. Gujarat Vidyapith, established by the Mahatma in 1920, has seen a sharp drop in students over the years.
c. It is mandatory for applicants to pass a test on Gandhian philosophy before getting admission in Vidyapith, not many are able to make it.
d. A cursory glance at the list of students also reveals another startling fact – not a single member of the 700 strong staff of the Vidyapith has reposed faith in the institute when it comes to educating their own children.
(A) JFFI (B) JJFI (C) JFJJ (D) JFFF
2. a. Buoyed by festive gifting, which is likely to catch up by Diwali, soft drink major PepsiCo's snack food arm, Frito Lays India, is introducing affordable gift packages, aiming at high double digit sales growth.
b. "Usually in September-October there is a lot of momentum in our sales and we expect high double digit growth (in sales)", said the marketing director.
c. In order to cash in on the festive season gifting, the company has introduced affordable gifting packs for its snacks 'Kurkure' priced between ₹51 and ₹151, which can also be purchased online.
d. Gifting during Diwali is prevalent in North India and so the company has focused on the markets in the region although the new gift packs would be available across the country.
e. Conscious of the fact that sweets are the preferred items for Diwali gifting, the company has also come up with new TV commercial featuring brand ambassador Juhi Chawla, so that the snack can make inroads into the customer's mindset.
(A) FFFFF (B) IFIFI (C) JFIFJ (D) JFJFJ
3. a. Unusually solicitous sultans of yore would sometimes don the garb of the 'aam aadmi' and sally forth to mingle with the crowds, to find out what the hoi polloi was thinking.
b. That idea of a sort of participatory democracy, it seems, has reached an apogee with heir apparent Rahul Gandhi's forays.
c. The young man is causing equal measures of consternation, admiration and even derision – depending on what shade of opposition one possesses – with his actions.
d. Of course, one could well decry a state of affairs that makes such visits a rare phenomenon in the first place.
e. But then, perhaps an effort has to be appreciated as such and certainly, whatever its merits, any initiative that seeks, even nominally, to bring the Dalits into prominence is quite all right.
(A) FIFJI (B) FJFFJ (C) JIJIJ (D) FJFJJ
4. a. The Chief Justice has set the cat among the pigeons by making a public statement that 'if a public official amasses wealth at the cost of the public, then the state is justified in seizing such assets'.
b. This caused the Law Minister to ask for a constitutional amendment and 'revisit' Article 311 of the constitution which shields civil servants because they cannot be prosecuted without the prior approval of the government.
c. The persistent and prevalent evil of corruption among civil servants has infected the whole body-politic and it deserves to be tackled effectively.
d. The moot question is: can permanent government officials indulge in corrupt practices without the protective umbrella of politicians?
e. Politicians in a democracy are either the protectors and promoters of corruption-free good governance or they are themselves engaged in governance based on the system of patronage.
(A) JIIFJ (B) IJJIF (C) FIJJF (D) FJFIF
5. a. China observed the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic on 1st October.
b. The celebrations, which have been under preparation for more than a year, rival those of the Beijing Olympics.
c. The expenses may seem lavish at a time when the rest of the world is just recovering from a financial crisis, but the fact is that China has a great deal to celebrate.
d. Despite major challenges, China has evolved into the world's third most powerful economy.
e. It is now the world's premier source for manufacturing and it is increasingly making its influence felt in shaping international affairs.
(A) FIJFJ (B) FJJFF (C) FIJJF (D) FJIJF
6. a. Rather than throwing that bag or hosepipe into the recycle bin, how about turning it into a belt or a shower curtain, joining a growing band of upcyclers?
b. Upcycling refers to reusing an object in a new way without degrading the material it is made from, as opposed to recycling which generally involves breaking down the original material and making it into something else, using more energy.

- c. People in developing countries have effectively been upcycling for years, using old packaging and clothing in new ways, although more out of need than for the environment.
- d. If upcycling is going to become mainstream, then the corporate world needs to see that it can be profitable.
- e. A growing number of companies are focusing on upcycling although the trend is still in its infancy with industry-wide figures yet to be produced.
- (A) FFFJF (B) JIJF (C) JFFJF (D) FFIJI
7. a. Barack Obama must be preparing another acceptance speech after becoming the youngest serving American President to win the Nobel Prize for peace, surprisingly, and the third after Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.
- b. Never mind the prize was announced on a Friday when American space agency NASA decided to bomb the moon.
- c. No one has won a Nobel before for cracking the crater, although it must be appreciated that Obama has indeed sought to 'break the ice'.
- d. The Nobel committee felt that "very rarely has a person to the same extent as Obama captured the world's attention and given its people hope for a better future".
- e. Well, Obama has failed to give the hope of health to his own people the health reform bill is still being debated.
- (A) IFJFJ (B) FJIFI (C) FIJFJ (D) FJJFJ
8. a. Getting the right packaging material is expected to be a major challenge for the export of roast and ground (R&G) or instant coffee from India.
- b. The country's R and G coffee exports are miniscule at 200 tonnes against 1.79 lakh tonne of green coffee exports.
- c. Given that there are a large number of NRIs spread through out the globe, there is potential for instant coffee exports.
- d. India, ranked the sixth largest coffee producer, should explore ways and means of improving its export performance – notably value-added products like instant coffee.
- e. Flexible packaging with a layer of aluminium can be used to pack instant coffee meant for exports.
- (A) FFIJJ (B) FFJII (C) FJIJI (D) FFIJF
9. a. Blame it on poor monsoon, if your toast goes without butter for the next two weeks – low milk production has led the country's top butter producer, Amul to cut supplies by 25%.
- b. The shortage is so acute in the 16,000-tonne branded butter market that even the marginal players like Britannia Mother Dairy and Verka are not able to fill the void left by Amul.
- c. Milk production that usually rises post monsoon may see a shortfall owing to the delayed monsoon.
- d. The ₹6711-crore Amul has no inventories despite its 13 district member union network.
- e. Reports of adulteration in milk and butter earlier this year may have led a large section of consumers to opt for a trusted brand like Amul.
- (A) JFJFJ (B) IFIFI (C) JFIFJ (D) IJIJI
10. a. Salary earners are seeing their pinched pockets bulging as companies are untying their purse strings.
- b. Top IT-companies such as TCS and Infosys are leading a revival of employer-centric HR policies in India marked by high variable payouts, double digit salary hikes and promotions.
- c. Buoyed by signs of faster-than-expected economic recovery from India and elsewhere and a jump in demand, a clutch of companies across sectors are busy paying out variable bonuses ahead of Diwali.
- d. In the last 15 months, HR heads were not at all bothered about attrition but now that several sectors are bouncing back to normalcy, poaching might see a rise; hence companies want to secure their talent pool with mid-term hikes and promotions.
- e. This is in stark contrast to just a year ago when the global recession that felled several global financial giants, hit India, forcing companies to shelve expansion plans, downsizing operation, cut salaries and freeze recruitment.
- (A) IFIJF (B) JFFIF (C) FFIF (D) FJIJF
11. a. It is not just lower credit limits and the difficulty of getting a credit card that is striking fear into the hearts of retailers desperate for holiday sales – it's the consumer's new desire to save.
- b. No matter whether their personal credit records are good or bad, shoppers will manage their money more carefully.
- c. A recent survey by Javelin Strategy and Research found 8 out of 10 consumers have adopted a system to manage their money.
- d. With the combination of less availability of credit and changes in consumer behaviour, we will see less Christmas charge on credit cards.
- e. While analysts believe that bad credit card loan defaults have already peaked, the losses have put credit card companies on the defense.
- (A) JIFJI (B) FIFIJ (C) JJFJJ (D) JJFII
12. a. What do Blondes, Jews, Sardars and Gujaratis have in common? The answer of course is that people make jokes about them.
- b. Quasi-scientific studies reveal that, in the next few decades blondes may become extinct, thanks to inter-racial marriages – or at least breeding – which will gradually eliminate the pigmentally weaker fair-haired gene in preference for the stronger dark-haired gene.
- c. This gives blondes a rarity value which in turn leads to a subconscious envy of the blonde who is made the subject of jokes so as to whittle her down to size.
- d. Laughter is an antidote to anxiety and fear – we laugh at those who we perceive to be more powerful, more successful or more desirable than us.
- e. Other groups of people who are, or traditionally have been, envied or feared find themselves an inspiration for barbed humour: the greater the envy they willy-nilly generate, the bigger the barb.
- (A) FFIJJ (B) FFJIF (C) JFIJJ (D) FFJII

13. a. The arrest of Pragya Singh Thakur in connection with the blast in Malegaon puts India in the league of Israel, Palestine, Iraq and Sri Lanka, where the woman terrorist is a familiar entity.
b. Thakur is yet to be proved guilty of colluding in the attack which killed six people.
c. Guilty or not, the mere suggestion she may have played a lead role in the attack, raises the possibility that Indian counter-terrorism efforts may have to deal with a new face – a female one.
d. Researches say many women appear to be driven more by a love for 'victims' of perceived injustice than by hatred for the 'perpetrators'.
e. In the 80s and 90s women were used as fidayeen in Kashmir; so this incident is not unique.
(A) JFJFF (B) IFJFI (C) JFJFJ (D) IFIFI
14. a. You know times are hard when the usually circumspect representatives of the Indian art market speak out of their combined pains.
b. Until recently, they struggled to accept the arrival of a slump in the market, ostrich like, even as world over bell wether auctions registered tepid bidding and pivotal art fairs saw poor attendance.
c. At a recently held panel discussion on 'Growth strategies for a recovering art market', two points were driven home: that the Indian art market is not out of the woods yet and that passiveness is unacceptable.
d. Contemporary art coming out of emergent art market like India and China that in the boom time fuelled a feeding frenzy, has today become the global art market's fall guy.
e. Amid despair there have been a few heartening signs: Kolkata is to have its own museum of Modern Art, modelled on the lines of MOMA in New York.
(A) FJFIJ (B) FJFJI (C) IFJFJ (D) IFFJI
15. a. Specialty Restaurant's Chairman and MD is a happy man: data across all his restaurants reveal that lobsters, jumbo prawn and foreign wines are back on the tables.
b. As the effects of the economic slowdown fades, there is tangible evidence now that the purse strings are being loosened once more.
c. Be it dining or entertainment, fashion or accessories or high-end gadgets, spenders are not holding back any longer in anticipation of happier times ahead.
d. CEO of Retailers Association of India claims that items of discretionary spends which had witnessed a 15-20% digrowth in previous months, are once again seeing growth – that too on par with last year.
e. Footfalls across malls are also going up and things have been pretty good in August.
(A) FJIFJ (B) IFJFF (C) FIJFF (D) FJIFJ
16. a. Cut throat competition in India's organized retail industry seems to have given way to harmony, with top players coming together to cut operational costs and improve margin.
b. The retailers have formed a rainbow coalition that will align their sourcing operation and share private labels, logistics, warehouses and hiring details on a transactional payment basis.
c. The move mirrors a similar step taken by manufacturing firms in the late '90s to share markets and cut costs.
d. Retailers are hoping to improve their operating margins by around 2-3% by sharing back-end resources.
e. The players clarified that this move did not amount to cartelization as the cooperation was limited to back-end and they would continue to compete on the front-end.
(A) IFJFJ (B) JFJFF (C) JFIJF (D) IJFJI
17. a. The Hindi film industry can never be rid of piracy as its tentacles are far too widespread across India, South East Asia and the Middle East.
b. This does not mean that efforts to curb the menace have not been made over the years.
c. Realizing that the best chance to fight this menace is a stringent legal action, both government and the industry have stepped up action over the past few months.
d. Maharashtra has, as of July 16, under a new ordinance, included video piracy as an offence under the stringent Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities (MPDA).
e. The preventive nature of this law, which was earlier limited to bootleggers and smugglers, will go a step ahead in preventing video piracy in the state.
(A) JFIFJ (B) IJIFJ (C) JFJIF (D) IFIFJ
18. a. The ubiquitous but highly inefficient 60 watt light bulb badly needs a makeover.
b. It could be worth millions in government prize money and more in government contracts to the first company that figures out how to do it.
c. Right now that company could be Philips, the Dutch electronic giant which on Thursday announced that it had submitted the first entry for the L prize.
d. The \$10 million is almost beside the point – more important the winner will receive consideration for potentially lucrative US federal purchasing agreements, not to mention a head start at cracking a vast consumer market.
e. The L prize has garnered significant attention in the lighting industry because 60 watt incandescent lamps represent 50 percent of all the lighting in the United States.
(A) FIJIJ (B) JIJJJ (C) JIIII (D) FJIJI
19. a. With people switching over from traditional to alternative therapies aspiring doctors too have changed track.
b. Allopathy is no more the in-thing for wannabe doctors, or so it seems, if the rising popularity of Unani, Homeopathy and Ayurveda courses in the city is anything to go by.
c. Believe it or not, there are as many as ten students vying for each seat for these courses now, while in the previous years many seats were left vacant.
d. While many of them have dollar dreams, there are also those who chose to stick to traditional medicine to cater to some people who still believe in this natural healing process.
e. Students said that they opted for the course out of love for the subject.
(A) IIFFF (B) JIFJF (C) JJFFF (D) IJFIF

20. a. India's first moon mission has achieved a historic first by discovering water on the lunar surface.
 b. This is being hailed not only as a landmark breakthrough in space science but also as a vindication of the mission itself, since the two-year project got terminated after just 10 months.
 c. Scientists confirming the presence of water on the moon are doing so on the basis of scientific findings that have been arrived at after a rigorous process of deduction and analyses and not by actually finding lakes, pools and puddles of water.
 d. Unsurprisingly, popular reaction to the NASA probe finding that there are signs of water on the lunar surface is that, one day, human colonies might be established on the moon.
 e. We see the cosmos or those parts of the cosmos that promise water, as an extension of the earth's real estate, for us to do with it as we think fit.
 (A) IIIFJ (B) IIFFI (C) IJFFI (D) FFFFJ

Exercise – 20

Upstream/Downstream Arguments

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question has a main statement followed by five question statements – a, b, c, d and e. Read the main statement and identify each question statement as

- (U) if the main statement can be derived from the question-statement (UPSTREAM ARGUMENT).
 (D) if the question-statement can be derived from the main statement (DOWNSTREAM ARGUMENT).
 (L) if the question-statement supports the main statement (LATERAL ARGUMENT).
 (I) if the question-statement is not relevant to the main statement (IRRELEVANT STATEMENT).

Select the answer option that best describes the set of four statements.

1. A few lenders may fall in with RBI's moral suasion and cut their lending rates marginally, but most banks are likely to maintain status quo.
 a. RBI governor D. Subbarao has been categorical that lending rates have to come down even without a revision in policy rates.
 b. A host of bankers made it clear to the governor on Tuesday that there was no scope for bringing down lending rates from their current levels.
 c. "Over 90% of our lending is not linked to prime lending rates and judging our interest rates by BPLR does not reflect the actual situation," said the regional CEO of Standard Chartered Bank.
 d. Historically, there is a time lag in terms of repricing of deposits. Therefore, a reduction in lending rates can happen only at a later date.
 e. "We have cut our prime lending rate by 1.5%, the maximum by any private sector bank," said the MD and CEO of ICICI Bank.
 (A) UDILD (B) UUILU (C) UDULD (D) UUUUD
2. In a move that's sure to bring cheers to over-stressed students, HRD minister's proposal to make the class X board examination optional is likely to be implemented in CBSE affiliated schools from 2010. The suggestion is part of the examination reforms suggested by the National Curriculum Framework of 2005.
 a. The minister's step is aimed at moving away from the examination-oriented school education system that chafes at the raw nerve of centre-state relations.
 b. This would mean that students continuing in the same school for their class XI and class XII would not require a board certification.
 c. Some of the other examination reforms suggested in the National Curriculum Framework of 2005 have already been implemented in CBSE affiliated schools.
 d. Kerala education minister said that the Union Minister was acting in haste without relevant discussions with state governments on the issue.
 e. In the long run, the minister would like to do away with the class XII board exams as well but that is a long term goal.
 (A) UDLDL (B) UDIII (C) UDLDI (D) UDIIL
3. The Tea Board wants a slice of the South African market. Having helped promote Indian teas in North Africa with Egypt as a major market, the Tea Board is now looking at the rest of the southern part of the continent through South Africa.
 a. For the past five to seven years, India's tea industry has been trying to locate new markets.
 b. Previously we were dependent on markets such as Russia and the UK, but today we have better export markets because of diversification.
 c. Annually, South Africans consume about 20 million kg of quite high quality tea, so this is an advanced market to break into.
 d. At the South African International Trade Exhibition, exhibitors were displaying mostly specialty tea though they were also eyeing bulk exports.
 e. "Everybody is complaining that they are not getting good tea in South Africa, and we are now trying to offer them a range of over 40 flavours" said the spokesman of Premier Tea.
 (A) UIUID (B) UIUIL (C) ULUDL (D) UIUDU
4. Banks have begun withdrawing surplus funds parked with mutual funds, a move aimed at boosting quarter-end liquidity figures, with capital that they would otherwise have had to set aside because of these investments.
 a. The mutual fund industry is not perturbed as most of the money will be back within a few days.
 b. Such fund withdrawals are common and happen at the end of every quarter.
 c. Banks like to show better numbers during their quarterly results and this leads to a temporary movement away from mutual funds.

- d. Banks, which have to declare Capital Adequacy Ratio as part of their quarterly results, prefer the amount of capital set aside to be lower in the interests of maintaining profitability.
- e. In the absence of credit growth, banks have been parking surplus cash with money market mutual fund schemes over the past three months.
- (A) DLUUU (B) DLUII (C) DIUIU (D) ILUDI
5. Asian Countries have ended the dominance of the US and European nations as the larger buyers of Indian spices. Though the trend has been visible over the last few years, it has become more marked in the recent times with rising prominence of chilly, cumin, coriander, mint products etc in the Indian spice basket.
- a. The increase in consumption has come from countries such as Malaysia, China, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh etc.
- b. Saudi Arabia and UAE in West Asia have been good buyers of Indian spices traditionally.
- c. Several Asian countries have been successful in re-exporting the spices imported from India in value added form.
- d. 'Asia and Latin America have been our focus areas. Now Asia has started showing good results with our efforts', said the spices Board Chairman.
- e. US's dominance is limited mainly to pepper, spice oils and oleoresins, among the major spices.
- (A) ULUII (B) UIULI (C) UIUUI (D) ULIDU
6. What is so special about the Tirupati Laddu? According to the temple officials, these laddus are not produced anywhere else in the world and are unique in terms of quality, reputation and other characteristics which go into their making. But these are not convincing reasons to claim that the Tirupati Laddu is an exceptional item like the Darjeeling tea or Goan feni to have geographical indications (GI) patent rights.
- a. Place names are prefixed to a commodity and special status claimed for them when geography influences their quality.
- b. Tea from Nilgiris can't be anything but Nilgiri tea because the conditions under which, it is produced are different from those of the Darjeeling variety.
- c. GI is essential for controlling attempts to patent items like basmati or products such as neem or turmeric that have medicinal qualities.
- d. GI is meant to discourage products that want to masquerade as the real McCoy. There is no reason why laddus made by confectioners elsewhere should capitalize on the famous Tirupati brand name.
- e. A Tirupati laddu is not any old laddu made by the local halwai – it is a brand that has global recognition and premium for that, much like Darjeeling tea or Jamaican Blue Mountain Coffee.
- (A) ULIUI (B) ULILU (C) ULIDD (D) ULUUU
7. It's enough to make a cow jump over the moon. In the latest drive to sanitize every aspect of children's lives, the BBC has decided to spare kids the trauma of Humpty Dumpty never being put together again and instead give him a happy ending. Similarly, the rather feeble Miss Muffet will no longer run away scared from the spider, but will instead befriend it. This is ridiculous.
- a. The BBC maintains that the reasoning behind this baffling move was purely creative. But the under current is that kids find Humpty Dumpty's demise horrific and scarring and so should be shielded from the imagery of the original rhyme.
- b. As if well intentioned but somewhat deluded civil society groups haven't already hurt children's education with a surfeit of political correctness!
- c. Kids growing up with the delusion that life is all fluffy animals and candy are far more likely to be dysfunctional than children who know how to deal with the hard knocks life metes out.
- d. We need to see nursery rhymes as evolving texts and not as relics of the past.
- e. Nursery rhymes instil a sense of rhyme in the child, and prod him to explore the world of songs and stories.
- (A) ULDII (B) ULDUI (C) DIDUL (D) UIDLI
8. It is unfortunate that one of the oldest cricket stadiums in India – Eden Garden, Kolkata – does not get to host international matches frequently. That, however, is not a sufficient reason to debunk the rotation policy the BCCI follows while allotting matches to cities.
- a. The logic behind the rotation policy is to give various grounds a chance to host international matches instead of letting Kolkata or Chennai or Mumbai dominate.
- b. The changes in Indian politics and economy have also facilitated the emergence of new venues – regional parties and local economies now influence all spheres of public activity including sports.
- c. Many state capitals and even small towns have developed the economic base to support sporting activity and build the necessary infrastructure.
- d. Matches must be allocated on the basis of the venue's quality. The system as it stands now will continue to result in goof-ups of the sort that will see Eden gardens host its next match only in 2011.
- e. State associations have become powerful and want a say in the running of cricket affairs in the country.
- (A) ULUDI (B) ULIDI (C) UIUDL (D) UUUUD
9. An RTI query directed to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has focused the limelight on an important – although largely unremarked upon – problem of the Indian banking system. The thrust of the query was the prepayment penalties levied on loans by private and multinational banks and the steps, if any, that had been taken to curb it. The RBI stated that it did not approve of such penalties and had advised banks to this effect, calling for self-regulation measures to put an end to such practices.
- a. What banks are doing now – limiting consumer's choices through financial disincentives – is unfair and not sound business logic.

- b. By scrapping prepayment penalties, banks are likely to attract more consumers in a market where the potential for growth is huge.
- c. In the US, the consumer is given a wide range of choices. If he wishes to avail himself of the option of lower interest rates, he would have to agree to a non-prepayment clause.
- d. Why should a lending entity not penalize a borrower in case of prepayment facilitated by another bank's finances, since it stands to lose not only money but also a client to a competitor?
- e. Look at the global financial crisis for what can happen when banks aren't conservative.
- (A) UDLUI (B) UDIUL (C) UDIUU (D) UDLUL
10. Shashi Tharoor has landed himself in a soup over his tweets. The Congress has taken strong exception to his poking fun at traveling 'cattle class'. While we may dismiss the Congress high command as a dour lot, Tharoor should have known better than to take pot shots at his own party's highly publicised austerity policy.
- a. Even before his ill-timed tweet, Tharoor had undermined Congress's public rhetoric on austerity – at a time when the party was asking ministers and MPs to forego part of their salaries in solidarity with farmers affected by drought, Tharoor was staying in a five star hotel suit while his official bungalow was being readied.
- b. Some of his own party members have called for his resignation.
- c. Indian politicians are an infamously humourless lot – if they took a trip to the House of Commons in England, they would be horrified at the personal barbs and jibes traded with gusto, which liven up things and provide comic relief.
- d. The austerity drive of the party has nothing to do with high principles – it is simply a calculated strategy that the party feels will go down well with its voters.
- e. Looks like the latest austerity drive includes being frugal with wit and humour as well!
- (A) LDIII (B) UDLDD (C) UDIID (D) LDLID
11. The evergreen hero of Indian cinema is set to revisit one of the highlights of his career. Hum Dono, originally released in black and white in 1961, is now being re-released in colour. There are bound to be debates about the nature of art and the merits of revisiting it in this fashion. But Dev Anand has stated that he is in favour of colorisation and has no truck with nostalgia. He makes a valid point.
- a. Art does not exist in a vacuum – it is inextricably linked to its social, cultural and aesthetic norms and as those norms change it becomes necessary to revisit a work of art.
- b. Hum Dono will stand or fall on its merits but to shrink from the experiment for fear of violating some abstract sacrosanct principle would be to deprive new generations of enjoying a work of art on their terms.
- c. Imagine Mona Lisa with a broad grin instead of the enigmatic smile – would she be as intriguing and famous?
- d. Be imaginative and adopt Shakespeare's works to modern lingo by all means, as long as you don't call it the Bard's work
- e. Don't go around ravaging classics—be they movies, literature art or music.
- (A) UDLLD (B) UDIDD (C) UUILD (D) UULID
12. The decision to drop the 50-over format from the England and Wales Cricket Board's domestic schedule is misplaced. Twenty 20 may be the toast of the day, but that's no reason to kill the 50-over game.
- a. Twenty 20 has its share of innovations which makes one-day cricket look jaded.
- b. The advent of the one-day international did not make Test cricket redundant. To the contrary, it induced a new energy into Test cricket and made it even more skilful and attractive.
- c. If ODI format doesn't live up to the challenge posed by twenty 20, it will die a natural death. But let's not kill it.
- d. Though ODIs have proved to be exceptionally successful over the past four decades, it has been made somewhat redundant by twenty 20.
- e. There is a staleness about ODIs with the middle overs being particularly predictable.
- (A) DLDII (B) DIDUI (C) UIDIU (D) ULDUU
13. India's Corporate Affairs Minister has asked corporations to refrain from paying top executives 'vulgar' amounts of money. Austerity is the watch word for the UPA government and the Minister's attempt to get business houses to display some sensitivity towards the plight of the common man is to be appreciated.
- a. For CEOs to take home salaries some 12,500 times the average per capita income in the country is, indeed, indecent.
- b. The President of the United States plans to limit executive compensation in banks that received federal bailout funds.
- c. Corporate social responsibility is essential but the government should know that no country's rich-poor gap is bridged by demoralizing those who dream or earn big.
- d. In theory, the shareholders, through the board of directors decide CEO's compensation, but in practice the board of directors may be constituted entirely of the CEO's cronies which means there is no check on his performance or compensation.
- e. No doubt CEOs perform a highly skilled function in their companies, but what can possibly justify salaries earned in crores when workers in the same companies struggle to make ends meet?
- (A) LIDIL (B) ULIUD (C) UIDIU (D) ULDUD
14. It is a truth universally acknowledged that one of the best and most effective methods of fighting and stamping out terrorism is to better monitor the flow of money that could be from organizations that support terrorism, into the country. It is imperative, for the sake of national security that the proposals enumerated in NSC's recommendation to the government are adopted as a matter of urgency.
- a. Critics have derided the proposed umbrella legislation as amounting to nothing more than a form of protectionism that will cut off FDI flow to India.

- b. Other countries like the US and UK have enacted similar laws to better protect their security interests.
- c. International criminal syndicates use countries with lax disclosure norms to filter dirty money; so investments of such nature not only derive from illegal sources, they could be unstable and can be used as tools to destabilize the economic security of the country.
- d. Apart from slowing FDI inflow, an umbrella law could be open to discretionary interpretation and abuse; it could be exploited by corporates with high stakes in takeover battles, to discredit rivals.
- e. A lot of dirty money is laundered via tax havens like Mauritius and their source is not easily verifiable.

(A) DLUDI (B) IUUDU (C) UIUDI (D) DLUUD

15. Twenty one years after Pan Am Flight 103 was destroyed in midair bombing, killing all 259 people on board – and 11 people in Lockerbie, Scotland, who died because of falling debris – fresh controversy has dredged up the tragedy. The only person to be convicted in the bombing, Abdelbaset Ali al-Megrahi of Libya, has been released on compassionate grounds after serving eight years of life sentence. The decision by the Scottish authorities – taken in light of the fact that al-Megrahi was found to be suffering from terminal prostrate cancer and has been given three months to live – has predictably caused a furore on both sides of the Atlantic.

- a. Justice is not the same as revenge; he is now serving a harsher sentence than the one the courts had pronounced.
- b. Al-Megrahi may have been convicted but there were questions aplenty hanging over the trial – a Scottish court went as far as to say that he may have suffered a miscarriage of justice.
- c. Those who freed al-Megrahi have morphed into the humanitarians of the western world.
- d. Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi who haggled for his release is no longer the global bad boy – he has been doing oil and gas deals with former foes like the UK.
- e. Can medical verdicts on the longevity of prison inmates be cited to prune jail sentence for heinous crimes? In case of wrong predictions, which are not unheard of, are convicts to be shunted back and forth from prison?

(A) UIDID (B) LUDUD (C) IIDII (D) ULDUI

16. The proposal to implement a mandatory 'cool off' period of three months before divorce proceedings can begin is a perfectly good idea. It's based on the valid insight that people may rush into decisions in the heat of anger. If couples are given enough time to re-examine their situations, they may reconsider divorce as an option.

- a. Divorce rates across the world have increased alarmingly, thus threatening the family unit on which human civilization is predicated.
- b. Couples may have genuinely irreconcilable differences and a compulsory 'cool off' delay may only prolong their pain of cohabitation.
- c. Social concern over marital discord is understandable, especially when the decisions of adults affect children.

- d. Politicians, surely, should have no business telling private citizens how to go about taking important personal decisions.
- e. It is important that the state give every encouragement to the traditional family unit that has proven to be the building block of society.

(A) UDLDD (B) UDIDL (C) UDIIL (D) UDLIL

17. Are you one of those people who tuck in a bit of Web socializing while at work? Well, a study now claims that your productivity might be dipping because of this habit. It even quantifies its findings, saying that employers who allow employees access to social networking sites in office lose an average 1.5 percent in worker productivity. Frankly, this is much ado about nothing.

- a. Social networking on the internet is merely another dimension of the socialization process, which includes telephone conversations texting, e-mails and good old-fashioned personal interaction.
- b. Old ideas of office discipline and work etiquette are difficult to sustain in the internet age.
- c. Social engagement lubricates the wheels of society. In its absence, life would be mechanical and insular.
- d. A research project suggested that people who spend a reasonable amount of time on the internet for fun are actually more productive – almost 9% more.
- e. It may become necessary for firms to restrict access to social networking sites if quality time is not to be wasted.

(A) IDUII (B) UUUUD (C) UUDII (D) UDUIL

18. A new 'art of living' has caught on big time with California's glam set. soul searching about the mismatch between what he needed and what he owned. David Bruno began offloading personal possessions from superannuated PCs to favourite jackets. He never quite dreamt his travel light mission would push the introspect button among Netizens and Hollywood hotties.

- a. From Socrates to Gandhi, wisdom has it that life's true measures and meaning aren't to be drawn from material objects alone.
- b. The 'declutter' mantra gets its contemporary resonance from the global economic crisis and the questions it has raised.
- c. There is a growing green awareness even among the world's fat cats about the link between how we live today and the sustainability of life on earth tomorrow.
- d. At a time such as this when markets are precariously poised the world over, the last thing we need is a new found dedication to a pseudo-Spartan lifestyle.
- e. It is only the wealthy that have the leisure to debate the necessity of wealth.

(A) UDDDL (B) UDDDI (C) ULLDI (D) ULIDL

19. The selectors have done the right thing by recalling Rahul Dravid for ODIs. The move to drop him was a bad one in the first place. The selectors had felt that Dravid at 34 was too old for ODIs and there were younger cricketers to take his place. Both the premises have proved to be wrong.
- The players who had replaced Dravid have failed to establish themselves in the team.
 - Instead of turning back the clock, the selectors should have used the opportunity to blood a younger player.
 - Dravid is one of the pillars of India's test squad, exposing him to the pressures of one day cricket might have an adverse impact on his form and India's performance.
 - Dravid will bring in a measure of experience and can mentor younger players in the squad.
 - Australians play their best players until they slow down. Young players are made to serve their apprenticeship until there is a vacancy in the side.
- (A) UDDDI (B) UDDDL
(C) UDLIL (D) UDDUL
20. There can be no doubt that the Indian educational system needs to be overhauled and comprehensively at that. It is long overdue. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill has the right intention in this respect. Unfortunately, that is all it has going for it. If the move to do away with examination and switch to a system of continuous, comprehensive evaluation does go through, it is more likely to do harm than good.
- In most developed societies, children are not held back in a particular grade during their school years. Weaker students are enabled to complete school, instead of living with the stigma of failure.
 - In India, schools take little responsibility for slow learners and anxious parents pack them off to a punishing round of after-school coaching classes.
 - The Bill puts the cart before the horse – it presupposes that the educational system is of a high-enough quality to support the new rules.
 - The curriculum must be overhauled before the evaluation model can be changed.
 - The result is more likely to be a system in which evaluation continues to be based on exams – save that they will be held more frequently, than one similar to those in developed western nations.
- (A) IIUUU (B) IUDID (C) IUDDD (D) LIUDD

Key

Exercise – 1

1. D	6. B	11. B	16. C	21. B
2. C	7. D	12. C	17. C	22. C
3. D	8. A	13. D	18. B	23. D
4. C	9. B	14. B	19. D	24. D
5. B	10. D	15. B	20. B	25. D

Exercise – 2

1. A	6. B	11. D	16. A	21. B
2. D	7. C	12. C	17. B	22. D
3. B	8. D	13. B	18. C	23. C
4. C	9. C	14. C	19. B	24. B
5. B	10. A	15. D	20. D	25. D

Exercise – 3

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

Exercise – 4

1. D	5. D	9. D	13. D	17. A
2. D	6. A	10. A	14. A	18. C
3. C	7. C	11. B	15. C	19. D
4. D	8. D	12. B	16. A	20. A

Exercise – 5

1. C	5. D	9. D	13. D	17. A
2. B	6. C	10. B	14. C	18. D
3. D	7. C	11. A	15. B	19. D
4. A	8. D	12. A	16. D	20. C

Exercise – 6

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

Exercise – 7

1. C	6. B	11. C	16. A	21. B	26. A	31. A	36. D	41. D	46. C
2. B	7. C	12. A	17. C	22. C	27. C	32. B	37. D	42. B	47. D
3. D	8. D	13. D	18. B	23. A	28. C	33. A	38. A	43. C	48. A
4. C	9. A	14. C	19. D	24. B	29. B	34. C	39. C	44. A	49. D
5. A	10. B	15. B	20. D	25. D	30. D	35. B	40. B	45. B	50. B

Exercise – 8

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D | 11. B | 16. C | 21. A |
| 2. D | 7. B | 12. A | 17. D | 22. C |
| 3. B | 8. C | 13. B | 18. A | 23. B |
| 4. A | 9. A | 14. D | 19. C | 24. A |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. B | 20. B | 25. D |

Exercise – 9

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. C | 9. D | 13. A | 17. D |
| 2. D | 6. C | 10. B | 14. B | 18. C |
| 3. A | 7. B | 11. D | 15. C | 19. B |
| 4. A | 8. A | 12. B | 16. C | 20. A |

Exercise – 10

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. C | 16. D | 21. C |
| 2. D | 7. D | 12. B | 17. C | 22. B |
| 3. C | 8. D | 13. D | 18. A | 23. A |
| 4. D | 9. C | 14. A | 19. D | 24. C |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. D | 20. C | 25. D |

Exercise – 11

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C | 11. C | 16. D | 21. C |
| 2. D | 7. D | 12. D | 17. C | 22. A |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. B | 18. B | 23. B |
| 4. A | 9. B | 14. C | 19. D | 24. D |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. A | 20. D | 25. C |

Exercise – 12

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. D | 16. 2431 | 21. 3214 | 26. 3142 |
| 2. B | 7. D | 12. A | 17. 1432 | 22. 3142 | 27. 3142 |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. B | 18. 4213 | 23. 3412 | 28. 2413 |
| 4. D | 9. A | 14. A | 19. 4213 | 24. 2413 | 29. 4123 |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. D | 20. 4213 | 25. 2413 | 30. 1432 |

Exercise – 13

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. B | 16. 31425 | 21. 42315 | 26. 24351 |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. A | 17. 41253 | 22. 25413 | 27. 51234 |
| 3. D | 8. B | 13. A | 18. 41532 | 23. 35142 | 28. 31524 |
| 4. B | 9. C | 14. C | 19. 24315 | 24. 25314 | 29. 21435 |
| 5. C | 10. A | 15. D | 20. 43152 | 25. 41352 | 30. 31452 |

Exercise – 14

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. D | 16. 2413 | 21. 2413 |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. B | 17. 4213 | 22. 2413 |
| 3. C | 8. B | 13. D | 18. 2431 | 23. 3142 |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. A | 19. 2431 | 24. 4132 |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. C | 20. 3214 | 25. 3241 |

Exercise – 15

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C | 11. A | 16. C | 21. 1 |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. B | 17. B | 22. 3 |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. D | 18. A | 23. 2 |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. A | 19. D | 24. 1 |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. C | 20. C | 25. 4 |

Exercise – 16

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. D | 16. D | 21. D |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. C | 17. B | 22. A |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. A | 18. A | 23. A |
| 4. C | 9. A | 14. B | 19. B | 24. A |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. B | 20. A | 25. D |

Exercise – 17

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. C | 16. D | 21. B | 26. 5 |
| 2. A | 7. C | 12. C | 17. B | 22. D | 27. 5 |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. A | 18. B | 23. C | 28. 4 |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. B | 19. A | 24. B | 29. 4 |
| 5. C | 10. B | 15. B | 20. D | 25. C | 30. 1 |

Exercise – 18

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. D | 16. D |
| 2. D | 7. C | 12. D | 17. B |
| 3. C | 8. B | 13. C | 18. A |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. B | 19. C |
| 5. A | 10. D | 15. A | 20. C |

Exercise – 19

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. D | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. B | 17. D |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. A | 18. C |
| 4. C | 9. B | 14. D | 19. A |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. C | 20. D |

Exercise – 20

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. B | 16. D |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. D | 17. B |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. C | 18. C |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. D | 19. D |
| 5. C | 10. A | 15. A | 20. A |