

Verbal Comprehension :

Would include very basic knowledge of English and application through comprehensions. Basically interpret the written information, it checks the ability to read the passage quickly and identify the relevant information

Questions based on Verbal Comprehension :

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 810 water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

1. The word 'Command Module' used twice in the given passage indicates perhaps that it deals with

- A. an alarming journey
- B. a commanding situation
- C. a journey into outer space
- D. a frightful battle.

2. Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more as possible for the warning lights to be on?

- A. There was a shower of debris.
- B. Jack was yelling.
- C. A catastrophe was imminent.
- D. The moon was looming close and big.

3. The statement that the dazzling sunshine was "for once unfiltered by layers of air" means

- A. that the sun was very hot
- B. that there was no strong wind
- C. that the air was unpolluted
- D. none of above

But I did not want to shoot the elephant. I watched him beating his bunch of grass against his knees, with the preoccupied grandmotherly air that elephants have. It seemed to me that it would be murder to shoot him. I had never shot an elephant and never wanted to. (Somehow it always seems worse to kill large animal.) Besides, there was the beast's owner to be considered. But I had got to act quickly. I turned to some experienced-looking Burmans who had been there when we arrived, and asked them how the elephants had been behaving. They all said the same thing; he took no notice of you if you left him alone, but he might charge if you went too close to him.

4. The phrase 'Preoccupied grandmotherly air' signifies
 - A. being totally unconcerned
 - B. pretending to be very busy
 - C. a very superior attitude
 - D. calm, dignified and affectionate disposition

5. From the passage it appears that the author was
 - A. an inexperienced hunter
 - B. kind and considerate
 - C. possessed with fear
 - D. a worried man

6. The author did not want to shoot the elephant because he
 - A. was afraid of it
 - B. did not have the experience of shooting big animals
 - C. did not wish to kill animal which was not doing anybody any harm
 - D. did not find the elephant to be ferocious

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

7. In his dream Harold found the loathsome creatures
 - A. in his village
 - B. in his own house
 - C. in a different land
 - D. in his office

8. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?

- A. Security bug and slimy tentacles
- B. Fearful dream and slug-like animals
- C. Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals
- D. slug-like animals and security bug

9. The statement that 'he later threw off the security bug' means that

- A. Harold succeeded in overcoming the need for security
- B. Harold stopped giving much importance to dreams
- C. Harold started tolerating social victimisation
- D. Harold killed all the bugs troubled him

10. Harold's dream was fearful because

- A. it brought him face to face with reality
- B. it was full of vivid pictures of snakes
- C. he saw huge elephant in it
- D. in it he saw slimy creatures feeding on people's bodies

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of acts. The use of the word "law" in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities in nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature it is punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated.

11. If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because

- A. it is not binding to obey it
- B. there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
- C. it cannot be punished
- D. it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by law

12. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because

- A. the former state facts of Nature
- B. they must be obeyed
- C. they are natural
- D. unlike human laws, they are systematic

13. The laws of nature based on observation are

- A. conclusion about the nature of the universe.
- B. true and unfalsifiable.
- C. figments of the observer imagination.
- D. subject to change in the light of new facts.

14. The author is not happy with word 'law' because
- A. it connotes rigidity and harshness
 - B. it implies an agency which has made them
 - C. it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity
 - D. it gives rise to false beliefs

Male lions are rather reticent about expanding their energy in hunting more than three quarters of kills are made by lionesses are in front, tensely scanning ahead, the cubs lag playfully behind and the males bring up the rear, walking slowly, their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. But slothfulness may have survival value. With lionesses busy hunting, the males function as guard for the cubs, protecting them particularly from hyenas.

15. According to the passage male lions generally do not go for huntings because
- A. they do not like it.
 - B. they want lioness to get training
 - C. they wish to save their vigour for other things
 - D. they are very lazy

16. Male lions protect their cubs
- A. from the members of their own species
 - B. from hyenas only
 - C. from hyenas as much as from other enemies
 - D. more from hyenas than from other animals

17. Lioness go for hunting
- A. all alone
 - B. with their male partners only
 - C. with their cubs and male partners
 - D. with their cubs only

18. When the lionesses go in search for their prey, they are very
- A. serious
 - B. cautious
 - C. playful
 - D. sluggish

At this stage of civilisation, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

19. According to the author of 'Mentality' of a nation is mainly product of its

- A. history
- B. international position
- C. politics
- D. present character

20. The need for a greater understanding between nations

- A. was always there
- B. is no longer there
- C. is more today than ever before
- D. will always be there

21. The character of a nation is the result of its

- A. mentality
- B. cultural heritage
- C. gross ignorance
- D. socio-political conditions

22. According to the author his countrymen should

- A. read the story of other nations
- B. have a better understanding of other nations
- C. not react to other actions
- D. have vital contacts with other nations

23. Englishmen like others to react to political situations like

- A. us
- B. themselves
- C. others
- D. each others

What needs to be set right is our approach to work. It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of time they spent in gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is negligible. The problem is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forget the ministers because they mix politics and administration. What do top bureaucrats do? What do the below down officials do? The administration set up remains weak mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

24. The employees in our country
- A. are quite punctual but not duty conscious
 - B. are not punctual, but somehow manage to complete their work
 - C. are somewhat lazy but good natured
 - D. are not very highly qualified
25. According to the writer, the administration in India
- A. is by and large effective
 - B. is very strict and firm
 - C. is affected by red tape
 - D. is more or less ineffective
26. The word 'assessment' means
- A. enquiry
 - B. report
 - C. evaluation
 - D. summary
27. The leadership in administration
- A. sets a fine example to the employees
 - B. is of a reasonably high standard
 - C. is composed of idealists
 - D. is of a very poor standard
28. The central idea of passage could be best expressed by the following
- A. The employee outlook towards work is justified
 - B. The employee must change their outlook towards work
 - C. The employees would never change their work culture
 - D. The employer-employee relationship is far from healthy

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

29. The best way to win a friend is to avoid
- A. irony in speech
 - B. pomposity in speech
 - C. verbosity in speech
 - D. ambiguity in speech
30. While talking to an uneducated person, we should use
- A. ordinary speech
 - B. his vocabulary
 - C. simple words
 - D. polite language
31. If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound
- A. flat
 - B. boring
 - C. foolish
 - D. democratic
32. A 'slip of the tongue' means something said
- A. wrongly by choice
 - B. unintentionally
 - C. without giving proper thought
 - D. to hurt another person
33. Speech can be curse, because it can
- A. hurt others
 - B. lead to carelessness
 - C. create misunderstanding
 - D. reveal our intentions

Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialisation was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers. Such an idyllic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

34. The meaning of 'glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers' is
- A. pursuit of a commercialised material culture
 - B. replacement of rural by urban interests
 - C. complete removal of poverty
 - D. absence of violence and corruption
35. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is
- A. rapid industrialisation of villages
 - B. self sufficiency in food clothes and simplicity of the lifestyle
 - C. bringing to the villages the glittering prizes of the 20th century
 - D. supporting those holdings powerful political positions
36. Which one of the following best illustrates the relationship between the phrases:
(i) 'eschew the glittering prizes' and
(ii) 'idyllic and rural paradise'?
- A. unless you do (i), you cannot have (ii)
 - B. (i) and (ii) are identical in meaning
 - C. first of all you must have (ii) in order to do (i)
 - D. the meaning of (i) is directly opposite to (ii)
37. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialisation of villages because
- A. it would help the poor and not the rich
 - B. it would take away the skill of the villagers
 - C. it would affect the culture of the Indians
 - D. it would undermine self-sufficiency and destroy the beauty of life of the villager
38. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' was not shared by
- A. those who did not believe in the industrialisation of the country
 - B. those who called him the Father of Nation
 - C. those who inherited political powers after independence
 - D. those who believed that villages should be self-sufficient in food and cloth

Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for resource of the organisation, for example finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interests emerge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These preoccupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronic firms in the study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid scientists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicality and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close cooperation with the experts in an organic system would reveal their ignorance and show their experience was now redundant.

39. The theme of the passage is
- A. groupism in organizations
 - B. individual ambitions in organizations
 - C. frustration of senior managers
 - D. emergence of sectional interests in organizations
40. "Organic system" as related to the organization implies its
- A. growth with the help of expert knowledge
 - B. growth with input from science and technology
 - C. steady all around development
 - D. natural and unimpeded growth
41. Policy decision in organization would involve
- A. cooperation at all levels in the organization
 - B. modernization of the organization
 - C. attracting highly qualified personnel
 - D. keeping in view the larger objectives of the organizations
42. The author makes out a case for
- A. organic system
 - B. Research and Development in organisations
 - C. an understanding between senior and middle level executives
 - D. a refresher course for senior managers
43. The author tends to the senior managers as
- A. ignorant and incompetent
 - B. a little out of step with their work environment
 - C. jealous of their younger colleagues
 - D. robbed of their rank, power and privilege

Corduroy is fast establishing itself at this year's fabric, While the ribbed cotton itself provides utilitarian tenacity, texture and warmth. it is the fabric's long held associations may provide a hint to its current revival as a fabric for all seasons.

It is Corduroy's link with the good breeding and country living that made it an essential ingredient in the gentleman's wardrobe along with Wellington boots and decent woolly. It combines the comfortable nonsense appeal of cotton with the perfectly correct luxury finish of velvet. Corduroy has the ability to appear either supremely sophisticated or rough and ready.

44. Which one of the following best describes the passage?
- A. It tell us about the usefulness of corduroy
 - B. It talks us about the virtues of corduroy
 - C. It persuades us to buy corduroy
 - D. It makes as understand the everlasting appeal of corduroy to the young
45. According to the author, the special quality of corduroy is that
- A. it needs no ironing
 - B. it combines the virtues of both cotton and velvet
 - C. it contains the correct mixture of cotton and velvet
 - D. both the rich and that not-so rich can afford to buy it
46. Corduroy is a fabric for all seasons because
- A. it can be worn not only in winter but also in summer
 - B. of its peculiar texture and warmth
 - C. it is made popular by catchy advertisements
 - D. gentleman can wear it in both formal and informal occasions
47. According to the passage, corduroy is essential in a gentleman wardrobe because
- A. it goes with Wellington boots
 - B. its current revival gives a taste of the latest fashion
 - C. it has its associations with good upbringing and a conservative lifestyle
 - D. it can be an idea alternative to the woollen clothes

Nehru's was a many sided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or resisting tyranny. In him, the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance. While he kept looking at special problems from a scientific standpoint. He never forgot that we should nourish the total man. As a scientist, he refused to believe in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs. but, as a self proclaimed non-believer, he loved affirming his faith in life and the beauty of nature. Children he adored. Unlike Wordsworth, he did not see him trailing clouds of glory from the recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as a blossoms of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

48. Which of the statements reflects Nehru point of view?
 - A. Humanism is more important than science
 - B. Science is supreme and humanism is subordinate to it
 - C. Science and Humanism are equally important
 - D. There is no ground between science and humanism

49. In this passage, 'a benevolent power interested in men's affairs' means
 - A. a supernatural power of god
 - B. beauty of nature
 - C. the spirit of science
 - D. the total man

50. A 'many-side personality' means
 - A. a complex personality
 - B. a secretive person
 - C. a person having varied interests
 - D. a capable person

KEY

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. D

14. A
15. C
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. C
27. D
28. B
29. D
30. B
31. C
32. C
33. C
34. C
35. B
36. D
37. B
38. A
39. D
40. B
41. C
42. A
43. A
44. B
45. D
46. A
47. C
48. C
49. A
50. C