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AMCAT Verbal Questions with answers

AMCAT Computer Science Topic Wise Questions

Number of Questions: 26 || Module Duration: 22 min

Topics	Sub- Topics	Expected Questions
Basic Programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Types Iteration, Recursion, Decision Procedure, functions and scope 	10 - 12 Questions
Data Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrays, Linked Lists, Trees, Graphs Stacks, Queues Hash Tables Heaps 	6 - 8 Questions
OOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polymorphism Abstraction Encapsulation 	4 - 6 Questions
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching and Sorting Complexity Theory Core Computer Science 	4 - 5 Questions

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Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : VORACIOUS

Op 1: Wild

Op 2: Hungry

Op 3: Angry

Op 4: Quick

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : TIMID

- Op 1: Fast
Op 2: Slow
Op 3: Medium
Op 4: Shy
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : IRONIC

- Op 1: Inflexible
Op 2: Bitter
Op 3: Good-natured
Op 4: Disguisedly sarcastic
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

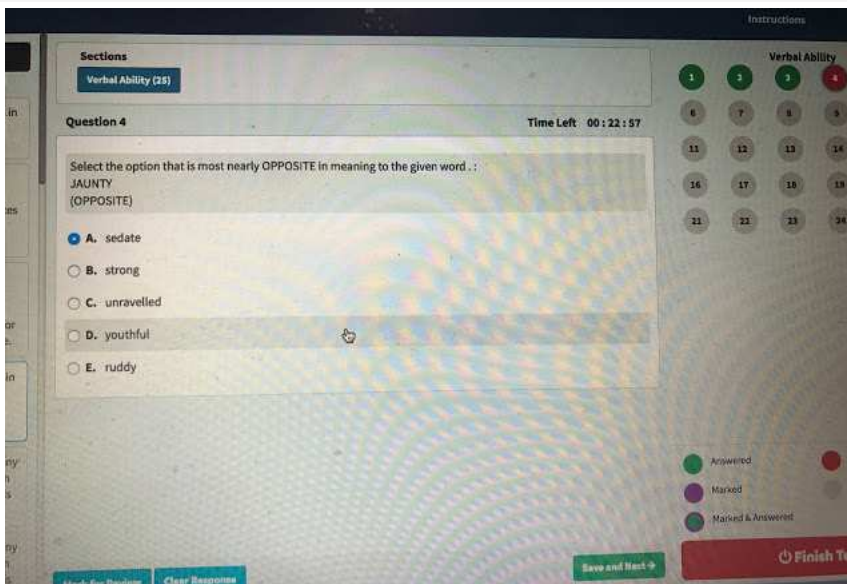
Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : CORRESPONDENCE

- Op 1: Agreements
Op 2: Contracts
Op 3: Documents
Op 4: Letters
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : DISTANT

- Op 1: Far
Op 2: Removed
Op 3: Reserved
Op 4: Separate
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques.



Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : LAMENT

- Op 1: Complain
Op 2: Comment
Op 3: Condone
Op 4: Console
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : WRETCHED

- Op 1: Poor

- E- Litmus
- Accenture
- Amazon
- Capgemini
- Citi Corp
- Cognizant
- Delloite
- Flipkart
- HCL
- IBM
- iGate
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Op 2: Foolish
 Op 3: Insane
 Op 4: Strained
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : RESTRAINT

Op 1: Hindrance
 Op 2: Repression
 Op 3: Obstacle
 Op 4: Restriction
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : MENDACIOUS

Op 1: Full of confidence
 Op 2: False
 Op 3: Encouraging
 Op 4: Provocative
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : ADMONISH

Op 1: Punish
 Op 2: Curse
 Op 3: Dismiss
 Op 4: Reprimand
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : CORPULENT

Op 1: Lean
 Op 2: Gaunt
 Op 3: Emaciated
 Op 4: Obese
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : GRATIFY

Op 1: Appreciate
 Op 2: Frank
 Op 3: Indulge
 Op 4: Pacify
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : RECKLESS

Op 1: Courageous
 Op 2: Rash
 Op 3: Bold
 Op 4: Daring
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : VENT

Op 1: Opening
 Op 2: Stodgy
 Op 3: End
 Op 4: Past tense of go
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques.

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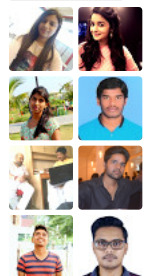
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Sections
Verbal Ability (25)

Question 15 Time Left 00:18:15

In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: I keep on flapping my big ears all day.

S6: Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant ?

P: They also fear that I will flap them all away.

Q: But children wonder why I flap them so.

R: I flap them so to make sure they are safely there on either side of my head.

S: But I know what I am doing.

☐ A. QPRS

☒ B. QPSR

☐ C. SRQP

☐ D. PSRQ

Mark for Review Clear Response Save and Next Finish Test

Verbal Ability

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

Answered Not Answered
Marked Not Visited
Marked & Answered

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The claims of students look hollow when they **attribute** their poor performance to difficulty of examination.

- Op 1: infer
Op 2: impute
Op 3: inhere
Op 4: inundate
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : He is **averse** to the idea of holding elections now.

- Op 1: convinced
Op 2: angry
Op 3: agreeable
Op 4: opposed
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : True religion does not require one to **proselytise** through guile or force.

- Op 1: translate
Op 2: hypnotise
Op 3: attack
Op 4: convert
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : She **corroborated** the statement of her brother.

- Op 1: confirmed
Op 2: disproved
Op 3: condemned
Op 4: seconded
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The great dancer impressed the appreciative crowd by her **nimble** movements.

- Op 1: unrhythmic
Op 2: lively
Op 3: quickening
Op 4: clear
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

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Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : Swift is known in the world of letters for his **misogynism**.

- Op 1: hatred for mankind
- Op 2: hatred for womankind
- Op 3: love for the reasonable
- Op 4: love for womankind
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : A person unrestrained by the rules of morality or tradition is called a **licentious** person.

- Op 1: libertine
- Op 2: loafer-type
- Op 3: criminal
- Op 4: freelance
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : His style is quite **transparent**.

- Op 1: verbose
- Op 2: involved
- Op 3: lucid
- Op 4: witty
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : Only those who are **gullible** take every advertisement seriously.

- Op 1: fallible
- Op 2: enthusiastic
- Op 3: unsuspecting
- Op 4: unrealistic
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : We didn't believe in his statement, but **subsequent** events proved that he was right.

- Op 1: later
- Op 2: many
- Op 3: few
- Op 4: earlier
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The angry villagers have **lynched** two suspected child-lifters already.

- Op 1: beaten up
- Op 2: captured
- Op 3: killed
- Op 4: mutilated
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : He has a **propensity** for getting into debt.

- Op 1: natural tendency
- Op 2: aptitude
- Op 3: characteristic
- Op 4: quality
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The **agnostic** demanded proof before he would accept the statement of the secretary.

- Op 1: The pessimist
- Op 2: The sceptic
- Op 3: Sceptic about the existence of god or any ultimate reality
- Op 4: The atheist

Op 5: The altruist
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The economic **cataclysm** which followed the industrial revolution brought with it complex problems hitherto unknown.

Op 1: Depression
Op 2: Boom
Op 3: Regeneration
Op 4: Sudden and violent change
Op 5: Unprecedented collapse
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The environment left a **deleterious** effect on his health.

Op 1: Fatiguing
Op 2: Weakening
Op 3: Aesthetic
Op 4: Harmful
Op 5: Health
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : By his speech he **fermented** trouble in the ranks of the army.

Op 1: Quietened
Op 2: Channelized into healthy directions
Op 3: Stirred up
Op 4: Contained and suppressed
Op 5: None of these
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : He has got a **meretricious** style which does not produce a lasting effect.

Op 1: Capricious
Op 2: Whimsical
Op 3: Flamboyant
Op 4: Pretentious
Op 5: Showily attractive
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold**. : The liberal school of thought trusts in education reform, and the **sporadic** use of force to remedy the depravity of certain isolated individuals or groups.

Op 1: Infrequent, irregular
Op 2: Persistent, constant
Op 3: Continuous
Op 4: Sparing
Op 5: Corrective and preventive both
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : A person who readily believes others.

Op 1: Creditable
Op 2: Credible
Op 3: Credulous
Op 4: Sensitive
Op 5: Sensible
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : Flowers and insects or anything lasting only for a day.

Op 1: Transitional
Op 2: Ephemeral
Op 3: Transient
Op 4: Transitory
Op 5: Monumental
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : Last part of speech.

Op 1: Epilogue
Op 2: Conclusion
Op 3: Peroration
Op 4: Permutation
Op 5: Percussion
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : OPALESCENT

Op 1: Iridescent
Op 2: Transparent
Op 3: Translucent
Op 4: Pollutant
Op 5: Giving off an odour
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : PERIPATETIC

Op 1: Worldly
Op 2: Disarming
Op 3: Moving
Op 4: Inherent
Op 5: Seeking
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : TAUTOLOGICAL

Op 1: Pertaining to charms or magic
Op 2: Highly sensitive
Op 3: Needlessly repetitious
Op 4: Highly touchy
Op 5: Fleeting
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : AVERT

Op 1: entertain
Op 2: transform
Op 3: turn away
Op 4: lead toward
Op 5: displease
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : CITE

Op 1: galvanize
Op 2: visualize
Op 3: locate
Op 4: quote
Op 5: signal
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : CORPULENT

Op 1: regenerate
Op 2: obese
Op 3: different
Op 4: hungry
Op 5: bloody
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : EMACIATED

Op 1: garrulous
Op 2: primeval
Op 3: vigorous
Op 4: disparate
Op 5: thin
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : GARNISH

Op 1: paint

Op 2: garner
Op 3: adorn
Op 4: abuse
Op 5: banish
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : INCULCATE

Op 1: exculpate
Op 2: educate
Op 3: exonerate
Op 4: prepare
Op 5: embarrass
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : EGREGIOUS

Op 1: pious
Op 2: outrageous
Op 3: anxious
Op 4: sociable
Op 5: gloomy
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : MISDEMEANOUR

Op 1: felony
Op 2: misdeed
Op 3: indignity
Op 4: fiat
Op 5: illiteracy
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : MUSTY

Op 1: stale
Op 2: necessary
Op 3: indifferent
Op 4: nonchalant
Op 5: vivid
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : PHLEGMATIC

Op 1: calm
Op 2: cryptic
Op 3: practical
Op 4: salivary
Op 5: dishonest
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : REPRISAL

Op 1: revaluation
Op 2: assessment
Op 3: loss
Op 4: retaliation
Op 5: nonsense
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : WAIF

Op 1: soldier
Op 2: urchin
Op 3: surrender
Op 4: breeze
Op 5: spouse
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word. : SAGACIOUS (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: foolish
Op 2: bitter

Op 3: voracious
Op 4: veracious
Op 5: fallacious
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : TRANSIENT (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: carried
Op 2: close
Op 3: permanent
Op 4: removed
Op 5: certain
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : IGNOBLE (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: produced by fire
Op 2: worthy
Op 3: given to questioning
Op 4: huge
Op 5: known
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : NEFARIOUS (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: various
Op 2: lacking
Op 3: benign
Op 4: pompous
Op 5: futile
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : CHAFFING (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: achieving
Op 2: serious
Op 3: capitalistic
Op 4: sneezing
Op 5: expensive
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : COZEN (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: amuse
Op 2: treat honestly
Op 3: prate
Op 4: shackle
Op 5: vilify
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : DILATORY (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: narrowing
Op 2: prompt
Op 3: enlarging
Op 4: portentous
Op 5: sour
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the Opposite of the given word. : Discrete(Opposite)
Op 1: Continous
Op 2: Secretive
Op 3: Distinct
Op 4: Cautious
Op 5: Judicious
Correct Op 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : GRISLY (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: suggestive
Op 2: doubtful
Op 3: untidy
Op 4: pleasant
Op 5: bearish

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : IRREVERENT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: related
 - Op 2: mischievous
 - Op 3: respective
 - Op 4: pious
 - Op 5: violent
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : JAUNTY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: youthful
 - Op 2: ruddy
 - Op 3: strong
 - Op 4: unravelled
 - Op 5: sedate
- Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : LEVITY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: bridge
 - Op 2: dam
 - Op 3: praise
 - Op 4: blame
 - Op 5: solemnity
- Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : UNSEEMLY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: effortless
 - Op 2: proper
 - Op 3: conducive
 - Op 4: pointed
 - Op 5: informative
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : AFFABLE (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: rude
 - Op 2: ruddy
 - Op 3: needy
 - Op 4: useless
 - Op 5: conscious
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : BLASÉ (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: fiery
 - Op 2: clever
 - Op 3: intriguing
 - Op 4: slim
 - Op 5: ardent
- Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : EQUILIBRIUM (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: imbalance
 - Op 2: peace
 - Op 3: inequity
 - Op 4: directness
 - Op 5: urgency
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : EXTROVERT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: clown
 - Op 2: hero
 - Op 3: ectomorph
 - Op 4: neurotic
 - Op 5: introvert
- Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PERT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: polite
- Op 2: perishable
- Op 3: moral
- Op 4: deliberate
- Op 5: stubborn
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : RUDDY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: robust
- Op 2: witty
- Op 3: wan
- Op 4: exotic
- Op 5: creative
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : MINOR (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Big
- Op 2: Major
- Op 3: Tall
- Op 4: Heavy
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PROVOCATION (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Vocation
- Op 2: Pacification
- Op 3: Peace
- Op 4: Destruction
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : QUIESCENT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Indifferent
- Op 2: Troublesome
- Op 3: Weak
- Op 4: Unconcerned
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : VICTORIOUS (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Defeated
- Op 2: Annexed
- Op 3: Destroyed
- Op 4: Vanquished
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : NIGGARDLY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Frugal
- Op 2: Thrifty
- Op 3: Stingy
- Op 4: Generous
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : FRUGAL (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Copious
- Op 2: Extravagant
- Op 3: Generous
- Op 4: Ostentatious
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : SUBSERVIENT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Aggressive
 - Op 2: Straightforward
 - Op 3: Dignified
 - Op 4: Supercilious
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : VALUABLE (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Invaluable
 - Op 2: Worthless
 - Op 3: Inferior
 - Op 4: Lowly
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : IMPASSE (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: Resurgence
 - Op 2: Breakthrough
 - Op 3: Continuation
 - Op 4: Combination
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : Like poverty, **affluence** can sometimes create its own problems. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: indigence
 - Op 2: opulence
 - Op 3: sorrow
 - Op 4: exuberance
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : I **abhor** the ideas he sometimes expresses. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: admire
 - Op 2: respect
 - Op 3: applaud
 - Op 4: appreciate
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : The members thought that the task was **feasible**. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: impractical
 - Op 2: impossible
 - Op 3: difficult
 - Op 4: impracticable
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : They had an **insipid** conversation. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: lively
 - Op 2: argumentative
 - Op 3: loud
 - Op 4: curious
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : Ram displays **enthusiasm** whenever he is posed with a problem. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: eagerness
 - Op 2: weakness
 - Op 3: indifference
 - Op 4: softness
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : The **incessant** noise of the boring machine made it difficult for us to go to sleep at night. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: intermittent
- Op 2: harsh
- Op 3: soft
- Op 4: constant
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : The leader was **pragmatic** in her approach to the problem facing the country. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: indefinite
- Op 2: vague
- Op 3: idealistic
- Op 4: optimistic
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : She used to **disparage** her neighbour every now and then. (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: please
- Op 2: praise
- Op 3: belittle
- Op 4: denigrate
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PROTRACT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: retrace
- Op 2: distract
- Op 3: curtail
- Op 4: expose
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : DECADENT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: ethical
- Op 2: impetuous
- Op 3: succinct
- Op 4: lewd
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : HAPLESS (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: cheerful
- Op 2: consistent
- Op 3: fortunate
- Op 4: shapely
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : ORTHODOXY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: renown
- Op 2: trepidation
- Op 3: unconventionality
- Op 4: remoteness
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : SUMPTUOUS (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: open
- Op 2: frequent
- Op 3: partial
- Op 4: restrained

Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : DISSOLUTION (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: retribution
Op 2: compliance
Op 3: futility
Op 4: establishment
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : STILTED (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: informal
Op 2: verbose
Op 3: secretive
Op 4: senseless
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : DISPARITY (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: timidity
Op 2: bigotry
Op 3: likeness
Op 4: influence
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : BELLIGERENT (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: seditious
Op 2: genial
Op 3: corporal
Op 4: wary
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : BENEDICTION (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: antidote
Op 2: intonation
Op 3: endowment
Op 4: anathema
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : LISTLESS (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: energetic
Op 2: confined
Op 3: minuscule
Op 4: enlisted
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : FAR-FETCHED (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: ingenious
Op 2: facile
Op 3: myopic
Op 4: credible
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : GAUNT (OPPOSITE)
Op 1: emaciated
Op 2: sombre
Op 3: plump
Op 4: piquant
Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PERT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: impudent

Op 2: brash

Op 3: savvy

Op 4: polite

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PRANKISH (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: whimsical

Op 2: machiavellian

Op 3: impish

Op 4: serious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : INGENUITY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: skillfulness

Op 2: cunning

Op 3: inventive

Op 4: dullness

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PHILANTHROPIC (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: uxorious

Op 2: parsimonious

Op 3: carnal

Op 4: chary

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : AUGUST (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: gloomy

Op 2: inglorious

Op 3: cherubic

Op 4: affable

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : VANITY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: pride

Op 2: humility

Op 3: conceit

Op 4: ostentious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : TANGIBLE (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: ethereal

Op 2: concrete

Op 3: actual

Op 4: solid

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : EPILOGUE (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: dialogue

Op 2: prelude

Op 3: post script

Op 4: epigram

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PERTINENT (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: irrational
- Op 2: irregular
- Op 3: insistent
- Op 4: irrelevant
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : STATIONARY (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: active
- Op 2: mobile
- Op 3: rapid
- Op 4: busy
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : STARTLED (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: amused
- Op 2: relaxed
- Op 3: endless
- Op 4: astonished
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word . :

- Agitate
- Op1: Sooth
- Op2: Suppress
- Op3: Disturb
- Op4: Refresh
- Correct Op1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word . :

- Photographic
- Op 1: Distant
- Op 2: Similar
- Op 3: Exact
- Op 4: Similar
- Correct Op 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the Opposite of the given word . :

- Advent(Opposite)
- Op 1: End
- Op 2: Dawn
- Op 3: Emergence
- Op 4: Flexible
- Op 5: Adamant
- Correct Op 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : PERENNIAL (OPPOSITE)

- Op 1: frequent
- Op 2: regular
- Op 3: lasting
- Op 4: rare
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) :

(A) The teacher whom we met yesterday (B) is highly qualified and (C) with very good reputation.

- Op 1: (A)
- Op 2: (B)
- Op 3: (C)
- Op 4: None
- Correct Op 3

still

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) At the end of the year/(B) every student who had done adequate work/(C) was automatically promoted./(D) No error.

- Op 1: (A)
- Op 2: (B)
- Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) One of the members/(B) expressed doubt if/(C) the Minister was an athiest./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
Op 2: (B)
Op 3: (C)
Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) The meeting adjourned abruptly/(B) by the CEO after/(C) about three hours of deliberation./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)
Op 2: (B)
Op 3: (C)
Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) You will come/(B) to my party tomorrow,/ (C) isn't it ? /(D) No error

Op 1: (A)
Op 2: (B)
Op 3: (C)
Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Do the roses in your garden smell/(B) more sweetly/(C) than those in ours?(D) No error

Op 1: (A)
Op 2: (B)
Op 3: (C)
Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) I had hoped to have met him yesterday/(B) to discuss the matter with him/(C) but he was not in his house, and so I could not meet him./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
Op 2: (B)
Op 3: (C)
Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) The retiring principal asked his old pupils/ (B) to take the interest in the school/(C) after he has retired./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)
Op 2: (B)
Op 3: (C)
Op 4: (D)
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Hemant persisted/(B) to do it/(C) in spite of my advice/(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) With little patience/(B) you will be able to/(C) cross this hurdle./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) It is true/(B) that God helps those/(C) who helps themselves./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Umesh is/(B) five years/ (C) senior than me./ (D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Can I lend/(B) your pencil/(C) for a minute, please ?/(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Ganguly is one of the finest batsmen/ (B) that India have produced/ (C) over the decades./ (D) No error

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) She sang/ (B) very well/(C)isn't it?./ (D) No error.

Op 1: (A)
 Op 2: (B)
 Op 3: (C)
 Op 4: (D)
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation, if any) : (A) The man told to her/ (B) that he had not brought his dog/ (C) out for a walk as he was afraid that it would rain./ (D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : To get one's name in the Rowland Ward's book of hunting records was the *hot* ambition of every serious hunter.

Op 1: extreme

Op 2: burning

Op 3: reluctant

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Whatever to our other problems, we have no *shortcoming* to cheap labour in India.

Op 1: default

Op 2: deficit

Op 3: scarcity

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Neha was *fined* for careless driving.

Op 1: got fined

Op 2: fined

Op 3: was to be fined

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : You have come here with a view *to insult me*.

Op 1: to insulting me

Op 2: of insulting me

Op 3: for insulting me

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : I would have waited for you at the station if I *knew* that you would come.

Op 1: had known

Op 2: was knowing

Op 3: have known

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : *Due to these reason* we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.

Op 1: Out of these reasons

Op 2: For these reasons

Op 3: By these reasons

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : When it was feared that the serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes *at crushing* them.

Op 1: into crushing
 Op 2: in crushing
 Op 3: without crushing
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : The dissidents *hold* a great problem in every political party.

Op 1: cause
 Op 2: give
 Op 3: pose
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : I shall not go *until I am invited*.

Op 1: till I am invited
 Op 2: unless I am invited
 Op 3: if not I am invited
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : They are social insects, *living in communities*, regulated by definite laws, each member of society bearing a well-defined and separate part in the work of a colony.

Op 1: who are living in communities
 Op 2: living among a communities
 Op 3: who lives with a communities
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Please remind me *of posting* these letters to my relatives.

Op 1: by posting
 Op 2: to post
 Op 3: for posting
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : The reason *why he wrote the letter was because* he could not contact him over the phone.

Op 1: why he wrote the letter was since
 Op 2: for which he wrote the letter was because
 Op 3: why he wrote the letter was that
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : While crossing the highway a five year old child was knocked *out* by a passing car.

Op 1: away
 Op 2: up
 Op 3: down
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Not a word *they spoke* to the unfortunate wife about it.

Op 1: did they speak
 Op 2: they will speak
 Op 3: they had spoken

Op 4: No improvement needed
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : The mother has not seen the child for several months and now eagerly *looks forward* to seeing him.

Op 1: looks ahead to
Op 2: looks for
Op 3: looks onto
Op 4: No improvement needed
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. :

Today I am going to check that *Raju will do his home work correctly*.

Op 1: Raju must be doing his homework correctly
Op 2: Raju shall do his homework correctly
Op 3: Raju does his homework correctly
Op 4: No Change
Correct Op 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. :

As poorer nations Industrialize aggressively, natural resources are being severely _____.

Op 1: Depleted
Op 2: Hit
Op 3: Worsened
Op 4: None
Correct Op 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The ruling party will have to put its own house order.

Op 1: in
Op 2: on
Op 3: to
Op 4: into
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to

Op 1: back up
Op 2: back in
Op 3: back at
Op 4: back out
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In school many of us never realised the importance that grammar would in later life.

Op 1: figure
Op 2: portray
Op 3: play
Op 4: exercise
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : 'Please' and ' Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the of life oiled and running smoothly.

Op 1: path
Op 2: machine
Op 3: garden
Op 4: river
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques Countries which _____ still undergoing the economic processes _____ known as developing countries.

Op 1: Are, are
Op 2: were, is
Op 3: are, is
Op 4 is, were
Op 5 is, is
Correct Op 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : He in wearing the oldfashioned coat inspite of his wife's disapproval.

- Op 1: insists
- Op 2: persists
- Op 3: desists
- Op 4: resists
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Monika is quite intelligent but rather

- Op 1: idealistic
- Op 2: generous
- Op 3: lazy
- Op 4: optimistic
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The boy fell the bicycle.

- Op 1: of
- Op 2: off
- Op 3: from
- Op 4: under
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Ravi put the light and slept.

- Op 1: for
- Op 2: down
- Op 3: in
- Op 4: out
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Radha felt very much grateful . . . her boss for the kindness he had shown in granting her leave.

- Op 1: To
- Op 2: For
- Op 3: Towards
- Op 4: With
- Op 5: After
- Correct Op : 1

Ques.Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. :

But each attempt ended in _____ failure just as attempts have failed all over the world including Britain and the US

- Op 1 Spectacular
- Op 2 Gloomy
- Op 3 Dismal
- Op 4 Intense
- Correct Op 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The consequence of his haughtiness was that his services were dispensed by his master.

- Op 1: About
- Op 2: From
- Op 3: With
- Op 4: Round
- Op 5: Up
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Rati just chimes the opinion of her husband and seems to have no mind of her own.

- Op 1: From
- Op 2: With
- Op 3: In with
- Op 4: On about

Op 5: Up with
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Most children remain school . . . the ages of seven and eight.

Op 1: In/in
Op 2: At/between
Op 3: Inside/of
Op 4: Under/beyond
Op 5: Beyond/under
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : When Shankar remembered his wife long dead he was moved tears.

Op 1: For
Op 2: With
Op 3: To
Op 4: Through
Op 5: Off
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The protracted illness has reduced him skeleton.

Op 1: Till
Op 2: Round
Op 3: Through
Op 4: To
Op 5: From
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Social psychology studies the behaviour of human groups organised or unorganised.

Op 1: With
Op 2: Of
Op 3: In
Op 4: About
Op 5: None of these
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Because she had a reputation for we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so

Op 1: insolence irately
Op 2: insouciance cordially
Op 3: graciousness amiably
Op 4: arrogance disdainfully
Op 5: querulousness affably
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Raghav is not attracted by the life of the , always wandering through the country-side, begging for charity.

Op 1: proud almsgiver
Op 2: noble philanthropist
Op 3: affluent mendicant
Op 4: natural philosopher
Op 5: peripatetic vagabond
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Legislation was passed to punish brokers who their clients funds.

Op 1: Devastate
Op 2: Devour
Op 3: Embezzle
Op 4: Defalcate
Op 5: Dawdled
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Now that he was prosperous and affluent, he gladly contributed funds to assist the and the disabled.

- Op 1: Begging
- Op 2: Impecunious
- Op 3: Penitent
- Op 4: Impervious
- Op 5: Impetuous

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : To the dismay of the student body, the class president was berated by the principal at a school assembly.

- Op 1: ignominiously
- Op 2: privately
- Op 3: magnanimously
- Op 4: fortuitously
- Op 5: inconspicuously

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The result does not my original conception of the master.

- Op 1: Accord with
- Op 2: Reconcile with
- Op 3: Reconcile to
- Op 4: Correspond with
- Op 5: Correspond to

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a web of good and evil.

- Op 1: Complicated
- Op 2: Intricate
- Op 3: Entrapped
- Op 4: Entangled
- Op 5: Tangled

Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The consequences of the growing materialism of the modern age will be

- Op 1: Destructive
- Op 2: Revolting
- Op 3: Disastrous
- Op 4: Unfailing
- Op 5: Compounded

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet.

- Op 1: enthralling
- Op 2: accomplished
- Op 3: pedestrian
- Op 4: auspicious
- Op 5: masterful

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : New concerns about growing religious tension in northern India were this week after at least fifty people were killed and hundreds were injured or arrested in rioting between Hindus and Muslims.

- Op 1: lessened
- Op 2: invalidated
- Op 3: restrained
- Op 4: dispersed
- Op 5: fueled

Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In a revolutionary development in technology, several manufacturers now make biodegradable forms of plastic; some plastic six-pack rings, for example, gradually when exposed to sunlight.

- Op 1: harden

Op 2: stagnate
Op 3: inflate
Op 4: propagate
Op 5: decompose
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Unlike other examples of verse, Milton's Lycidas does more than merely mourn the death of Edward King; it also denounces corruption in the Church in which King was ordained.

Op 1: satiric
Op 2: elegiac
Op 3: free
Op 4: humorous
Op 5: didactic
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In Japanese art, profound emotion is frequently couched in images of nature, observed with conditioned by life in a land of dramatic seasonal change, where perils of earthquake and typhoon make nature's bounty and its processes awesome and beautiful.

Op 1: an intimacy precarious
Op 2: a fidelity munificent
Op 3: a skill excessive
Op 4: an indifference chancy
Op 5: a sensitivity distinctive
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Because it arrives so early in the season, before many other birds, the robin has been called the of spring.

Op 1: hostage
Op 2: autocrat
Op 3: compass
Op 4: newcomer
Op 5: harbinger
Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In place of the more general debate about abstract principles of government that most delegates probably expected, the Constitutional Convention put proposals on the table.

Op 1: theoretical
Op 2: vague
Op 3: concrete
Op 4: tentative
Op 5: redundant
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : It is easy to excuse

P: but it is hard
Q: in a boy of fourteen
R: the mischief of early childhood
S: to tolerate even unavoidable faults

Op 1: RPQS
Op 2: QRSP
Op 3: QRPS
Op 4: RPSQ
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : I saw that

P: but seeing my host in this mood
Q: I deemed it proper to take leave
R: as I had frequently done before
S: it had been my intention to pass the night there

Op 1: QPSR
Op 2: QRPS
Op 3: SPQR
Op 4: SRPQ
Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. We have to
P: as we see it
Q: speak the truth
R: there is falsehood and darkness
S: even if all around us

Op 1: RQSP
Op 2: QRPS
Op 3: RSQP
Op 4: QPSR
Correct Op 4

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : People
P: at his dispensary
Q: went to him
R: of all professions
S: for medicine and treatment

Op 1: QPRS
Op 2: RPQS
Op 3: RQSP
Op 4: QRPS
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : He told us that
P: and enjoyed it immensely
Q: in a prose translation
R: he had read Milton
S: which he had borrowed from his teacher

Op 1: RSQP
Op 2: QRPS
Op 3: RQSP
Op 4: RQPS
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : We have to
P: as we see it
Q: speak the truth
R: there is falsehood and darkness
S: even if all around us

Op 1: RQSP
Op 2: QRPS
Op 3: RSQP
Op 4: QPSR
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : It was
P: in keeping with my mood
Q: a soft summer evening
R: as I walked sedately
S: in the direction of the new house

Op 1: SRPQ
Op 2: QRPS
Op 3: QPRS
Op 4: SQPR
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: Metals are today being

replaced by polymers in many applications.

S₆: Many Indian Institutes of Science and Technology run special programmes on polymer science.

P: Above all, they are cheaper and easier to process, making them a viable alternative to metals.

Q: Polymers are essentially long chains of hydrocarbon molecules.

R: Today polymers are as strong as metals.

S: These have replaced the traditional chromium-plated metallic bumpers in cars.

Op 1: QRSP

Op 2: RSQP

Op 3: RQSP

Op 4: QRPS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: The cooperative system of doing business is a good way of encouraging ordinary workers to work hard.

S₆: The main object is to maintain the interest of every member of the society and to ensure that the members participate actively in the projects of the society.

P: If the society is to be well run, it is necessary to prevent insincere officials being elected to the committee which is solely responsible for the running of the business.

Q: They get this from experienced and professional workers who are not only familiar with the cooperative system, but also with efficient methods of doing business.

R: To a large extent, many cooperative societies need advice and guidance.

S: The capital necessary to start a business venture is obtained by the workers' contributions.

Op 1: SQPR

Op 2: PQSR

Op 3: SRQP

Op 4: PSRQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: American private lives may seem shallow.

S₆: This would not happen in China, he said.

P: Students would walk away with books they had not paid for.

Q: A Chinese journalist commented on a curious institution: the library.

R: Their public morality, however, impressed visitors.

S: But in general they returned them.

Op 1: PSQR

Op 2: QPSR

Op 3: RQPS

Op 4: RPSQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe.

S₆: Finally a man walked over to me and whispered, "Hey buddy this guy's your waiter and he wants your order."

P: At one point, he bent over with a big smile, showing me a single gold tooth and a dingy face.

Q: Soon I felt the presence of someone standing alongside me.

R: But this one wouldn't budge.

S: We had been cautioned about beggars and were told to ignore them.

Op 1: SQRP

Op 2: SQPR

Op 3: QSRP

Op 4: QSPR

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.

S₆: This is because Venice has no streets.

P: There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the island of Venice.

Q: In this city there are no motor cars, no horses and no buses.

R: These small islands are near one another.

S: It is not an island but a hundred and seventeen islands.

- Op 1: PQRS
Op 2: PRQS
Op 3: SRPQ
Op 4: PQSR
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: I keep on flapping my big ears all day.

S₆: Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant ?

P: They also fear that I will flap them all away.

Q: But children wonder why I flap them so.

R: I flap them so to make sure they are safely there on either side of my head.

S: But I know what I am doing.

- Op 1: SRQP
Op 2: QPSR
Op 3: QPRS
Op 4: PSRQ
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: Jawaharlal Nehru was born in Allahabad on 14 Nov, 1889.

S₆: He died on 27 May, 1964.

P: Nehru met Mahatma Gandhi in February, 1920.

Q: In 1905 he was sent to London to study at a school called Harrow.

R: He became the first Prime Minister of Independent India on 15 August, 1947.

S: He married Kamla Kaul in 1915.

- Op 1: QRPS
Op 2: QSPR
Op 3: RPQS
Op 4: SQRP
Op 5: 4
Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: Ms. Parasuram started a petrol pump in Madras.

S₆: Thus she has shown the way for many others.

P: A total of twelve girls now work at the pump.

Q: She advertised in newspapers for women staff.

R: They operate in two shifts.

S: The response was good.

- Op 1: PQSR
Op 2: SQPR
Op 3: QSPR
Op 4: PQRS
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: Politeness is not a quality possessed by only one nation or race.

S₆: In any case, we should not mock at others' habits.

P: One may observe that a man of one nation will remove his hat or fold his hands by way of greetings when he meets someone he knows.

Q: A man of another country will not do so.

R: It is a quality to be found among all peoples and nations in every corner of the earth.

S: Obviously, each person follows the custom of his particular country.

- Op 1: RPQS
Op 2: RPSQ
Op 3: PRQS
Op 4: QPRS
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: There is a difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.

S₆: Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm instead of good.

P: Nehru's idea of secularism was equal indifference to all religions and bothering about none of them.

Q: According to Gandhiji, all religions are equally true and each scripture is worthy of respect.

R: Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.

S: In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.

Op 1: SQPR

Op 2: PSQR

Op 3: QSPR

Op 4: PRSQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S₁: Once upon a time an ant lived on the bank of a river.

S₆: She was touched.

P: The dove saw the ant struggling in water in a helpless condition.

Q: All its efforts to come up failed.

R: One day it suddenly slipped into the water.

S: A dove lived in a tree on the bank not far from the spot.

Op 1: RQSP

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: SRPQ

Op 4: PQRS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. : 1. But, we all helped in the first few days.

2. Chandrapur is considered as a rural area.

3. Manohar was transferred to his office recently.

4. Initially he was not getting adjusted to the city life.

5. Before that he was working in Chandrapur branch of our office.

Op 1: 54312

Op 2: 43215

Op 3: 12345

Op 4: 35241

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. : 1. A study to this effect suggests that the average white-collar worker demonstrates only about twenty-five per cent listening efficiency.

2. However, for trained and good listeners it is not unusual to use all the three approaches during a setting, thus improving listening efficiency.

3. There are three approaches to listening: listening for comprehension, listening for empathy and listening for evaluation.

4. Although we spend nearly half of each communication interaction listening, we do not listen well.

5. Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information in different settings.

Op 1: 15432

Op 2: 23451

Op 3: 35241

Op 4: 43215

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. : 1. Much of the argument that goes on around the alternative solution occurs because people hold different perceptions of the problem.

2. One of the reasons that Japanese Managers are perceived as making superior decisions compared to Western Managers is that they spend a great deal of effort and time determining that the problem is correctly defined.

3. Unfortunately, too often in the West, Managers assume that the initial definition of the situation is correct.

4. Up to half the time in meetings is spent in asking "Is this the real problem?"

Op 1: 2431

Op 2: 2341

Op 3: 3241

Op 4: 1342

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. Take the case of a child raised under slum conditions, whose parents are socially ambitious and envy families with money, but who nevertheless squander the little they have on drink.

A. Common sense would expect that he would develop the value of thrift; he would never again endure the grinding poverty he has experienced as a child.

B. He may simply be unable in later life to mobilize a drive sufficient to overcome these early conditions.

C. But infact it is not so.

D. The exact conditions are too complex but when certain conditions are fulfilled, he will thereafter be a spend thrift.

6. This is what has been observed in a number of cases.

Op 1: DCBA

Op 2: ABCD

Op 3: ACDB

Op 4: BACD

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. The three colonial cities - Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were born at around the same time.

A. Sadly today it has also become the most virulent symbol of the violent trends in body politic that is tearing apart the society along suicidal lines.

B. Of the three, Bombay had been most enterprising in industrial and commercial exploration.

C. Whether it is one caste against other or the most pervasive of all trends - Hindus against Muslims.

D. It is indeed a metaphor for modern India.

6. This is about two tales of a city.

Op 1: ABCD

Op 2: BACD

Op 3: BDCA

Op 4: DABC

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. Indian golfers contemplating a round or two in China would do well to familiarise themselves with the grazing habits of water buffalo.

A. However, it is rare that these bulky beasts of burden meander across the manicured greens of China's golf courses.

B. Chuangshan - located 90 minutes north of Hongkong was constructed to make the most of the area's natural attributes - an undulating valley ringed by blue mountains.

C. But it is not very rare to find a bamboo hatted worker excitedly directing a moving hazard.

D. Particularly not so if it is Chuangshan Hotspring Golf Club.

6. Chuangshan is unique for more than a highly picturesque phenomenon.

Op 1: ABCD

Op 2: ACDB

Op 3: ADCB

Op 4: ADBC

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. Hunger lurks unseen in every village and city of our country.

A. What goes unrecognised is that death of starvation is only the most dramatic manifestation of a much more invisible malaise - of pervasive, stubborn, chronic hunger.

B. Yet it surfaces into public consciousness only trainsiently, in moments when there are troubling media reports of starvation deaths.

C. Among these are entire communities, utterly disenfranchised and asset less.

D. And, that there are millions of forgotten people in India who live routinely at the very edge of survival, with hunger as a way of everyday life.

6. Like the Musahaars, a proud and savagely oppressed Dalit community in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, who own not even the land on which their tenuous homesteads are built.

Op 1: CBAD

Op 2: BDAC

Op 3: ADCB

Op 4: BADC

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : FACILE

Op 1: Face

Op 2: Fragile

Op 3: Soft

Op 4: Easily done

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : APPROBATION

- Op 1: Self-confidence
- Op 2: Probe
- Op 3: Approval
- Op 4: Distress
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : ASPERSION

- Op 1: Discipline
- Op 2: To go away
- Op 3: Deceit
- Op 4: Slander
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : BOORISH

- Op 1: Beautiful
- Op 2: Distasteful
- Op 3: Boring
- Op 4: Crude
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : BLITHE

- Op 1: Disturb
- Op 2: Carefree
- Op 3: Distress
- Op 4: Emotive
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : CREDULITY

- Op 1: Credible
- Op 2: Discipline
- Op 3: Gullible
- Op 4: Weakness
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : DELUGE

- Op 1: Delude
- Op 2: Fancy
- Op 3: Flood
- Op 4: Illusion
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : DISCOURSE

- Op 1: Conversation
- Op 2: Speech
- Op 3: Function
- Op 4: Religion
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : DISPARATE

- Op 1: Discreet
- Op 2: Disturb
- Op 3: Different
- Op 4: Defame
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : ENTICE

- Op 1: Flee
Op 2: Enter
Op 3: Trap
Op 4: Tempt
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Passage

The great event of the New York cultural season of 1882 was the visit of the sixty-two-year-old English philosopher and social commentator Herbert Spencer. Nowhere did Spencer have a larger or more enthusiastic following than in the United States, where such works as —Social Statics and —The Data of Ethics were celebrated as powerful justifications for laissez-faire capitalism. Competition was preordained; its result was progress; and any institution that stood in the way of individual liberties was violating the natural order. —Survival of the fittest —a phrase that Charles Darwin took from Spencer—made free competition a social as well as a natural law. Spencer was, arguably, the single most influential systematic thinker of the nineteenth century, but his influence, compared with that of Darwin, Marx, or Mill, was short-lived. In 1937, the Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons asked, —Who now reads Spencer? Seventy years later, the question remains pertinent, even if no one now reads Talcott Parsons, either. In his day, Spencer was the greatest of philosophical hedgehogs: his popularity stemmed from the Page 54 fact that he had one big, easily grasped idea and a mass of more particular ideas that supposedly flowed from the big one. The big idea was evolution, but, while Darwin applied it to species change, speculating about society and culture only with reluctance, Spencer saw evolution working everywhere. —This law of organic progress is the law of all progress, he wrote, —whether it be in the development of the Earth, in the development of Life upon its surface, in the development of Society, of Government, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Language, Literature, Science, [or] Art. Spencer has been tagged as a social Darwinist, but it would be more correct to think of Darwin as a biological Spencerian. Spencer was very well known as an evolutionist long before Darwin's —On the Origin of Species was published, in 1859, and people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galápagos had a great interest in whether the state should provide for the poor or whether it was right to colonize India.

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why did Spencer have a large enthusiastic following in the United States?

- Op 1: Because he believed in Darwin's theory of evolution
Op 2: Because his work was perceived to justify capitalism
Op 3: Because he was a English philosopher
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will the author agree to?

- Op 1: Mill, Marx and Darwin are more famous than Spencer as of today.
Op 2: Spencer is more famous than Mill, Marx and Darwin as of today.
Op 3: Mill, Darwin, Marx and Spencer are equally famous
Op 4: Mill, Darwin, Marx and Parsons are very famous today today.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does Talcott Parson's statement, "Who now reads Spencer?" imply?

- Op 1: No one read Spencer in 1937
Op 2: He is asking a question to his students.
Op 3: Everyone should read Spencer
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could possibly "laissez-faire" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?

- Op 1: Restricted
Op 2: Not interfered by the government
Op 3: Unprincipled
Op 4: Uncompetitive
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, why was Spencer so popular in the 19th Century?

- Op 1: He supported capitalism
Op 2: He extended Darwin's theory of evolution to a lot of things.
Op 3: He had one broad and simple idea and many specific ideas flowed from it.
Op 4: He was a friend of Parson's.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

- Op 1: Darwin's idea of evolution preceded that of Spencer
 - Op 2: Both Darwin and Spencer got the idea of the evolution at the same time
 - Op 3: Spencer's idea of evolution preceded that of Darwin
 - Op 4: Darwin and Spencer worked on totally different models of evolution
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What must have been the most-likely response/reaction of the New York audience to Spencer's talk in 1882?

- Op 1: Vindication
 - Op 2: Surprise
 - Op 3: Happiness
 - Op 4: Depression
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which people is the author referring to in the statement: "people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galápagos"?

- Op 1: People who were not interested in the bird finch
 - Op 2: People who were not interested in finches in particular from Galapagos.
 - Op 3: People who were not interested in animal species or natural evolution
 - Op 4: People who did not have interest in birds.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Passage

Passage not available

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What of the following is true about Christensen and Mead?

- Op 1: They are in complete disagreement
 - Op 2: They are in partial agreement
 - Op 3: They are in complete agreement
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What best describes the statement: "Build a worse mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." ?

- Op 1: Factual
 - Op 2: Celebratory
 - Op 3: Satirical
 - Op 4: Cynical
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the statements is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

- Op 1: Internet is a successful instance of Christensen's innovation model.
 - Op 2: Internet is an instance of Christensen's model of innovation, but unsuccessful.
 - Op 3: Internet is an instance of Mead's type I innovation, but unsuccessful.
 - Op 4: Internet is an successful instance of Mead's type I innovation.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, what is the problem companies had with the internet?

- Op 1: It's quality never improved.
 - Op 2: It helped the consumers.
 - Op 3: The companies could not make money with it.
 - Op 4: It was an instance of Mead's Type II innovation.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the author imply by the phrase thanks mainly to "The Innovator's Dilemma," in the first paragraph?

- Op 1: The author wants to thank Christenson for writing the book.
- Op 2: The author is obliged to Christenson for writing the book.
- Op 3: The author implies that the phrase "Build a worse..." comes from Christenson's book

Op 4: The author is being sarcastic towards Christenson's book.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which segment of society are initial users to Christensen's "disruptive technology" and Type One innovation of Mead?
Op 1: Economically high and low respectively
Op 2: Economically low and high respectively
Op 3: Both economically low
Op 4: Both economically high
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does 'giddy' mean in context of it's usage in the third paragraph of the passage?
Op 1: Those suffering of vertigo
Op 2: Unhealthy
Op 3: Light-hearted
Op 4: Nervous
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the statement of Schumpeter imply?
Op 1: One should make mail coaches instead of rail roads.
Op 2: One should make rail roads instead of mail coaches.
Op 3: Incremental changes cannot lead to an innovation
Op 4: Innovations are irreversible changes.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?
Op 1: Social networking has benefited corporate sector to a large extent.
Op 2: Social networking is not useful for corporate sector.
Op 3: Social networking may benefit the corporate sector to some extent.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, how does social networking help recruitment?
Op 1: By increasing the reach in a super-linear fashion.
Op 2: Making available a larger pool of passive candidates.
Op 3: Since enthusiastic teenagers are also on the network.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?
Op 1: Social Networking and Business
Op 2: Social Networks
Op 3: Ethics of Social Networking in Business
Op 4: Social Networking: Pros and Cons
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following statements is Reid Hoffman most likely to agree to?
Op 1: Social network is only useful for recruiting.
Op 2: Social networking has other uses apart from recruiting.
Op 3: Social networking has not impacted business much.
Op 4: The prime use of social networking is for Hedge funds.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What meaning of avid could you infer from the passage?
Op 1: Dormant
Op 2: Unprincipled
Op 3: Unwanted

Op 4: Enthusiastic
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the most probable context in which the author is talking about Pizza Hut?
Op 1: Social networking did not benefit it.
Op 2: Social networking was a big success for it.
Op 3: Social networking created problems for it.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author call Lotus Connections a social software platform?
Op 1: Because it is used for knowledge management.
Op 2: It has a feature to allow employees to interact and cooperate with each other.
Op 3: Because IBM developed it.
Op 4: Because the service team can get in touch with the right engineers using it.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What are the hurdles that social networking has to overcome in order to benefit the business world?
Op 1: Issue of confidentiality.
Op 2: Misalignment of interests.
Op 3: Misalignment of interests and confidentiality.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author likely to agree to in the following?
Op 1: Some cultures suffer corruptions while others do not.
Op 2: Social factors incline a society towards corruption.
Op 3: Bribery is not a cultural phenomena.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following the author does not identify as linguistic manifestation of corruption?
Op 1: Asking for a favour.
Op 2: Use of double meanings.
Op 3: Use of quasi-official terminology.
Op 4: Relate to food item.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is bribe generally called in China?
Op 1: Hand-over
Op 2: Refresco
Op 3: Envelopes
Op 4: Baksheesh
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Passage

GIVE people power and discretion, and whether they are grand viziers or border guards, some will use their position to enrich themselves. The problem can be big enough to hold back a country's development. One study has shown that bribes account for 8% of the total cost of running a business in Uganda. Another found that corruption boosted the price of hospital supplies in Buenos Aires by 15%. Paul Wolfowitz, the head of the World Bank, is devoting special efforts during his presidency there to a drive against corruption.

For most people in the world, though, the worry is not that corruption may slow down their country's GDP growth. It is that their daily lives are pervaded by endless hassles, big and small. And for all the evidence that some cultures suffer endemic corruption while others are relatively clean, attitudes towards corruption, and even the language describing bribery, is remarkably similar around the world.

In a testament to most people's basic decency, bribe-takers and bribe-payers have developed an elaborate theatre of dissimulation. This is not just to avoid detection. Even in countries where corruption is so common as to be unremarkable and unprosecutable—and even when the transaction happens far from snooping eyes—a bribe is almost always dressed up as some other kind of exchange. Though most of the world is plagued by corruption, even serial offenders try to conceal it.

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One manifestation of this is linguistic. Surprisingly few people say: "You are going to have to pay me if you want to get that done." Instead, they use a wide variety of euphemisms. One type is quasi-official terminology. The first bribe paid by your correspondent, in Ukraine in 1998, went to two policemen so they would let him board a train leaving the country. On the train into Ukraine, the customs officer had absconded with a form that is needed again later to leave the country. The policemen at the station kindly explained that there was a shtraf, a "fine" that could be paid instead of producing the document. The policemen let him off with the minimum shtraf of 50 hryvnia (\$25).

Another term widely used at border crossings is "expediting fee". For a euphemism it is surprisingly accurate: paying it will keep your bags, and perhaps your contraband, from being dumped onto a floor and sifted through at a leisurely pace. (A related term, used in India, is "speed money": paying it can get essential business permits issued considerably faster.)

Paul Lewis, an analyst with the Economist Intelligence Unit (a sister company to The Economist), describes the quasi-business terminology typically used for bribery in the post-communist privatisations of eastern Europe. A mostly useless but well-connected insider at the company is hired as a "consultant". The consultant is paid a large official "fee", nominally for his industry expertise, on the understanding that he will cut in the minister and other decision-makers.

A second type of euphemism dresses up a dodgy payment as a friendly favour done by the bribe-payer. There is plenty of creative scope. Nigerian policemen are known to ask for "a little something for the weekend". A North African term is "un petit cadeau", a little gift. Mexican traffic police will suggest that you buy them a refresco, a soft drink, as will Angolan and Mozambican petty officials, who call it a gazoso in Portuguese. A businessman in Iraq told Reuters that although corruption there is quite overt, officials still insist on being given a "good coffee".

Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. Baksheesh, originally a Persian word now found in many countries of the Middle East, can mean "tip", "alms" and "bribe". Swahili-speakers can take advantage of another ambiguous term. In Kenya a machine-gun-wielding guard suggested to a terrified Canadian aid worker: "Perhaps you would like to discuss this over tea?" The young Canadian was relieved: the difficulty could be resolved with some chai, which means both "tea" and "bribe".

India lives in several centuries at the same time. Somehow we manage to progress and regress simultaneously. As a nation we age by pushing outward from the middle—adding a few centuries on either end of the extraordinary CV. We greater like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions.

I don't mean to put a simplistic value judgment on this peculiar form of "progress" by suggesting that Modern is Good and Traditional is Bad—or vice versa. What's hard to reconcile oneself to, both personally and politically, is the schizophrenic nature of it. That applies not just to the ancient/modern conundrum but to the utter illogic of what appears to be the current national enterprise. In the lane behind my house, every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated laborers digging a trench to lay fiber-optic cables to speed up our digital revolution. In the bitter winter cold, they work by the light of a few candles.

It's as though the people of India have been rounded up and loaded onto two convoys of trucks (a huge big one and a tiny little one) that have set off resolutely in opposite directions. The tiny convoy is on its way to a glittering destination somewhere near the top of the world. The other convoy just melts into the darkness and disappears. A cursory survey that tallies the caste, class and religion of who gets to be on which convoy would make a good Lazy Person's concise Guide to t

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In summary what does the passage primarily suggest and provide evidence for?

Op 1: Corruption is always concealed in some way, both linguistically and in the process.

Op 2: Corruption exists only in developing economies.

Op 3: Corruption is an unethical practice.

Op 4: Corruption slows down GDP growth.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word dissimulation, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

Op 1: Hypocrisy

Op 2: Clarity

Op 3: Frankness

Op 4: Insult

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What best represents the author's attitude towards the rich people in the West?

Op 1: Appreciative

Op 2: Mildly critical

Op 3: Heavily critical

Op 4: Mildly appreciative

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to?

Op 1: People generally do not try to hide money taken as bribe.

Op 2: People hide money taken as bribe primarily to avoid detection.

Op 3: People hide money taken as bribe from view even if detection possibility is low.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word 'obscurantist' as inferred from the passage?
 Op 1: Clear
 Op 2: Unclear
 Op 3: Nasty
 Op 4: Polite
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author calls 'progress' as peculiar?
 Op 1: Because Modern is good and traditional is bad.
 Op 2: Because of its unbalanced nature.
 Op 3: Because it differs politically and personally.
 Op 4: None of these.
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the sentence -'For some of us, life inbut emotionally and intellectually'?
 Op 1: A person has one leg in one truck and the other in the second truck.
 Op 2: A person meets with an accident.
 Op 3: The nation is moving in two different directions.
 Op 4: The nation is suffering from many road accidents
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : How does the author feel about 'Globalisation' in India?
 Op 1: Curious
 Op 2: Hopeless
 Op 3: Enthusiastic
 Op 4: Speculative
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the sentence "We greaten like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions.' implies?
 Op 1: Indian people are barbaric in nature.
 Op 2: We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.
 Op 3: India has a diverse culture.
 Op 4: Some people are modern while the others are traditional in approach.
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the sentence in context of the passage-'India lives in several centuries at the same time.'?
 Op 1: We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.
 Op 2: People from different countries are living in India.
 Op 3: India has a diverse culture.
 Op 4: Some people are modern while the others are traditional in approach.
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the following lines-'In the lane behind my house, every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated labourers digging a trench to lay fiber-optic cables to speed up our digital revolution. In the bitter winter cold, they work by the light of a few candles.' ?
 Op 1: India has a balanced mixture of both traditional and modern people.
 Op 2: Progress is unbalanced.
 Op 3: Digital revolution is very important for our economic growth.
 Op 4: There is shortage of electricity in India.
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the phrase "cultural insult" imply?
 Op 1: People from one culture do not respect people from the other cultures.
 Op 2: Disrespect of British towards Indian Culture.
 Op 3: White people's definition for us.
 Op 4: Ill-treatment at hands of British

Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the response towards 'Globalisation in India' differs in different parts of India?

- Op 1: Due to different literacy levels.
Op 2: Due to religious diversity in India.
Op 3: It will not benefit all sections of the society.
Op 4: It may not have all the answers to India's current problems.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Passage

The Indian government's intention of introducing caste based quotas for the —Other Backward Classes in centrally funded institutions of higher learning and the prime minister's suggestion to the private sector to 'voluntarily go in for reservation', has once again sparked off a debate on the merits and demerits of caste-based reservations. Unfortunately, the predictable divide between the votaries of —social justice on one hand and those advocating —merit on the other seems to have once again camouflaged the real issues. It is necessary to take a holistic and non-partisan view of the issues involved. The hue and cry about —sacrificing merit is untenable simply because merit is after all a social construct and it cannot be determined objectively in a historically unjust and unequal context. The idea of competitive merit will be worthy of serious attention only in a broadly egalitarian context. But then, caste is not the only obstacle in the way of an egalitarian order. After all, economic conditions, educational opportunities and discrimination on the basis of gender also contribute to the denial of opportunity to express one's true merit and worth. It is interesting to note that in the ongoing debate, one side refuses to see the socially constructed nature of the notion of merit, while the other side refuses to recognise the multiplicity of the mechanisms of exclusion with equal vehemence. The idea of caste-based reservations is justified by the logic of social justice. This implies the conscious attempt to restructure a given social order in such a way that individuals belonging to the traditionally and structurally marginalised social groups get adequate opportunities to actualise their potential and realise their due share in the resources available. In any society, particularly in one as diverse and complex as the Indian society, this is going to be a gigantic exercise and must not be reduced to just one aspect of state policy. Seen in this light, caste-based reservation has to work in tandem with other policies ensuring the elimination of the structures of social marginalisation and denial of access. It has to be seen as a means of achieving social justice and not an end in itself. By the same logic it must be assessed and audited from time to time like any other social policy and economic strategy.

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the phrase 'Sacrificing merit' referring to?

- Op 1: Killing merit.
Op 2: Selection on basis of merit.
Op 3: Encouraging reservation
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you mean by the word 'Egalitarian'?

- Op 1: Characterized by belief in the equality of all people.
Op 2: Characterized by belief in the inequality of all people.
Op 3: Another word for reservations.
Op 4: Growth
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the statement- and not to convert it into a fetish of 'political correctness' in the passage imply?

- Op 1: Reservation issue should not be converted into a political propaganda.
Op 2: Reservation issue should not be based on caste alone.
Op 3: Reservation issue should be left to the ruling government.
Op 4: None of these.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree with?

- Op 1: Caste-based reservation is the answer to India's problems.
Op 2: Gender-based reservation is the answer to India's problems.
Op 3: There is no solution to bridge the gap between privileged and under-privileged.
Op 4: None of these.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you mean by the word 'Votaries'?

- Op 1: Advocates
- Op 2: Types
- Op 3: Demerits
- Op 4: People
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the sentence ' The idea of caste-based reservations is justified by the logic of social justice' ?

- Op 1: Caste-based reservation will help in providing opportunities to the socially backward classes.
- Op 2: Caste-based reservation will lead to social equality amongst all classes.
- Op 3: Caste-based reservation will help backward classes actualise their potential.
- Op 4: All of these
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does caste-bases reservation system needs to be assessed and audited from time to time?

- Op 1: To measure its economic advantage to the Nation.
- Op 2: To make sure that it achieves social justice for all.
- Op 3: To do a cost analysis.
- Op 4: None of these.
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the tone of the passage?

- Op 1: Neutral
- Op 2: Biased
- Op 3: Celebratory
- Op 4: Critical
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : From the passage, what can we conclude about the view of the author about Lord Mountbatten?

- Op 1: Appreciative
- Op 2: Sarcastic
- Op 3: Neutral
- Op 4: Speculative
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author likely to agree to as the reason for the chaos in the sub-continent in 1947?

- Op 1: Because Gandhi was assassinated
- Op 2: Because the British left the sub-continent in haste.
- Op 3: Because the Hindus and Muslims could not live in peace.
- Op 4: Because Lord Mountbatten was watching a movie on 14th August 1947.
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could possibly "grandiloquence" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?

- Op 1: Grand Party
- Op 2: Celebrations
- Op 3: Lofty speech
- Op 4: Destiny
- Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author primarily talking about in the article?

- Op 1: Mountbatten's association with India.
- Op 2: Nehru's speech
- Op 3: Gandhi's assassination
- Op 4: The aftermath of the partition.

Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In the view of the author, What does the Nehru's phrase "tryst with destiny" symbolise today?

- Op 1: A celebration of Indian Independence
 - Op 2: An inspirational quote
 - Op 3: A reminder of Gandhi's assassination
 - Op 4: A symbol of the ills of the partition
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : The author persists on talking about the " Bob Hope movie" in the article. Why?

- Op 1: Because the movie was a classic of 1947
 - Op 2: He thinks it caused the partition of the sub-continent.
 - Op 3: He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent
 - Op 4: It was Mountbatten's favourite movie.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the author imply about the future of the Pakistan?

- Op 1: It becomes a secular country.
 - Op 2: It becomes unsecular.
 - Op 3: It is unprosperous.
 - Op 4: It becomes a rogue state.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why was Gandhi assassinated?

- Op 1: Because he was favouring the Muslims.
 - Op 2: His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims.
 - Op 3: He got killed in the violence after partition.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Passage

The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered center for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower." But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an "acute shortage of skilled manpower," and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labor is outstripping supply.

How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four hundred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India's seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world. Many Indian graduates therefore enter the workforce with a low level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa, of Duke University, has found that if you define "engineer" by U.S. standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that, of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only two per cent acceptable.

There was a time when many economists believed that post-secondary education didn't have much impact on economic growth. The really important educational gains, they thought, came from giving rudimentary skills to large numbers of people (which India still needs to do—at least thirty per cent of the population is illiterate). They believed that, in economic terms, society got a very low rate of return on its investment in higher education. But lately that assumption has been overturned, and the social rate of return on investment in university education in India has been calculated at an impressive nine or ten per cent. In other words, every dollar India puts into higher education creates value for the economy as a whole. Yet India spends roughly three and a half per cent of its G.D.P. on education, significantly below the percentage spent by the U.S., even though India's population is much younger, and spending on education should be proportionately higher.

The irony of the current situation is that India was once considered to be overeducated. In the seventies, as its economy languished, it seemed to be a country with too many engineers and Ph.D.s working as clerks in government offices. Once the Indian business climate loosened up, though, that meant companies could tap a backlog of hundreds of thousands of eager, skilled workers at their disposal. Unfortunately, the educational system did not adjust to the new realities. Between 1985 and 1997, the number of teachers in India actually fell, while the percentage of students enrolled in high school or college rose more slowly than it did in the rest of the world. Even as the need for skilled workers was increasing, India was devoting relatively fewer resources to producing them.

Since the Second World War, the countries that have made successful leaps from developing to developed status have all poured money, public and private, into education. South Korea now spends a higher percentage of its national income on education than nearly any other country in the world. Taiwan had a system of universal primary education before its phase of hypergrowth began. And, more recently, Ireland's economic boom was spurred, in part, by an opening up and expansion of primary and secondary schools and increased funding for universities. Education will be all the more

important for India's well-being; the earlier generation of so-called Asian Tigers depended heavily on manufacturing, but India's focus on services and technology will require a more skilled and educated workforce. India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the current government has made noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities have sprung up since the mid-nineties. But India's impressive economic performance has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the government to defer difficult choices. (In a country where more than three hundred million people live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well. It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is that the more certain its glowing future seems to be, the less likely that future becomes

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of these could you infer according to the passage?

- Op 1: Wages in the Developing countries are less as compared to wages in the developed countries
 - Op 2: Wages in the Developing countries are more as compared to wages in the developed countries
 - Op 3: Wages in the Developing countries are same as wages in the developed countries
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does "American jobs" in the last line of the first paragraph of the passage imply?

- Op 1: Jobs provided by American companies
 - Op 2: Jobs held (or to be held) by American people
 - Op 3: Jobs open to only American citizens
 - Op 4: Jobs provided by the American government
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the passage, why India does not have enough skilled labour?

- Op 1: The total amount of young population is low
 - Op 2: The total number of colleges are insufficient
 - Op 3: Students do not want to study
 - Op 4: Maximum universities and colleges do not match global standards.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What can you infer as the meaning of 'stifling' from the passage?

- Op 1: Democratic
 - Op 2: Liberal
 - Op 3: Impeding
 - Op 4: Undemocratic
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is an appropriate title to the passage?

- Op 1: Growing Indian Economy
 - Op 2: Higher education in India
 - Op 3: India's Skill Shortage
 - Op 4: Entrepreneurship in India
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage, the phrase "closer to community colleges " is used. What does it imply?

- Op 1: Near to community colleges
 - Op 2: Like community colleges
 - Op 3: Close association to community colleges
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the passage, what is the paradox of the Indian economy today?

- Op 1: The economic progress is impressive, but the poor (earning one dollar per day) are not benefited.
 - Op 2: The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions.
 - Op 3: There is not enough skilled workforce and the government does not realize this.
 - Op 4: Government is not ready to invest in setting up new universities.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

Op 1: Companies are paying hire to lure skilled people to jobs.
Op 2: American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers.
Op 3: Entrepreneurship is growing in India.
Op 4: There is not enough skilled workers, while the demand for them is high.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

Passage

Not Available

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the experimental approach being discussed in the first paragraph?

Op 1: Word of mouth Marketing
Op 2: Selling of video-game consoles, bottled water and electric toothbrushes
Op 3: Traditional Advertising
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the tone of the passage?

Op 1: Neutral
Op 2: Biased
Op 3: Celebratory
Op 4: Critical
Op 5:
Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What can we infer from Walter Carl's statement?

Op 1: Amway and Tupperware are products where word of mouth marketing could be used.
Op 2: Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.
Op 3: Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the effect of internet on Word-of-mouth marketing?

Op 1: It is impeded by the internet.
Op 2: It is encouraged by the internet.
Op 3: Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique.
Op 4: Internet has made it obsolete.
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the passage, in what order did different companies use word of mouth marketing?

Op 1: Nintendo before Sony, Nestle and Philips.
Op 2: Nintendo after Sony, Nestle and Philips.
Op 3: Nintendo, Sony, Nestle and Philips: all at the same time.
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to Peter Kim, what happened to Microsoft's marketing campaign for Vista?

Op 1: It succeeded
Op 2: It succeeded with some hiccups
Op 3: It failed
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Where does BzzAgent operate?

Op 1: USA and India
Op 2: USA and UK
Op 3: USA only
Op 4: None of these
Op 5:
Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

- Op 1: There is not enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful.
 - Op 2: There is enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful.
 - Op 3: Evidence shows that word of mouth marketing is a failed technique.
 - Op 4: Word of mouth marketing is unethical.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Who are the 'new breed of Maharajas' ?

- Op 1: Maharajas who recovered their wealth in 2004.
 - Op 2: The children of the older Maharajas.
 - Op 3: The new class of rich people which emerged in India post liberalisation.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to as the reason for the inflow of luxury good groups in India?

- Op 1: The fast growth in Indian economy leading to bright future prospects.
 - Op 2: To serve 'the new breed of maharajas'.
 - Op 3: To serve the tiny fraction of high income groups in India.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why do different rules apply to Wal-Mart and luxury good firms?

- Op 1: India is encouraging luxury goods while it doesn't encourage Wal-Mart.
 - Op 2: India is an attractive market for luxury goods.
 - Op 3: There are different rules for retail firms and those that sell their own product.
 - Op 4: India does not have a flourishing counterfeit industry.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does Devyani Raman's statement imply?

- Op 1: Beautiful clothes are an important luxury item and should be taken care of.
 - Op 2: The luxury goods market is becoming disorganized.
 - Op 3: The supply of beautiful clothes is very high.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word modish, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

- Op 1: Unattractive
 - Op 2: Stylish
 - Op 3: New
 - Op 4: Beautiful
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to?

- Op 1: The current number of dollar millionaires in India is very high.
 - Op 2: The current number of dollar millionaires in India is low.
 - Op 3: The current number of dollar millionaires in India match world average.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is a good estimate of the middle class population in India today as inferred from the passage?

- Op 1: 583m
 - Op 2: 100,000
 - Op 3: 58m
 - Op 4: 300m
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, which of these is not a problem for the luxury good firms in the Indian market?

- Op 1: High import duty.
- Op 2: Difficulty in finding retail space.
- Op 3: Restriction on firms to enter Indian markets.
- Op 4: All of these
- Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

PASSAGE-1

The impressive recent growth of certain sectors of the Indian economy is a necessary but insufficient condition for the elimination of extreme poverty.

In order to ensure that the poorest benefit from this growth, and also contribute to it, the expansion and improvement of the microfinance sector should be a national priority. Studies suggest that the impact of microfinance on the poorest is greater than on the poor, and yet another that non-participating members of communities where microfinance operates experience socio-economic gains — suggesting strong spillover effects. Moreover, well-managed microfinance institutions (MFIs) have shown a capacity to wean themselves off of subsidies and become sustainable within a few years.

Microfinance is powerful, but it is clearly no panacea. Microfinance does not directly address some structural problems facing Indian society and the economy, and it is not yet as efficient as it will be when economies of scale are realized and a more supportive policy environment is created.

Loan products are still too inflexible, and savings and insurance services that the poor also need are not widely available due to regulatory barriers.

Still, microfinance is one of the few market-based, scalable anti-poverty solutions that is in place in India today, and the argument to scale it up to meet the overwhelming need is compelling. According to Sa-Dhan, the overall outreach is 6.5 million families and the sector-wide loan portfolio is Rs 2,500 crore.

However, this is meeting only 10% of the estimated demand. Importantly, new initiatives are expanding this success story to the some of the country's poorest regions, such as eastern and central Uttar Pradesh.

The local and national governments have an important role to play in ensuring the growth and improvement of microfinance. First and foremost, the market should be left to set interest rates, not the state. Ensuring transparency and full disclosure of rates including fees is something the government should ensure, and something that new technologies as well as reporting and data standards are already enabling.

Furthermore, government regulators should set clear criteria for allowing MFIs to mobilize savings for on-lending to the poor; this would allow for a large measure of financial independence amongst well-managed MFIs. Each Indian state could consider forming a multi-party working group to meet with microfinance leaders and have a dialogue with them about how the policy environment could be made more supportive and to clear up misperceptions.

There is an opportunity to make a real dent in hard-core poverty through microfinance. By unleashing the entrepreneurial talent of the poor, we will slowly but surely transform India in ways we can only begin to imagine today.

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word panacea in the passage?

- Op 1: Solution
- Op 2: Problem
- Op 3: Solution to all problems.
- Op 4: Sustainable solution
- Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why, according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India?

- Op 1: The demand for microfinance is high.
- Op 2: It is a market-based anti-poverty solution.
- Op 3: It is sustainable.
- Op 4: Both 1 and 2.
- Op 5: 1, 2 and 3.

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why are saving products not available?

- Op 1: Due to inflexibility of loan products.
- Op 2: Due to regulatory restrictions.
- Op 3: Since insurance services are not available.
- Op 4: Saving products are not available.
- Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author talk about the 'entrepreneurial talent of poor' in the concluding paragraph?

- Op 1: Entrepreneurship among poor is encouraged by microfinance.
- Op 2: Entrepreneurship among poor is an alternate to microfinance.
- Op 3: Entrepreneurship among poor is discouraged by microfinance.
- Op 4: None of these
- Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is not a challenge faced by microfinance in India?

- Op 1: Does not help the poorest.
 - Op 2: Efficient when economy of scale is achieved.
 - Op 3: Non-conducive policy environment.
 - Op 4: Structural problems of Indian society.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is correct with regard to microfinance?

- Op 1: The supply is more than demand.
 - Op 2: The demand is more than supply.
 - Op 3: The supply and demand are well balanced.
 - Op 4: None of these can be inferred from the passage.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author's view about interest rates?

- Op 1: The government should set them.
 - Op 2: There should be transparency with regard to them.
 - Op 3: The market forces should set them.
 - Op 4: Both 1 and 2.
 - Op 5: Both 2 and 3.
- Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will the author agree to?

- Op 1: Indian economy growth will solve the problem of poverty.
 - Op 2: Indian economy growth is not enough to solve the problem of poverty.
 - Op 3: Indian economy growth aggravates the problem of poverty.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Passage 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will Dr. George agree to?

- Op 1: The girl child is as safe in the mother's womb as after birth.
 - Op 2: The girl child is more safe in the mother's womb in comparison to after birth.
 - Op 3: The girl child is more safe after birth as compared to the mother's womb.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the solution to the problem of female foeticide as envisioned by Dr. Bedi?

- Op 1: Effective use of law.
 - Op 2: Mass public outrage.
 - Op 3: Comparison with Nithari killing.
 - Op 4: Contempt towards doctors.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the tone of the passage?

- Op 1: Factual
 - Op 2: Biased
 - Op 3: Aggressive
 - Op 4: Sad
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is Akhila Sivasdas's opinion on the PCPNDT act?

- Op 1: The act is inconsistent.
 - Op 2: The act needs reform.
 - Op 3: The act encourages demand for foeticide.
 - Op 4: The act is sound, but needs enforcement.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the word sanitised imply in the first paragraph of the passage?

- Op 1: Unforgivable
 - Op 2: Legitimate
 - Op 3: Free from dirt
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the doctors' explanation for foeticide?

- Op 1: They think it is legitimate.
 - Op 2: They do it because people demand it.
 - Op 3: The technology is available and there is no harm using it.
 - Op 4: None of these
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the two people mentioned in the passage suggest similar solution to the problem?

- Op 1: Dr. Agnihotri and Dr. George
 - Op 2: Dr. Bedi and Dr. Agnihotri
 - Op 3: Dr. George and Dr. Bedi
 - Op 4: Dr. George and Miss Sivadas
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which "demand" does the author refer to, in paragraph 5?

- Op 1: Demand for principled doctors.
 - Op 2: Demand for high income jobs for women.
 - Op 3: Demand for youth icons.
 - Op 4: Demand for sex determination and abortion.
 - Op 5:
- Correct Op : 4

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