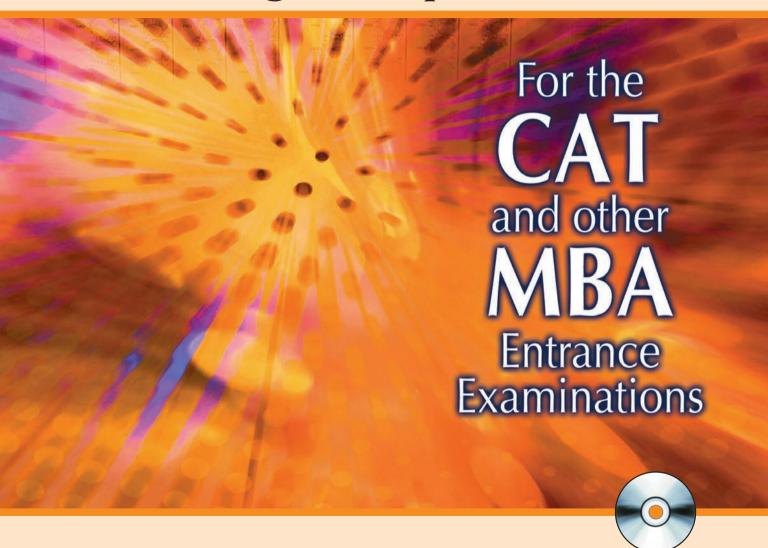
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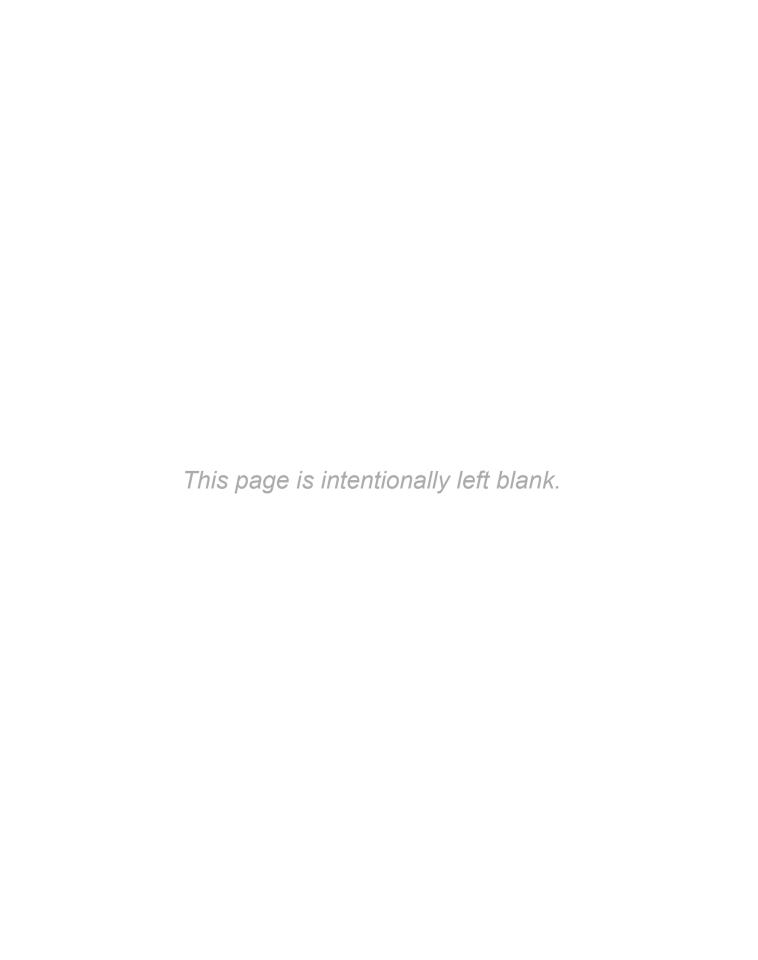
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Preface

Congratulations on arming yourself with this book and thus taking an important step towards the preparation for a career in management, one of the most challenging careers today!

On achieving success in the gruelling selection test to a leading business school, you would pass through the portals of one of India's elite institutions to pursue an MBA, in a programme that is as exciting as it is demanding. This would lead to a career in which you would be using all your abilities and skills, and working with true professionals—whether you do so as an executive, or as an entrepreneur.

That sounds exciting, doesn't it? One of the primary areas in which you need proficiency—whether for success in the selection process, good performance in the study programme, or effectiveness in your career—is English, the language of the business world.

You have made a sound choice by picking this book. At T.I.M.E (Triumphant Institute of Management Education Pvt. Ltd.), we have, over the last 16 years, helped lakhs of students realize their dreams of getting into institutions of their choice. We train students for a wide variety of courses starting from foundation courses for secondary school students to courses which help graduate students gain admission to top management institutions in India and worldwide. We are acknowledgedas the best institute in India for entrance-exam preparation.

We train graduates for national-level entrance examinations like CAT, MAT, XAT, NIMCET, SNAP; international-level examinations like GRE, GMAT, TOEFL, IELTS; and all major state- level MBA/MCA entrance examinations. For students in the senior secondary and intermediate courses, we offer training for national-level examinations like IIT-JEE, AIEEE and for local engineering and medical entrance tests. We also offer the IIT-Foundation course and preparatory courses for examinations conducted by school boards.

The collective experience of the dedicated team at our institute, which has been gained over the last 16 years by training more than 6.5 lakh of students for a range of courses, allows us to say, confidently, that nobody understands the needs of students and the nature of entrance examinations better than we do.

Very significant from your point of view, dear reader, is that this book is not written by any single individual, unlike many of the other reference books in the market. It has been written by a team of well-qualified faculty members who have vast experience in teaching for various competitive exams at T.I.M.E., and in developing high quality study material to aid in preparation. The best of the combined expertise this team is what you now hold.

This book, though it focuses on helping you prepare for the CAT and other major MBA entrance examinations, will also provide you with the foundation you need to develop and hone the skills of effective expression, whether spoken or written, that are so necessary for a career (and career advancement) in business.

You will find the content laid out in a structure that is easy to prepare with. Explanatory inputs and practice exercises are provided in each of the areas tested in the examinations, namely, Grammar and Sentence Correction, Vocabulary and Usage, General Verbal Ability and Reasoning, and Reading Comprehension. Each section has practice exercises, and, in the first three sections the exercises are in three levels of difficulty, so that you can test yourself at every stage of your

preparation and recognise areas of comfort and those that need particular focus. The composite tests, which require the use of language proficiency and speed, will help you develop truly competitive abilities before you take your examinations. Detailed explanatory notes are provided, for all exercises and tests, not only to provide you with the answers but also to help you understand how the questions should be tackled.

While this book is comprehensive, do remember that its effectiveness as a tool would be even greater when you support your preparation with a good reading habit—regular, frequent, and wide in variety—which will give you the opportunity to observe the practical application of, and to apply, what you learn.

The Editorial Team
Trishna Knowledge Systems

Introduction

The English language segment of the CAT presents questions that test the ability of a student to understand and comprehend English. It specifically assesses a student's skills in using and understanding words, in using and understanding standard English and in reasoning and evaluating arguments. This is done through various question types that deal with all aspects of Verbal Ability and through the RC test.

The three aspects of VA (Verbal Ability) are:

- 1. Vocabulary
- 2. Grammar/English usage and
- 3. Verbal Reasoning (logic). The details on this page are of the non-RC VA question types, generally referred to as VA questions.

RC (Reading Comprehension) is a composite task that includes all these three aspects put together.

Details of the RC task are covered later in this book, in Part 4.

Generally, in a typical CAT, Verbal Ability questions account for as much as half of the English section.

A typical VA question may be exclusively related to Vocabulary, Grammar or Logic. However, mostly, in a typical CAT, most VA questions may test two or more of these aspects at a time. For instance, a single VA question may test one's vocabulary and grammar at the same time and so on.

Vocabulary, the stock of words in a language, forms the basis of a language. No words, no language! Hence, this is a very important aspect of VA. Questions based on vocabulary test one's knowledge of words, their denotations, connotations, collocations, their standard usage and idiomatic usage etc.

Some common vocabulary questions are: (1) Synonyms (2) Antonyms (3) Appropriate usage (4) Inappropriate usage

- (5) Foreign phrase (6) Idiomatic phrase (7) Collocations
- (5) Foreign phrase (6) Idiomatic phrase (7) Collocation
- (8) Fill in the blanks: 1 blank, 2 blanks or 3 blanks (9) Cloze test (10) Anology etc.

Grammar, a study of the standard usage of a language, is another very important aspect of the language. If vocabulary tells us 'What to say!,' Grammar tells us 'How'!

Grammar based questions appear in different formats in the CAT. Mostly, the questions test one's understanding of the standard usage. Typically, a grammar question may ask us to identify an error in a given sentence, identify the correct or erroneous sentences in a given set of sentences, or replace an underlined part with a correct one etc.

A good understanding of the basics of English Grammar, all parts of speech, their standard behaviour and their acceptable exceptions, redundancy, and thorough knowledge of the so-called common errors will help one deal with grammar questions in CAT-VA successfully.

Verbal Reasoning (Logic) is among the more difficult aspects of VA. (Difficult, mostly because it is not generally taught in high school). Called by various names in different tests, the logical reasoning questions are designed to test one's reasoning skills in making arguments, understanding the logical flow in a paragraph, association between sentences in a paragraph etc.

Most of the logic questions are argument based; the other common questions in the CAT are (1) PFQs (2) Paragraph completion question (3) Cloze test (4) Best essence of the given paragraph (5) The fact-inference-judgement question (6) The upstream-down stream argument question etc.

To give you an idea of how these areas are tested, a collection of sample questions is provided on the next page:

A COMPILATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CAT VA QUESTION TYPES

(Note that the directions given are as they appear in the CAT)

1. ANALOGY QUESTION (SIMILAR RELATIONSHIP)



Directions: Each question has a pair of capitalized words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed by the capitalized pair.

PREJUDICIAL: INNOCUOUS

(1) vertiginous: latitudinal (2) sybaritic: ascetic (3) diehard: bumptious

(4) quotidian: quixotic

2. ANALOGY QUESTION (DISSIMILAR RELATIONSHIP)



Directions: Each question has a pair of capitalized words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words that does NOT express a relationship similar to that expressed by the capitalized pair.

PERMANENT: TRANSIENT

(1) mirth: glee (2) boisterous: calm (3) sombre: lively

(4) wild: domesticated

3. MOST APPROPRIATE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION



Directions: In each question, a word with its contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from among the alternatives that is the most appropriate substitute for the question word in the given context and mark its number as your answer.

Nepotism: The setting up of a Lok Pal, necessary in itself, is likely to invigorate Lok Ayuktas by strengthening the concept of an Ombudsman-like mechanism to address public grievances against <u>nepotism</u>, arbitrariness and corruption in administration.

(1) patronage (2) high-handedness (3) favouritism

(4) indifference

4. MOST INAPPROPRIATE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION



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

Immanent: Tragedies sometimes bring out the <u>immanent</u> noble qualities in human beings and these qualities were on display in the aftermath of the tsunami that stuck Asia last year.

(1) innate (2) inherent (3) instantaneous (4) latent

5. MATCH THE MEANING WITH USAGE QUESTION



Directions: For the word given at the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left hand column (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

LIBERAL

- A. willing to understand and respect the behaviour and opinions of others
- B. generous, given in large amounts
- C. not completely accurate or exact
- D. a person who advocates political, social and religious freedom
- E. I am not surprised that Vijay is so unpopular as he is very liberal with his sarcasm.
- F. The 1960s were characterised by the prevalence of liberal views on the use of psychedelic drugs.
- G. Abraham Lincoln was a liberal who felt that slavery besmirched America's image.
- H. This liberal interpretation of the causes and consequences of World War II, does a disservice to those who have no prior knowledge of this cataclysm.

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
Α	F	A F	A E	A I	F
В	E	B G	B F	В	Е
C	Н	СН	СН	C	G
D	G	D E	D G	D I	Н

6. CLOZE TEST



Directions: Fill in the blanks in the passage below, with the most appropriate word from among the options given for each blank. The right words are the ones used by the author. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose your answer.

The **(a)** of the executive over not only the legislative but also the judicial organs of the state was established fairly early on in Pakistan's history. Without judicial autonomy from the executive, there was no effective way to seek **(b)** for the state's infringement of fundamental rights. This was in contrast to the situation in India, where a series of judicial rulings upholding the right to property, put the **(c)** on land reform legislation in a number of states. While some of these decisions taken by the Indian courts can be challenged for being ultra-conservative in their interpretation of private property rights and consequently a **(d)** on **(e)** social and economic legislation, these judicial interventions at least served to create the **(f)** of institutional checks and balances that was so sorely lacking in Pakistan.

a.	(1)	primacy	(2)	supremacy	(3)	sovereignty	(4)	greatness
b.	(1)	redressal	(2)	remedy	(3)	retribution	(4)	recompense
c.	(1)	onus	(2)	curb	(3)	brakes	(4)	fetters
d.	(1)	trawl	(2)	boost	(3)	comment	(4)	drag
e.	(1)	symbolic	(2)	regressive	(3)	retrograde	(4)	progressive
f.	(1)	semblance	(2)	facade	(3)	veneer	(4)	impression

7. IN APPROPRIATE USAGE QUESTION (TYPE-I)



Directions: In each of the following questions, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered 1 to 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

SAMPLE

- 1. The aquarium has some interesting samples of rare tropical fishes.
- 2. The survey was based on a random sample of middle-class households.
- 3. The company gave a free sample of shampoo with every purchase of its soap.
- 4. I sampled the dishes prepared for the party.

8. INAPPROPRIATE USAGE QUESTION (TYPE-II)



Directions: Each question has a few sentences, split into four parts—A, B, C and D—each part having exactly one word or phrase that has been inappropriately used. Identify the word or phrase that is inappropriately used in each part. Of the four numbered sets of words provided in the choices, the words in three sets can be used in place of the inappropriate words or phrases in the corresponding parts, while one set contains at least one word that is not suitable. Pick the set that cannot be used in full.

- A. The nomination to measure crime by means of social cost factors involves a change
- B. of the basis of misdemeanour from intent to effect. This approach avoids many
- C. administrative difficulties. While the matter of intent is important in moral papers, morals and
- D. social costs are clearly different, and should be spotted as such in the statistics of crime.

	A	В	C	D
(1)	suggestion	liability	certificates	distinguished
(2)	recommendation	violation	conclusions	named
(3)	plan	offence	affairs	labelled
(4)	proposal	culpability	issues	identified

[Note: The key and explanations for these questions are available in the Key and the Explanatory Notes at the end.]

9. FILL IN THE BLANKS (TWO BLANKS)



Directions: There are two blanks in each of the following sentences. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.

There has been a/an increase in the number of patent applications, but there has not been a $_$ in the human resource and other infrastructure needs of the USPTO, which is having a very negative effect on the quality of patents granted by it.

(1) disproportionate . . . corresponding

(2) small...proportionate

(3) enormous...commensurate

(4) significant . . . negligible

10. MOST APPROPRIATE MISSING PART QUESTION (LOGIC BASED)



Directions: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from those given below the statement to make up the missing part. Please note that more than one choice may fit in to make a syntactically correct sentence, but select the choice that is logical in the context of the sentence.

The attack on the nuns of the Missionaries of Charity by suspected Hindu extremists was a _____ in the name of combating religious conversion.

- (1) cowardly act of communal provocation
- (2) noble act of defending religious freedom
- (3) heroic act of questionable intentions
- (4) desperate act of die-hard optimists

11. IDENTIFICATION OF CORRECT SENTENCES QUESTION



Directions: Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- A. When virtuoso teams begin work, individuals are in and group consensus is out.
- B. As project progresses, however, the individual stars harness themselves to the product of the group.

- C. Sooner or later, the members break through their own egocentrism and become a plurality with single-minded focus on the goal.
- D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identity.
- (1) A and C

(2) A and D

(3) B and D

(4) A, C and D

12. NONSENSICAL WORD QUESTION



Directions: Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word, from the options given below the paragraph.

Intelligent design derives from an early 19th-century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman, William Paley, Paley was the popularizer of the famous watchmaker analogy, Proponents of intelligent design are crupping Paley's argument with a new gloss from molecular biology.

(1) destroying

(2) testing

(3) resurrecting

(4) questioning

13. WORD CONFUSABLES QUESTION



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

The cricket council that was (A)/were (B) elected last March is (A)/are (B) at sixes and sevens over new rules.

The critics *censored* (A)/*censured* (B) the new movie because of its social unacceptability.

Amit's explanation for missing the meeting was *credulous* (A)/*Credible* (B).

She coughed *discreetly* (A)/*discretely* (B) to announce her presence.

(1) BBAAA

(2) AAABA

(3) BBBBA

(4) AABBA

14. MOST APPROPRIATE MISSING PART (GRAMMAR BASED) QUESTION



Directions: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option, from those given below the statement, to make up the missing part.

Humour is more than just the ability to tell jokes and funny stories: it is a powerful communication tool since ___ find creative solutions afterwards.

- (1) when you laugh, your differences disappear, hard feelings soften, stress fades and you're a lot more willing to
- (2) by laughing, your differences disappear, hard feelings soften, stress fades and you're a lot more willing to
- (3) when you laugh, your difference disappears, hard feelings soften, stress fades and you willingly
- (4) by laughing, your difference disappears, hard feelings soften, stress fades and you willingly

15. BEST REPLACEMENT OF THE UNDERLINED PART QUESTION



Directions: In each of the following sentences, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of phrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative and mark its number as your answer.

An important body of data that initially supported Newton's law of gravity, did not come from precise laboratory measurements, than Newton's hypothesis that the Moon continually falls towards the Earth under the influence of the same force that causes a stone to fall.

- (1) from precise laboratory measurements, but from Newton's hypothesis that the Moon continually falls
- (2) precisely from laboratory measurements, but from Newton's hypothesis that the Moon continually falls
- (3) precisely from laboratory measurements, than Newton's hypothesis that the Moon continually falls
- (4) from precise laboratory measurements, than Newton's hypothesis that the Moon continually falls

16. ARGUMENT BASED LR QUESTION (TYPE-I)



Directions: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Booker awards are not merely about who wins the coveted literary prize, an annual honour that bestows instant celebrity status and a windfall in terms of book sales. They are also about such things as who deserved to win, why someone lost and whether someone else was unfairly overlooked—issues that become the stuff of intense literary brawls, vicious backbiting on occasion—but always engaging.

Which of the following, if true would seriously undermine the assessment made in the above statements?

- (1) The Nobel Prize for literature brings with it more acclaim, honour and recognition than the Booker Prize.
- (2) Whenever any literary award is announced, it is usual for the people in the field the world over to raise controversies, most of which are unjustified.
- (3) There have been some years, including the year in which Arundati Roy was chosen for the award, when there had been universal approval of the choices.
- (4) This year's Booker Prize for the novel 'The line of beauty' has raised a controversy that it is not better than another entry 'Cloud Atlas'.

17. ARGUMENT-BASED LR QUESTION (TYPE-II)



Directions: Select the correct alternative.

Once at a conference on the philosophy of language, a professor delivered a lengthy and tiresome address the central thesis of which was that "yes" and related slang words such as "yeah" can be used only to show agreement with a proposition. At the end of the paper, a listener in the back of the auditorium stood up and shouted in a sarcastic voice, "Oh, yeah?" This constituted a complete refutation of the paper.

The listener argued against the paper by

- (1) offering a counter-example (2) pointing out an inconsistency (3) presenting an analogy
- (4) attacking the speaker's character

18. PARA-FORMATION QUESTION (TYPE-I)



Directions: In the following question, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a manner that they make a coherent paragraph together with the statements 1 and 6. Select the correct order from the given choices and mark its number as your answer.

- 1. What is driving energy consumption growth?
- A. Today, oil's primacy as the preferred transportation fuel is unchallenged.
- B. Gas, the celebrated clear competitor to oil, is generally viewed as a regional resource whose economics work best when transported through pipelines within the region.
- C. No large scale viable alternative to oil is as yet in sight when it comes to driving cars, trucks, trains, ships and planes.
- D. For most developing countries, the transportation sector accounts for more than half the oil consumption.

- 6. The assessment holds, despite the emerging markets for its expensive sibling, the liquefied version.
- (1) DABC

(2) ABCD

(3) DACB

(4) ACBD

19. PARA-FORMATION QUESTION (TYPE-II)



Directions: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. From among the four choices given below each question, choose the most logical order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

- A. In the absence of an inherited colonial administrative and political structure capable of coordinating its heterogeneous territories, India's size could just as well have been a disadvantage of gigantic proportions.
- B. Any work that analyses both India and Pakistan, has to contend with serious issues of comparability between the two nations.
- C. As for the symbols which gave the most explicit expression to the nationalist idiom of Indian unity, these had been so appropriated and altered by autonomous economies and cultures, as to deny the centralised state's hegemonic project to infuse them with a singular and monolithic meaning.
- D. Without denying the significance of scale and symbol, it is important not to let the determinisms of political geography and the imaginings of sacred mythology cloud historical analysis.
- E. India's geographical size and an ideal of its unity, albeit largely mythical and symbolic, are often cited as key differences with Pakistan, a fabrication of political necessity that is split into two parts and separated by a thousand miles.
- (1) EBCAD

(2) BEDAC

(3) EDACB

(4) BACED

20. PARA-FORMATION QUESTION (TYPE-III)



Directions: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. From among the four choices given below each question, choose the most logical order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

- A. Today, unfortunately, the Hindu undivided family has become merely a device for reducing or avoiding tax; and thus what was noble in concept has been put to a nefarious use.
- B. There are only 1,25,000 members in the 270 kibbutzim which are in operation today, who represent 2.7 per cent of Israel's population, but are responsible for 35 per cent of the agricultural produce and 8 per cent of the manufactured articles.
- C. By contrast, kibbutzim succeeded because their members are voluntary workers, but out of their sense of duty and social justice, are willing to live their lives as members of a joint family.
- D. Communism, which is based on the same ideology has failed hopelessly because it wants to compel people, in fact tyrannize them, into accepting common ownership.
- E. The kibbutz is an admirable institution, peculiar to Israel, where people own and enjoy their property jointly and get what they need, from the common property and income.
- F. The Hindu undivided family is no different in its concept from the kibbutz, as the members of the family own the family property jointly and the 'karta' is expected to satisfy the varying needs of the different members.
- (1) EBDCAF

(2) EDFBCA

(3) EBDCFA

(4) EFADCB

21. PARA-FORMATION QUESTION (TYPE-IV)



Directions: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups.
- B. Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.
- C. And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.
- D. But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.
- E. Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures.
- (1) BCDE

(2) DBEC

(3) BDCE

(4) ECBD

22. BEST STATEMENT QUESTION (GRAMMAR BASED)



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

- (1) The primary aim of the prophets of Nationalism was to rid the nation of the idea that the future was limited by the circumstances of the present, that because temporary causes had brought us low and made us weak, we would never be able to aspire to a bright future.
- (2) The primary aim of the prophets of Nationalism was to rid the nation of the idea that the future was limited by the circumstances of the present, that because temporary causes have brought us low and made us weak, we will never be able to aspire to a bright future.
- (3) The primary aim of the prophets of Nationalism was that the nation was to get rid of the idea that the future was limited by the circumstances of the present, that because temporary causes have brought us low and made us weak, we would never be able to aspire to a bright future.
- (4) The primary aim of the prophets of Nationalism was to rid of the nation of the idea that the future was limited by the circumstances of the present, that because temporary causes had brought us low and made us weak, we would never be able to aspire to a bright future.

23. BEST RESTATEMENT QUESTION (LOGIC BASED)



Directions: Each guestion has a statement. Pick from the options the most appropriate restatement of the given statement. Note that all the choices may be grammatically correct but you have to select the one that is closest in meaning to the given statement.

Though international bodies like the UN, the IMF and the World Bank operate in our name, we have no more influence over them than the people of Myanmar have over the military junta.

- (1) Just as we have little or no control over international bodies like the UN, the IMF and the World Bank, although they operate in our name, so also the people of Myanmar have no influence over the military junta.
- (2) The people of Myanmar have more influence over the military junta than what we have over international bodies like the UN, the IMF and the World Bank, though they operate in our name.
- (3) We do not have any less influence over world bodies like the UN, the IMF and the World Bank, which operate in our name, than have the people of Myanmar over the military junta.
- (4) We cannot influence international bodies like the UN, the IMF and the World Bank, although they operate in our name, anymore than the people of Myanmar can influence the military junta.

24. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (BROKEN SENTENCE) QUESTION



Directions: Each of the sentences given below is divided into four parts. One of them has an error. Mark the number of the incorrect part as your answer.

During the early twentieth century/the majority of the London-based daily papers were owned by/wealthy individuals

(2)(3)

closely linked up to/a particular party.

(4)

25. IDENTIFICATION OF INCORRECT SENTENCES QUESTION



Directions: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

- A. Most of us like to think we are rational being.
- B. We are capable of putting emotions beside.
- C. We can make calm, sensible decisions.
- D. This is particularly true when it comes to important things like health and well-being.

(2) A and B

(3) B and C

(4) A, B and D

26. PARA-COMPLETION QUESTION (TYPE-I)



Directions: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

The audiences for crosswords and sudoku, under-standably, overlap greatly, but there are differences, too. A crossword attracts a more literary person, while sudoku appeals to keenly logical mind. Some crossword enthusiasts turn up their noses at sudoku because they feel it lacks depth. A good crossword requires vocabulary, knowledge, mental flexibility and sometimes even a sense of humor to complete. It touches numerous areas of life and provides an "Aha!" or two along the way.

- (1) Sudoku, on the other hand, is just a logical exercise, each one similar to the last.
- (2) Sudoku, incidentally, growing faster in popularity than crosswords, even among the literati.
- (3) Sudoku, ont the other hand, can be attempted and enjoyed even by children.
- (4) Sudoku, however, is not exciting in any sense of the term.

27. PARA COMPLETION QUESTION (TYPE-II)



Directions: Each of the following questions has a paragraph, from which the last sentence has been deleted, followed by four sentences—A, B, C and D—which may or may not logically conclude the paragraph. From the given options, choose the sentence/s that cannot logically conclude the paragraph.

Here one comes upon an all-important English trait: the respect for constitutionalism and legality, the belief in 'the law' as something above the State and above the individual, something which is cruel and stupid, of course, but at any rate incorruptible.

- A. Everyone takes it for granted that the law, such as it is, will be respected and feels a sense of outrage when it is not.
- B. Remarks like 'They can't do that; it's against the law', or 'They can't run me in; I haven't done anything wrong', are part of the atmosphere of England.
- C. The totalitarian idea that there is no such thing as law, there is only power, has never taken root.

- D. The English, therefore, rarely question the actions of the law enforcement officers who are willing to bend the rules in order to achieve peace and save lives.
- (1) All the above

(2) Only B and C

(3) Only B and D

(4) Only D

The inputs and exercises provided herein will help you prepare for such questions. Please, note that the exercises are divided as Easy, Medium and Difficult. The first, second and the third exercises are respectively Easy, Medium and Difficult. In addition, one of the critical steps to improving in VA is to improve your familiarity with the use of English. You must use all your reading, writing and speaking as practical applications of the grammar and vocabulary that you learn. Try to write and speak as correctly as possible. As for reading, please read as much as you can.

When you read, pay attention to the language-words used, sentence structure and paragraph structure. Build your vocabulary through your reading and support that with reference to a good dictionary, a thesaurus, and word lists.

Once in a while, say, once or twice a week, take one of the larger paragraphs from what you read and treat it as a grammar exercise—examine different aspects of grammar and the role they play in sentence structure—one day, look at subjects (whether nouns or noun phrases/clauses), one day at verbs, one day at modifiers, one day at prepositional use, and so on. This will really help, since you'll build familiarity the same way that you do with vocabulary.

28. FACTS, INFERENCES AND JUDGEMENTS QUESTION



Directions: Each question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

- Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
- Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'l').
- **Judgements**, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

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

- A. According to all statistical indications, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has managed to keep pace with its ambitious goals.
- B. The Mid-day Meal Scheme has been a significant incentive for the poor to send their little ones to school, thus establishing the vital link between healthy bodies and healthy minds.
- C. Only about 13 million children in the age group of 6 to 14 years are out of school.
- D. The goal of universalization of elementary education has to be a pre-requisite for the evolution and development of our country.
- (1) IIFJ

(2) JIIJ

(3) IJFJ

(4) IJFI

29. UPSTREAM-DOWNSTREAM ARGUMENT QUESTION



Directions: Each question has a main statement followed by four question statements—A, B, C and D. Read the main statement and identify each question statement as

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

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

Main Statement:

The Kochi port is in the limelight again. After becoming the only port in the country to berth the world's largest luxury vessel Queen Mary 2, in March, it is all set to host a stopover, again the only one in India, for Volvo Ocean Sailing Race 2008-09.

- A. The organizers of Volvo Ocean Sailing Race have signed a letter of intent with Cochin Port Trust as the first step in ongoing negotiations towards a full port agreement to host the world's premier ocean sailing marathon.
- B. An agreement with ocean race organisers will provide a fillip to Cochin Port Trust's bid to develop its international terminals.
- C. With 38 cruise vessels visiting Kochi port in 2006-07, it handled the largest number of such ships among all Indian ports.
- D. We have been seeing hordes of new visitors to Kochi and Kerala, boosting tourism in the state.
- (1) ILUL

(2) UDLD

(3) LUDU

(4) UDLI

30. BEST SUMMARY OUESTION



Directions: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Unfortunately, while the world is celebrating the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of democracy, the grim crisis facing the free world is lacklustre leadership. Politicians have been reduced to mere mortals. When did so many heads of state have so little public backing and evoke so little public respect? The free world has lost confidence in its politicians. We do not believe in them any more. Winston Churchill referred to the times of Lord Rosebery as 'an age of great men and small events'. We are now living in an age of small men and great events. Talking about the G-7 summit, a shrewd political analyst observed, 'What we have is a meeting of the world's strongest countries but the world's weakest leaders'. India partakes of this world trend. Mistrust of government as an institution broods over the nation. Very few people are aware, that for months, our Union Cabinet has functioned without a Commerce Minister, or a Defence Minister, or a Law Minister, or a Foreign Minister in normal health. Leaders are not missed when there is no leadership worth the name.

- 1. The world celebrates the 2,500th anniversary of democracy as there are many countries with politicians not having leadership or charisma. The countries are great but the leaders are weak and so that they are not missed.
- 2. Politicians the world over have become weak and vacillating even as the world celebrates 25 centuries of democracy. In India too, people distrust the government because it functions without proper ministers.
- 3. As the world celebrates 25 centuries of democracy, politicians all over the world have lost people's respect since they lack leadership. While countries have become strong, the leaders have become weak, so that in their absence, the government functions as well, if not better.
- 4. As the world celebrates the 2,500th anniversary of democracy, there is a dearth of good political leadership in the free world. India is no different, and government manages without several key ministers, since there is little leadership anyway.

31. ODD MAN OUT QUESTION



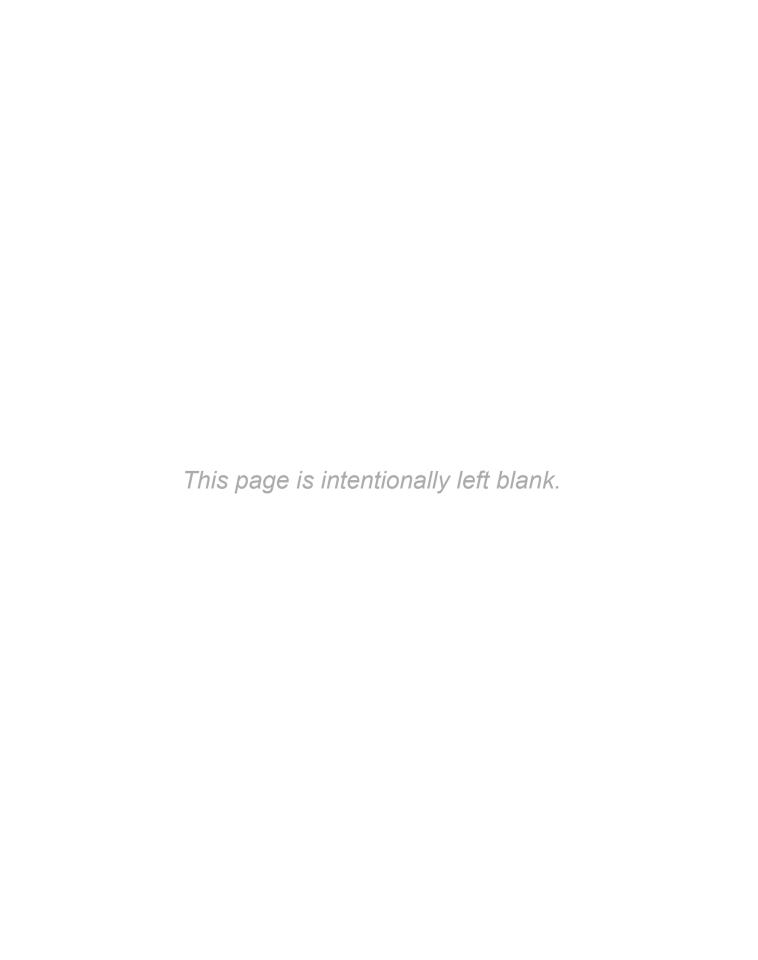
Directions: Find the "odd man" out.

(1) Decahedron

(2) Decade

(3) Decagon

(4) Decibel



PART

Grammar and Sentence Correction

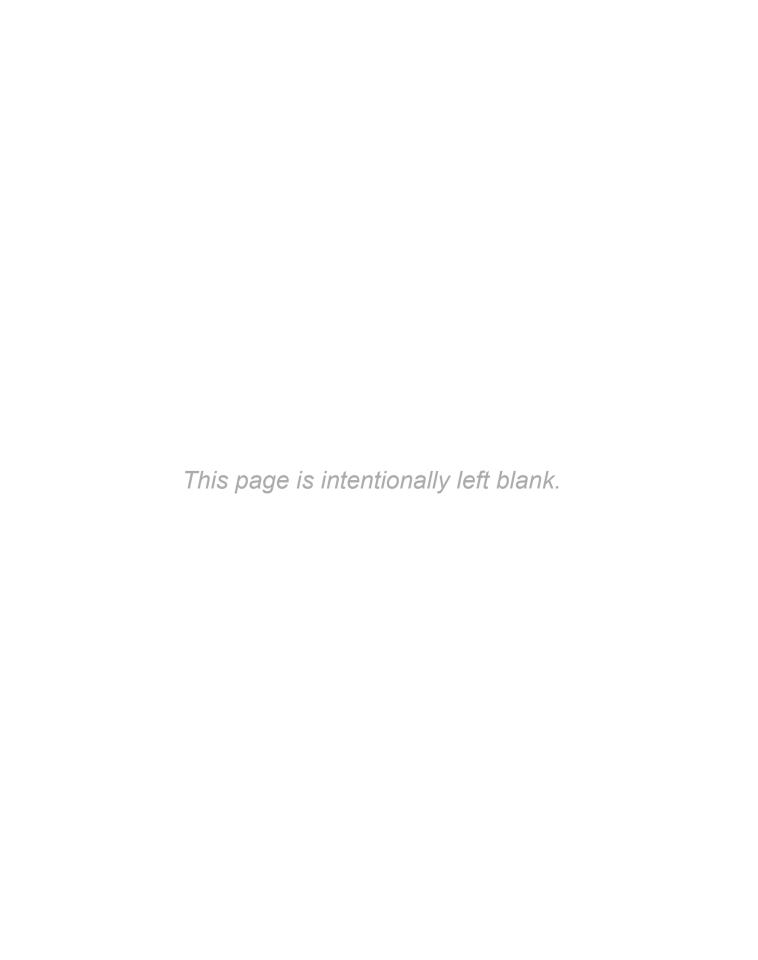
Overview

Correction of Sentences

Basic Patterns

Style

Practice Exercise



Overview

■ UNIT I SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS

A. Sentence

A group of words which makes complete sense is a sentence.

Examples:

- 1. Birds fly.
- 2. It is a good college.
- 3. The children of that school wear blue uniform.
- 4. This is the theory which throws light on superconductivity.

B. Parts of a sentence

A sentence can be divided into two parts:

(1) Subject and (2) Predicate

Here are some sentences divided into the two parts.

A (subject) (predicate)

1. Birds fly.

2. Mohan is an engineer.

3. He teaches Engineering Graphics.

4. This intelligent girl has passed her examination in the first division.

5. The President of India has awarded him a gold medal.

Notes:

- 1. The words underlined in Part A are <u>Subject words</u> and those underlined in Part B are <u>Verbs</u>.
- 2. The <u>Subject</u> is a noun or a pronoun with or without other words going with it.
- 3. The <u>Predicate</u> is the verb with or without other words going with it (other words may be object, complement, adverb, adverb phrase, etc.).
- 4. The subject of the sentence usually comes first but occasionally the predicate precedes.

Example:

Down went the Royal Francis.

EXERCISE 1

Underline the subject parts in the following sentences.

- 1. The train arrived late.
- **2.** He was the captain of his team.
- **3.** There was a large crowd on the platform to receive the team.
- **4.** Birds of the same feather flock together.
- **5.** The Prime Minister with all his cabinet members has submitted his resignation to the President.

EXERCISE 2

Underline the predicate parts in the following sentences.

- **1.** Aeroplanes fly over my house frequently.
- 2. They are shortly moving out of their house.
- **3.** He is suffering from fever.
- **4.** The college is equipped with new furniture.
- **5.** The Secretary and the members of the club have been discussing the issue since morning.

Now study the following sentences:

Group A

- 1. There is a beautiful garden in front of my house.
- 2. It has been raining heavily since morning.
- **3.** There is a phone call for your friend.

Note: The words underlined in these sentences are not <u>real</u> subjects. They are said to be <u>grammatical</u> or <u>dummy</u> subjects.

Now study the following sentences:

Group B

- 1. Here come my friends and their parents.
- 2. There goes the principal and the members of the teaching staff.

Note: In these sentences you notice that the predicate part precedes the subject part. This is called S.P and P.P inversion. This construction is allowed in standard English. This is used for emphasis.

UNIT II PARTS OF SPEECH—IDENTIFICATION

English words (according to their functions in a sentence) can be classified into Parts of Speech as follows:

- 1. Noun
- 5. Adverb
- 2. Pronoun
- 6. Preposition
- 3. Adjective
- Conjunction 7.
- 4. Verb
- Interjection

NOUN

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, animal, thing etc.

Examples: Rajitha, Hyderabad, lion, table, etc.

PRONOUN

A word used instead of a noun.

Examples: he, she, it, they, etc.

ADJECTIVE

A word that qualifies or describes a noun or a pronoun.

Examples:

1. Our team played a good game.

adj. noun

- 2. Every sentence that he spoke was listened to with adj. noun great attention.
- 3. All these proposals are good.

noun adi.

Note: Some words are used either as pronouns or as adjectives as in the following examples.

Pronoun Adjective

- a. These are good students.
- 1. These students are good.
- b. Each of these books is worth reading.
- 2. Each book has some special features worth reading.

- difficult to solve.
- d. Either of you can participate in the competition.
- c. Some of the problems are 3. Some problems are difficult to solve.
 - 4. Either book is good for reference.

VERB

A verb expresses what the subject of a sentence is or does, or has, or what is done to it.

1. Dr Rao teaches English.

verb

He has taught the subject for twenty-five years.

verb

3. He is a capable teacher.

verb

4. She has a car.

verb

ADVERB

A word that modifies an adjective or a verb or another adverb.

1. I am <u>deeply grateful</u> to you for your timely help.

adv adi

2. This horse runs very fast.

ad adv

3. He read the passage quickly.

adv

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else.

- 1. Work in the college begins at 10 a.m.
- 2. He wrote the document with a pen.
- 3. The Professor gave a lecture on superconductivity.
- 4. I washed my plate <u>after</u> I had eaten.

In the above sentences, the words underlined are called prepositions.

CONJUNCTION (Connector)

A Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases or

- 1. Delhi and Kolkata are densely populated cities.
- 2. She must be either the President or the Secretary of
- 3. The professor read the essay and was impressed by it.
- 4. He is not only intelligent but also industrious.

INTERJECTION

A word which expresses a strong or sudden feeling such as surprise, joy, fear, sorrow, etc. It is not grammatically connected with the rest of the sentence. Usually, an exclamatory mark is put after it.

Examples: Ah!, Hurrah!, Well!, Dear!, Oh!

- 1 Alas! She is dead
- 2. Hurrah! We won the match.

Note:

As words are divided into different parts of speech, depending on the work they do in the sentences, it is not possible to say to which part of speech a word belongs unless we see what function it performs in the sentence.

UNIT III PHRASES AND CLAUSES

A phrase is a group of words without a finite verb. There are three types of phrases.

Noun Phrase

A fifty year old man is seen in the garden.

2. Adjective Phrase

This chain is made of gold.

3. Adverb Phrase

Please place the chemicals in the store-room.

Note: A 'finite verb' is a word that denotes tense and a 'nonfinite' is a verb which does not.

Examples:

- 1. He <u>has written</u> some books. (finite verb) (present perfect tense)
- 2. Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said prohibition would be lifted soon. (non-finite verb)

There are three types of non-finites in English: INFINI-TIVE, GERUND, PARTICIPLE.

(*Please note that there is a separate chapter on nonfinites.)

CLAUSE

A Clause is a group of words which contains a 'finite verb'.

Clauses are of two types:

- 1. Main Clause
- 2. Subordinate Clause

A Main Clause is also called a Principal Clause or an Independent Clause because it makes complete sense.

A Subordinate Clause, which can also be called a Dependent Clause, is divided into three types:

NOUN CLAUSE, ADJECTIVE CLAUSE, ADVERB CLAUSE

Now study the uses (functions) of these three types of clauses.

- 1. THE NOUN CLAUSE is used as
 - the subject of a verb.

That he will be appointed to the job is certain.

the object of a verb.

We knew that the plan was impractical.

the complement of a verb.

Our hope is that he will secure first rank.

compl

the complement of an adjective.

We were <u>certain</u> that he would pass.

compl

I am hopeful that he will agree to our proposal.

compl adi

Note: When the noun clause is an object or a complement, the conjunction that may be omitted.

Example:

I believed he was right. (I believed that he was right)

I was <u>sure he was right</u>. (I was sure <u>that</u> he was right)

compl

in apposition to the noun before it.

The suggestion, that the meeting should be N.Cl (in apposition)

adjourned, was unanimously accepted.

f. Wh-clauses as Noun Clauses

> Wh-clauses perform all the five functions that the 'that' clauses do. In addition to these, they can function as the objects of prepositions.

Examples:

Subject:

What you say is true. Where he lives is a mystery.

I don't know what he would say to this proposal. Subject Complement:

The question is who will bell the cat.

In apposition:

My question, who is responsible for the loss, has not been answered.

Adjectival Complement:

I wasn't sure whose fault it was.

Object of a Preposition:

We were not aware of what they were doing.

- g. If/whether clauses as noun clauses:
 - I asked him if/whether he can speak French.
 - I don't know if/whether he has been appointed or not.

- I don't care whether he attends the meeting or
- Whether or not he comes doesn't worry my
- **2.** ADJECTIVE CLAUSES (also called relative clauses). It does the work of an adjective. It qualifies a noun or a pronoun in the main clause.
 - The young man who was here a little while ago is antecedent adi. cl

the President of the union.

I have finished reading the novel (that) you gave

adi. cl ant.

This is the story (which) my friend wrote. ant. adi. cl

Note: () indicates optional use, i.e., may or may not be used.

Notes:

- 1. The words who, that, and which introducing the relative clauses are relative pronouns.
- 2. Who is used to refer to persons; That is used to refer to persons or things; and which is used to refer to things, animals etc.
- 3. The noun or noun phrase, which a relative pronoun refers to is called its <u>antecedent</u> (ant.)

Special Note 1: The object form 'whom', can also function as a relative pronoun introducing adjective clauses.

Example:

This is the person whom you want to meet.

Special Note 2: When the adjective clause defines a place, time, or reason, we use where, when, and why in place of the relative adverbs.

Examples:

- 1. We visited the place where Mrs Gandhi was assassinated. (place)
- 2. At a time when prices are high, we must reduce our expenditure. (time)
- 3. Could you tell me the reason why he has not been appointed? (reason)

Note: The Possessive form whose can also introduce a relative clause. 'Whose' can be used in speaking of persons, animals and also things without life.

Example: The doctor whose car I bought wants to buy it back.

3. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Adverbial Clauses are of different kinds. They modify the verbs to which they are connected in meaning i.e., they do the work of an Adverb.

Adverbial Clauses of Time:

(The conjunctions used are: when, as, while, till/ until, before, after, as soon as, whenever, since, as long as, etc.)

Example: Some persons in the audience were asleep while the chief guest was speaking.

Adverbial clause of place: b.

You may go wherever you like.

Adverbial clause of Reason or Cause:

(as, because, since, now that)

You can be punctual to school now that you have a school bus.

Adverbial clause of Purpose:

(so that, that, in order that)

The police officer went in plain clothes so that no one might recognize him.

Adverbial clause of Result or Effect:

(that, so that, that)

It rained very heavily for two days so that the rivers and lakes were flooded.

Adverbial clause of condition:

(if/unless)

If he apologizes to me, I shall forgive him.

Adverbial clause of concession:

(though, although, even though)

Though he is intelligent he cannot argue well.

Adverbial clause of manner:

You may complete the work as you please.

EXERCISE 3

In each of the following sentences you will find a word/a group of words underlined. Write (P) or (C) in the bracket to denote phrase or clause respectively, as the case may be.

- 1. Mangoes are expensive this year.
- **2.** I found this book in the university library.
- 3. This is the novel which Saul Bellow has written.
- **4.** Smoke from vehicle exhausts causes air pollution. (
- **5.** He bought the house which belonged to his friend. ()

EXERCISE 4

Given below are a few sentences in which clauses are underlined. Identify the type of clause, (Noun clause, Adjective clause, Adverb clause) in each sentence and write its name in the brackets provided against each sentence.

1.	He reached the place when the sun had set. ()
2.	Because you have done this, you must explain ()
3.	If you can do it fast, please do so. ()
4.	The table which has a broken leg is from the staff roo	m	ı.
	()
5.	He expects that he would get through the examination	<u>on</u>	
	()
6.	He is very rich, <u>yet he is unhappy</u> . ()
7.	Although he is an industrious student, he failed in	th	e
	examination. ()
8.	The children clapped as the clown entered the ring.		
	()
9.	People started running out as soon as the accident to	ol	k
	place. ()
10.	Please answer the call for me in case I go out. ()

UNIT IV CONDITIONALS

There is a great variety of conditional sentences. The two main divisions are:

Type A

Those with clauses that contain a condition that may or may not be fulfilled.

These are called clauses of open condition or factual condition.

Example:

What shall we do if it rains?

In the above example the speaker does not declare that the condition will be realized or that it will not be realized. He leaves the question open or unanswered.

The speaker here merely puts forward the possibility that it may rain.

More examples:

- Don't come unless I tell you to come.
- We shall go provided the weather is fine.

Type B

Those with clauses in which a theoretical condition is put forward.

These are clauses in which the condition is combined with improbability or unreality.

- He would come, if he had time.
- If you were a bird, you could fly.

Conditional clauses may be introduced by if (even if, if only), so long as, suppose or supposing (that), on condition (that), provided (that), and for a negative condition, unless (which means the same as ifnot, but is more emphatic).

<u>In case</u> (this is used to introduce a contingency or possibility against which a precaution is needed).

- If you have enough money, why don't you buy a house?
- So long as you return the book faithfully, I will lend it to you with pleasure.
- You'd better take an umbrella with you in case it rains.

If-Conditionals:

Type-I

Look at the following example.

If he comes to the library, I will give him these books.

pres. fut.

(It is possible that he will come)

Note: This is an open condition i.e., this expresses a possible situation.

In the above example, the present tense is used in the if-clause (or conditional clause), and the future tense is used in the result clause.

Type-II

If she practised well, she could win the game.

(She doesn't practise well)

If she came to my house, I would give her your message. (She doesn't come to my house)

Note: This is an unlikely condition. This is called unreal condition used for impossible or unreal situations.

The past tense is used in the 'if-clause' and would, could, or might + the simple past tense verb is used in the main clause.

Type-III

If she <u>had come</u> to my house, I would have given her your message. Would + have + past participle past perf. (She didn't come to my house)

Note: This is a closed condition.

When the past perfect is used in the 'if-clause', would, could, or might + have + the past participle are used in the main clause.

We can summarize the usage of the conditionals discussed above as follows:

If clause	Main clause
If + present	future (result)
If + past	would + verb(result)
If + past perfect	would + have + past participle
	(result)

Notes:

- (A) In general, avoid using would in the if-clause.
- (B) If the if-conditionals express a
 - (i) doubt or supposition or
 - (ii) a wish or desire, the form of the verb to be used is 'were'.

Examples:

If he were rich, he would go to the USA for higher studies. If I were a bird, I would fly to England without a visa.

EXAMPLES OF ERRORS IN THE USAGE OF CONDITIONALS:

The following examples will make clear some of the common mistakes committed in the usage of conditionals.

- A. WRONG: If I will win the contest, I will buy a new house. RIGHT: If I win the contest, I will buy a new house.
- B. WRONG: If I had been there, I would make a speech. RIGHT: If I were there, I would make a speech.

If I had been there, I would have made a speech.

C. WRONG: If I would have a degree from that University, I would get a good job.

RIGHT: If I had a degree from that University, I would get a good job.

UNIT V TYPES OF SENTENCES (STRUCTURE)

A sentence, for the purpose of analysis, can be examined from the point of view of its structure. Depending on the number of clauses it contains, a sentence can be called SIMPLE, COMPLEX or COMPOUND.

Let us look at each of these types of sentences with examples.

1. SIMPLE SENTENCE

A simple sentence is one which contains only <u>one</u> subject and one predicate.

(The subject: Person or thing about which something is said).

(The predicate: What is said about the subject).

In other words a simple sentence contains <u>only one</u> main clause. It does not have subordinate clauses.

Examples:

- 1. My father is a senior manager in this organization. subject (s). The predicate (p)
- 2. Chandigarh is a planned city.

3. Microbiology is an interesting subject for me.

Note: There is only one finite verb in each of the above sentences. That means there is only one clause. One clause sentence is a simple sentence.

2. COMPOUND SENTENCE

A compound sentence is one which contains two or more main or principal clauses. It may or may not have subordinate clauses.

In other words, a compound sentence consists of two or more independent sentences joined together by a coordinating conjunction.

Example:

He is poor yet he is happy.

The above sentence consists of two parts.

(i) He is poor. (ii) He is happy.

These two are joined by the co-ordinating conjunction 'vet'.

In the above example, each part contains a subject and a predicate of its own i.e., each part is called a <u>clause</u>.

Each clause makes good sense by itself, and hence can stand independent of the other. Hence, each is called a principal clause or a main clause.

Study the following examples.

Examples:

- You may either stay in the hostel or stay with your relatives
- 2. The flowers were blooming, the birds were singing, and spring was in the air.

Analysis:

In sentence 1, there are two main clauses.

In sentence 2, there are three main clauses.

So each of them is a compound sentence.

Some more examples of compound sentences:

- 1. I went to his farmhouse several times, <u>but</u> I was unable to meet him.
- 2. He is very intelligent, <u>yet</u> he has failed in the examination.
- 3. Many doctors are attending on him, <u>still</u> he is not out of danger.
- 4. He is very tired, <u>for</u> he has been working since morning
- 5. There is no quorum, so the meeting was adjourned.

Note: In the above examples, the underlined words are called coordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions join main clauses.

The following is a list of some co-ordinating conjunctions and, as well as, also, too, both and, not only but also, now, well, either or, neither nor, otherwise, or else, still, yet, only, however, whereas, but, nevertheless, therefore, for, so then, so then.

3. COMPLEX SENTENCE

A complex sentence is one which contains only one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Study the following examples.

Example 1

If you work hard you will pass.

In the above example, the clause 'you will pass' makes good sense by itself, and hence can stand by itself. This is called the principal or independent clause.

The clause "If you work hard," cannot stand independently, it depends on the clause, "you will pass". It is therefore called a dependent or a subordinate clause.

Example 2

As soon as the meeting began, a member said that he wanted to raise a point of order.

Analysis

This sentence has only one main clause and two subordinate clauses. Therefore, this is a complex sentence.

Subordinate clause 1: That he wanted to raise a point of order.

Subordinate clause 2: As soon as the meeting began.

Main clause: A member said

Some more examples of Complex Sentences:

- 1. The children rode an elephant when they visited the zoo.
- 2. I think that the president will not accept this proposal.
- 3. They were <u>so</u> tired <u>that</u> they simply had to sit down to take rest.
- 4. He knew that he had to get someone to cut down the trees in the garden.
- 5. <u>If</u> you want a passport, you must consult the passport issuing authority in the city.

In the above examples, the underlined words are called subordinating conjunctions which introduce subordinate classes.

The following is a list of some subordinating conjunctions: after, before, since, as soon as, while, until, as, so long as, till, in order to, lest, so that, that, because, since, supposing, unless, whether, on condition, so that, than, no less than, as much as, so far as, according as, if, though, although, however, notwithstanding, even if, whatever, whichever.

EXERCISE 5

Identify the type of sentence—Simple, Complex or Compound.

- 1. As soon as the boy saw the cobra, he began to run.
- 2. The South Pole is too cold for human beings to live in.
- **3.** A hundred per cent in English is a very high score and it is almost impossible for a student to achieve this.
- **4.** On account of mismanagement, the company suffered a great loss.
- **5.** In spite of being supplied with the best weapons, the army could not win the battle.
- **6.** The rooms were so selected as to enable me to reach the place of my interview.
- 7. It is in the field of education that the seed of secularism has to be sown at the earliest stage possible so that the plant can be carefully nurtured as it grows.
- **8.** Our hope that the clouds would disperse, was cheering.
- **9.** To most people a long journey by motorcar is exhausting and disagreeable.
- **10.** Although mountains are undoubtedly impressive, they have a kind of dreadful monotony that makes people like me, feel hostile to their beauty.

UNIT VI TYPES OF SENTENCES (SEMANTIC)

Based on the meaning (Semantic), sentences are categorised into:

- 1. Assertive sentences
- 2. Imperative sentences
- 3. Interrogative sentences
- 4. Exclamatory sentences
- 5. Affirmative sentences
- 6. Negative sentences

ASSERTIVE SENTENCES (OR) DECLARATIVE SENTENCES

Sentences which state facts, describe things, or report events are called <u>assertive</u> or <u>declarative</u> sentences.

Examples:

Dr Mohan teaches English.

Varanasi is on the banks of the Ganga.

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Sentences that express an order, a request, advice, a direction, a suggestion, a command, etc., are imperative sentences. These sentences start with the verb, and the subject (You) is understood.

Examples:

Take these books to the library.

Get me a cup of coffee, please.

Be neither a borrower nor a lender.

Note:

There are some sentences which express 'commands' in an indirect way. <u>Let</u> is used at the beginning of these sentences. Subject is not omitted but expressed in these sentences.

Examples:

Let the manager talk to the director first.

Let's start at once.

Let the boys assemble in the auditorium for the seminar.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Sentences that are used to make enquiries and to ask questions are interrogative or question sentences.

Examples:

Can I help you?

What shall we have for lunch?

Is the bus late this morning?

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Sentences that express surprise, admiration, pity, sorrow and other feelings in an emphatic way are called exclamatory sentences.

Examples:

How fast time flies!

What a beautiful view we have from here!

What a wonderful piece of art this is!

What a tragedy!

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

You have seen that all the sentences given above as examples are statements, commands, questions and exclamations. They affirm something in a positive way. They are affirmative sentences.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Look at the following sentences.

Examples:

He is not a rich man.

I cannot complete this work today.

They don't understand our difficulties.

I have never watched a test match.

All these are also statements but they use words such as NOT and NEVER and are negative in meaning. They are called negative sentences.

Note: Commands can also be negative.

Example: Don't touch those glass exhibits.

Sentences of this kind are called <u>negative commands</u> or <u>prohibitions</u>. There can also be questions which are negative:

Hasn't he got a car?

Why didn't you come to the class in time?

Sentences of this kind are called <u>negative questions</u>.

UNIT VII NON-FINITES

Verbs can be classified as:

- (i) Finites and
- (ii) Non-finites.

A Finite Verb is a verb that denotes tense.

Example:

He goes to school.

'goes' represents the simple present tense.

Similarly, 'went', 'gone' are the other forms of the verb. These have been discussed in a later chapter.

Non-finites are verb forms which do not give complete (finite) meaning. They have none of the tenses, have no number and take no modals (auxiliary verbs). There are four types of non-finites:

- 1. Infinitive
- 2. Gerund
- 3. Present participle
- 4. Past participle

Look at these sentences:

- 1. She wants to buy a new house. (Infinitive)
- 2. Buying a new house needs money. (Gerund)
- 3. I found him <u>looking</u> for a new house. (Present participle)
- 4. <u>Wounded</u> in the war the soldier was brought to the medical camp. (Past participle)

THE INFINITIVES

- Look at the forms of the infinitive in the following sentences:
 - a. Rajitha wanted to learn photography.
 - b. She is reported to be learning it.
 - c. She is reported to have learnt painting already.
 - d. She is known to have been learning music for the last five years.

In these sentences, you see four forms of the infinitive. The following are the structures of these four infinitives.

Sentence (a) to + verb

Sentence (b) to be + verb -ing (present participle)

Sentence (c) to have + past participle

Sentence (d) to have + past participle of be + verb -ing

Some of these forms have the corresponding passive voice.

to learn—to be learnt:

There is a great deal to be learnt in photography.

To have asked—to have been asked

He was happy to have been asked to deliver the convocation address.

2. The infinitives shown above have the word to before them

But look at these sentences:

- a. The mother made the child drink the medicine.
- b. Then she let the child go out and play.

'To' is very commonly used with the infinitive, but it is not a necessary sign of the infinitive. The following verbs take the infinitive without 'to'.

- (i) The principal verbs: can, must, let, make, bid, dare, please, need.
- (ii) Verbs denoting some kind of perception: see, hear, feel, watch, know, think etc.

Examples:

- 1. Make her do the work.
- 2. You need not go there.
- 3. Please go there.
- 4. Let him stand there.

The infinitive without 'to' is used after had better, had rather, had sooner, would rather, sooner than, rather than.

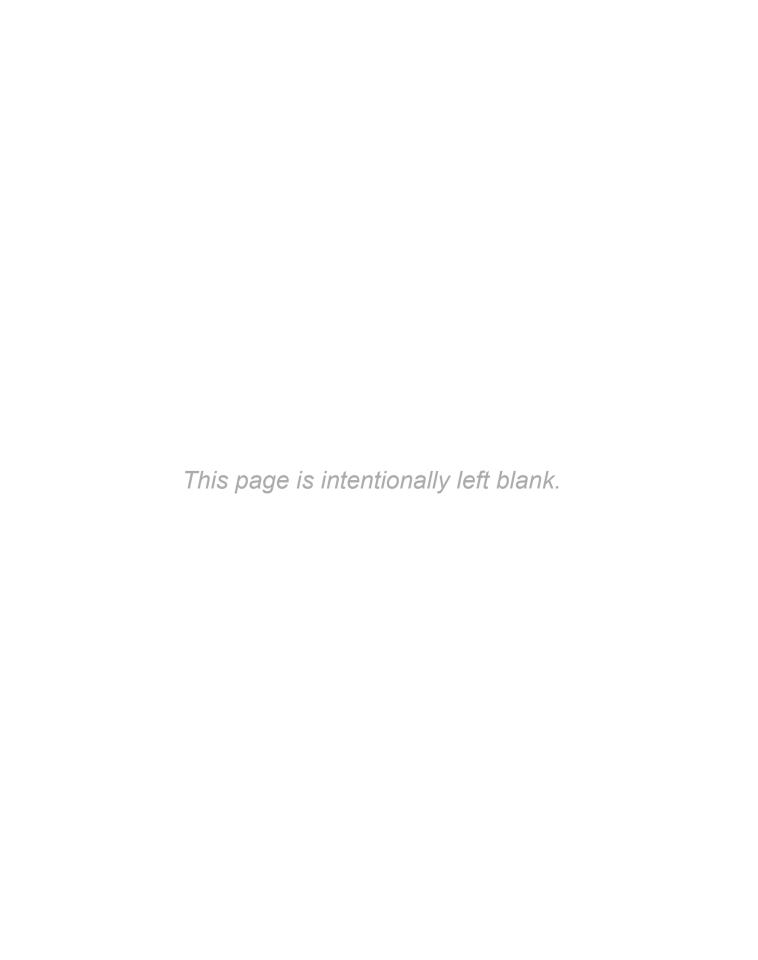
Examples:

- 1. You had better meet your uncle.
- 2. He would rather fight than give up.
- 3. I had rather write than play.
- 4. She had sooner run than walk.

EXERCISE 6

Rewrite the following sentences using to, wherever necessary, before the verbs given in the brackets.

1.	Dr Rao asked his daughter		home before		
	9 o' clock. (come)				
2.	If you have planned			the airp	ort before
	five, you had better		at one	e. (reac	h, start)
3.	He wouldn't let anyone			his bicy	cle. (use)
4.	We wanted	the	house	where	Mahatma
	Gandhi was born. (see)				
5.	He would rather	than		a lie	. (die, tell)



Correction of Sentences

UNIT I CORRECT USE OF NOUNS

A noun is a naming word. It is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, concept, river etc. Nouns are divided into five main kinds.

1. Common Noun

A name given in common to every person or thing of the same class is called a common noun.

Examples:

- Hyderabad is a big <u>city</u>.
- She is a good girl.

2. Proper Noun

The name of a particular person or place is called a Proper Noun.

Examples

- King Solomon was a wise king.
- Kalidas was a great poet.

3. Collective Noun

It is the name of a number of persons or things taken together and spoken of as a whole.

Examples:

- A <u>herd</u> of cattle is grazing in the field.
- A bunch of keys is on the table.

4. Abstract Noun

The name of a quality, a state of mind or a stage of life is called an Abstract noun.

Examples:

- <u>Kindness</u> is a <u>virtue</u>.
- Childhood is the happiest stage of one's life.

5. Material Noun

All those nouns, which are used to refer to metals and materials, are called Material Nouns.

Examples:

- This chain is made of gold.
- This house is built of brick.

In the above examples 'gold' and 'brick' are material nouns.

Nouns are further classified into two types depending on whether they can be counted or not.

I. Countable Nouns

Countable nouns are nouns that we can count. For exampleboy—one boy, two boys, three boys, etc.

Note: The classes of nouns known as <u>'common nouns'</u> (boy, table, etc.) and <u>'collective nouns'</u> (flock, regiment, crowd, troop, etc.) can be included in the larger class of countable nouns.

II. Uncountable Nouns

(also called non-count nouns)

Uncountable nouns (NCNs) name things which we cannot count or usually don't count. The classes of nouns known as <u>material nouns</u> and <u>abstract nouns</u> can be included in this category.

Uncountable nouns fall into the following groups:

- (a) Things which are considered in <u>mass</u> or <u>quantity</u> and not in numbers: sugar, sand, hair, dust etc.
- (b) Materials: wood, cloth, silver, gold, iron, etc.
- (c) <u>Liquids</u>: water, milk, oil, ink, honey, etc.
- (d) Gases: steam, mist, nitrogen, air, etc.
- (e) <u>Natural phenomena</u>: heat, cold, electricity, lightning, etc.
- (f) <u>Abstract nouns</u>: stages of life, states of mind, qualities, processes, actions, ideas, etc., courage, happiness, freedom, attention, childhood, honesty, enjoyment.

Note: A number of words used to refer to qualities, states, actions, etc., are however countable. These may be considered exceptions.

Examples: joys, sorrows, dreams, miseries, etc.

(g) <u>Branches of learning</u>: Economics, Mathematics, Politics etc.

Note: There are some uncountable nouns which we refer to in parts. When we do so, we use them with expressions such as a piece of, a grain of, a kilo of, etc. Here is a list of such expressions:

a piece of chalk a piece of information a cake of soap a block of ice a loaf of bread a piece of advice a log of wood etc.

These expressions have their plural forms: pieces of chalk, cakes of soap, etc.

Proper Nouns are not categorised either as Countable Nouns or as Uncountable Nouns.

Now study carefully some rules related to the correct use of nouns:

Rule 1

A proper noun becomes a common noun when it is used in the plural form, or when an article is placed before it.

Examples:

There are <u>five Gandhis</u> in our college. Vijay Kumar is <u>the Milton</u> of your college. Kalidas is <u>the Shakespeare</u> of India.

Rule 2

A collective noun takes a singular verb when the whole group is considered as one unit.

Examples:

The committee consists of five members.

The family living next door has come from Chennai.

Note: If we refer to the members of the committee or family separately, the collective noun takes a plural verb, but it (the collective noun) remains singular in form. For example, The committee have taken their seats.

Rule 3

An abstract noun can also be used as a common noun by placing an article before it.

Example:

Rajani is a beauty (a beautiful girl).

Rule 4

An abstract noun can also be used in the sense of a collective noun. When an abstract noun is used as a collective noun it takes a plural verb.

Examples:

Youth are the pillars of the nation. (collective noun)

Rule 5

When a material noun denotes a mass of matter, it is not used in the plural form.

Examples:

Their house is built of bricks and stones. (incorrect) Their house is built of brick and stone. (correct)

Rule 6

Some nouns have the same form for the plural as well as for the singular. The following are some nouns that belong to this category.

Examples:

sheep, species, deer, aircraft, offspring, yoke, space craft, salmon etc.

Rule 7

Some nouns are used in the singular only. The following are some nouns that belong to this category.

Examples:

advice, corn, grain, justice, clothing, information, poetry, scenery, machinery, hair etc.

Note: Advice is the noun form and Advise is the verb form. The advice of the doctor is that I should not smoke. (noun) The doctor advised me not to smoke. (verb) Similarly, Practice is noun and Practise is verb.

Rule 8

There are some nouns which are used only in the plural form.

Examples:

scissors	shears	spectacles
trousers	pantaloons	shorts
bowels	intestines	biceps
genitals	gymnastics	premises
proceeds	riches	thanks
nuptials	outskirts	gallows
doldrums	earnings	C

Rule 9

Some nouns are apparently <u>plural in form</u> but are <u>singular</u> in use.

Examples:

news, economics, physics, measles, mumps, ethics.

Note: <u>summons</u> is singular and <u>summonses</u> is plural.

Rule 10

The following nouns are always used in plural.

Examples:

cattle, police, people, vermin, poultry.

Rule 11

When a plural noun denotes a specific amount, length, weight, quantity, etc., considered as a whole, the verb must be in the singular form.

Examples:

Ten thousand rupees is a large amount.

Six kilometres is not a long distance for a runner like you.

Rule 12

Inanimate objects (lifeless objects) which are remarkable for beauty, gentleness, gracefulness, tenderness, weakness, and so on, are treated as feminine gender.

Examples:

the moon, the earth, spring, virtue, peace, charity, fame, nature, hope, justice, mercy, pity, fortune, truth, victory, defeat, modesty, liberty etc.

Note: Poets refer to them as feminine gender.

Rule 13

Inanimate things which are known for strength, courage, violence, superiority, and so forth, are treated as masculine.

Examples:

the sun, death, summer, winter, war, anger, fear, thunder etc.

Examples:

Note:

- 1. The possessive case of nouns is formed when we put('s) to the noun (apostrophe s)
 - The girl's dress.
 - The boy's pen
- 2. The possessive case is used with the nouns of living things but not with inanimate objects.
 - Table's leg (incorrect)
 - Leg of the table (correct)
- 3. The possessive is used with the names of personified objects.
 - Death's icy hands

Rule 14

When the noun is plural, and ends in 's' the possessive case is formed by adding only an apostrophe (after's').

Examples:

- Girls' hostel
- Birds' nests

Rule 15

When the noun is plural but does not end in s, the possessive case is formed by adding 's.

Examples:

- Men's club
- Children's park
- Women's day

Rule 16

When a noun or a title consists of several words, the possessive case is formed by adding('s) to the last word.

Examples:

- The Prime Minister of India's speech.
- The king of Bhutan's visit to India.....

Rule 17

When two or more proper nouns are joined by 'and', and a common possession is meant, the possessive case will be formed by adding ('s) to the last noun.

Examples:

Amar and Kumar's house is really beautiful.

Note: This sentence denotes that the house belongs to both Amar and Kumar.

Rule 18

When there are two nouns in apposition, the possessive case will be formed by adding ('s) to the second noun.

Examples:

- (i) Penicillin, Flemming's discovery, has saved the lives of many people.
- (ii) Mohan, the professor's son, is very intelligent.

Rule 19

The possessive case of a compound noun will be formed by adding ('s) to the last word.

Examples:

Sister-in-law's house.

Commander-in-chief's office

Rule 20

If the last syllable of a singular noun ends in '-s' or -'ce' and the noun is followed by the word "sake", the possessive case of the noun will be formed by adding (') only. However, modern day English accepts the use of 's' after apostrophe as the word is pronounced so. Example, goodness's sake.

Examples:

for goodness' sake, for justice' sake. for conscience' sake, for Jesus' sake.

EXERCISE 7

Correct the following sentences where necessary.

- My friend gives me many advices regarding my future career.
- **2.** The doctor has given me many informations about the disease.
- **3.** The magistrate has issued a summon asking me to attend his court on Monday.
- **4.** My hairs have turned grey recently.
- **5.** Our office has purchased new furnitures for our department.

- **6.** He is one of the notorious troubles-maker in the town.
- 7. Four thiefs broke into my cousin's house yesterday.
- **8.** The H.M.T. factory has the latest machineries.
- **9.** His little daughter is capable of many mischiefs.
- **10.** The magistrate has passed order for his release from prison.
- 11. This scissors will not cut such a hard wire.
- **12.** I have seen many cannons in the military parade ground.
- **13.** The beggar is begging for alm.
- **14.** He has lost all his luggages on his way home.
- 15. The company wants to dispose of the equipment.
- 16. She took great pain to write the essay properly.
- **17.** The first innings is over just now.
- **18.** These sceneries of Kashmir are beautiful.
- 19. My brother-in-laws will come to our house next week.
- 20. These golds have been brought from South Africa.

■ UNIT II CORRECT USE OF ARTICLES

There are two types of articles:

- (i) The Indefinite Article
- (ii) The Definite Article

The Indefinite Article: A and An (Please note that 'An' is a variant of 'A'.)

The Definite Article: The

Notes:

- 1. A or An is used before a singular countable noun.
- 2. The choice between A and An wholly depends on the pronunciation of the word.
- 3. In English the 'spelling of a word' is different from its 'pronunciation'.
- 4. 'An' is used before the word, the pronunciation of which starts with a vowel sound.
- 5. There are 44 sounds (each is given a symbol from the International Phonetic Alphabet).
- Out of the 44 sounds, there are 20 vowel and 24 consonant sounds.
- 7. Please note that, strictly speaking, A, E, I, O, U are not vowels but just letters of the English Alphabet consisting of 26 letters.
- 8. The indefinite article 'a' is used before
 - (a) a word beginning with a letter which has a consonant sound. example a book, a man, a pen.
 - (b) a word that begins with a letter (like o) with the sound like 'wa' example a one-rupee note, a one-eved man etc.
 - (c) a word beginning with 'u' or 'eu' giving the consonant sound 'yu'.

Examples: a university, a European.

- 9. The indefinite article 'an' is used before:
 - (a) a word beginning with a letter which has a vowel sound

Examples: an apple, an egg, an umbrella, etc.

(b) a word beginning with 'h' but the pronunciation of which starts with a vowel sound.

Examples: an heir, an hour, an honest man, etc.

(c) an abbreviation, the first letter of which has a vowel sound

Examples: an M.L.A., an M.P., an M.Com, an S.D.O, an F.R.C.S., an X-mas gift etc.

SOME IMPORTANT RULES REGARDING THE USE OF ARTICLES

Rule 1

A or An is not used before

- (a) plural nouns: a books, a universities, a dinners etc., (wrong)
- (b) uncountable nouns: an advice, an information etc., (wrong)
- (c) names of meals:

Example:

Let us have dinner (correct)

Let us have a dinner (incorrect)

Note: An indefinite article can be used before names of meals when these are preceded by an adjective.

Example:

She gave me a good breakfast at 8 a.m.

Rule 2

A or An is used in the following ways:

Before the word 'most' when it is used in the sense of very or much or exceedingly.

Examples:

Sreedhar is a most intelligent student.

This is a most unfortunate event.

Note: It must be borne in mind that 'man' or 'woman', when used in a general sense to represent 'mankind' as a whole, never takes an article.

Examples:

Man is mortal.

Rule 3

With a noun complement. This includes names of professions.

Examples:

He is an actor.

She is a good dancer.

It was an accident.

*The words underlined are noun complements. They are also called subject complements.

Rule 4

In certain phrases: a cold, a pain, on an average, make a noise, make an effort, make a mistake, a fever etc.

Rule 5

With certain numbers: a hundred, a thousand, a million etc.

Rule 6

'A' can be used before Mr/ Miss/ Mrs + name

Examples:

a Mr Bose, a Mrs Bose, etc.

Note:

A Mr Bose denotes a person who is called Bose, and implies that he is a stranger to the speaker.

Mr Bose, without 'a', implies that the speaker knows Mr Bose, or knows of his existence.

Rule 7

Before a proper noun to make it a common noun.

Examples:

Mohan is a Newton (Mohan is a great scientist)
Amaresh is a Shakespeare (Amaresh is a great dramatist).

Rule 8

Before certain uncountable nouns preceded by nouns + of

Examples:

a piece of advice, a bit of news, a drop of water etc.

Rule 9

After the words many, rather, such, quite etc., in certain structures.

Examples:

Many a friend of mine is attending the party. Such a show cannot be arranged now. He is rather a fool to take such decisions.

Rule 10

In certain expressions of quantity.

Examples:

a lot of, a couple, a great many, a good deal of, a good many, a great deal of, a few, a little etc.

THE is used in the following ways:

Rule 11

Before a noun denoting a hospital, temple, school, college, prison etc., if its purpose or use is not referred to or if used not in its primary purpose.

Example:

He has gone to the hospital to visit a friend.

Rule 12

Before an adjective in the superlative degree. Michael is the tallest boy in the class.

Rule 13

With nouns which refer to things which are unique.

Examples:

the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth, the equator etc.

Rule 14

Before an abstract noun or a material if it is used with an adjunct (a qualifying clause) (or when there is a particular reference to the material noun)

Example:

The gold you have brought from the U.S.A is of good quality.

Rule 15

Before a singular countable noun which picks out one individual, object, etc., as representative of a class.

Example:

The tiger is a ferocious animal.

Note:

All the following sentences mean the same thing.

The tiger is a fierce animal.

A tiger is a fierce animal.

Tigers are fierce animals.

Rule 16

<u>The</u> is used before certain adjectives to give a plural meaning.

Examples:

rich, poor, dead, sick, healthy, deaf, blind etc.

the rich = rich people

the poor = poor people

Rule 17

With certain adjectives indicating nationality.

Examples:

the Dutch, the Spanish, the Chinese, the Burmese etc.

Rule 18

Before 'only' and ordinal numbers, such as first, second, millionth etc.

Examples:

All the students of the first year are invited.

The second ranker is my son.

Before a noun when special emphasis is needed.

Example:

This is the novel I am talking about.

Rule 20

Before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.

Example:

At last the father in him prevailed and excused him.

Rule 21

Before an adjective in the comparative degree, when the selection of one out of only two persons, places or things is meant.

Example:

Nalini is the most beautiful of the two girls in the class.

Rule 22

In special comparatives.

Examples:

The more you earn, the more you spend.

The more, the better.

The higher you go, the cooler you feel.

Rule 23

Before musical instruments.

Example:

Rajani can play the piano very well.

Rule 24

Before the proper names of certain well-known or sacred books.

Examples:

the Mahabharat, the Ramayana, the Gita, the Bible, the Quran.

Rule 25

Before the names of certain countries each of which is a union of smaller units.

Examples:

the US, the UAE, the UK, etc.

Rule 26

Before the words like north, south, etc., when these are used as nouns.

Examples:

the north of India, the Middle East, the West Asia

Rule 27

Before some proper nouns consisting of adjectives and noun or noun + of + noun.

Examples:

the State Bank Of India, the National Museum

Rule 28

The + singular noun + clause or phrase can be used to distinguish one person from another of the same name.

Examples:

We have two Reddys, which Reddy do you want? I want the Reddy who signed the letter.

Rule 29

Before the names of political parties.

Example:

The Congress, The BJP, etc.

Rule 30

When it is clear from the context that a particular person, place or thing is meant.

Examples:

I talked to the principal yesterday.

The students are playing in the garden.

Rule 3

Before the names of the historical or public buildings

Examples:

the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, etc.

Rule 32

Before the names of rivers.

Examples:

the Krishna, the Ganga, the Yamuna etc.

Rule 33

Before the names of seas.

Examples:

the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea etc.

Rule 34

Before the names of oceans.

Examples:

the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, etc.

Rule 35

Before the names of certain chains of mountains.

Examples:

the Himalayas, the Alps, etc.

Before the names of deserts

Examples: the Sahara, the Thar, etc.

Rule 37

Before the names of newspapers, magazines, etc.

Examples:

the Hindustan Times, the Statesman, the Deccan Chronicle, etc.

Rule 38

Before groups of islands.

Examples:

the Andamans, the West Indies, etc.

Rule 39

Before the names of certain countries.

Examples:

the Yemen, the Sudan, the Hagues, etc.

Rule 40

Before the dates of months.

Examples:

the 23 October, 1949, the 15th August, 1947, etc. THE is omitted in the following cases:

Rule 41

Before a common noun used in the widest sense.

Examples:

In general woman is kind-hearted.

Man is mortal.

Rule 42

Before material nouns.

Examples:

Gold is a precious metal.

Note: The may be used with a material noun if it is used with an adjunct which makes it definite.

Example:

The gold we use in India is all imported.

Rule 43

Usually before proper nouns.

Example:

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Rule 44

Before abstract nouns used in a general sense.

Examples:

Honesty is the best policy.

Sincerity pays dividends.

Note: If an abstract noun is qualified by an adjective or an adjectival phrase or clause it may have the article 'the' before it.

Example:

The wisdom of Moses is biblically significant.

Rule 45

Before the words - father, mother, aunt, uncle etc., in general sense.

Example:

Father is very angry today.

Rule 46

Before predicative nouns denoting a position that is normally held at one time by one person only.

Examples:

Mr Kiran was elected chairman of the committee.

He became principal of our college in 1996.

Rule 47

Before plural nouns which are used to denote a class.

Examples:

Historians study old monuments for research purposes.

Camels are useful animals in deserts.

Rule 48

Before plural nouns used in general sense.

Example:

Members are requested to pay their subscriptions in time.

Rule 49

Before the names of meals.

Examples:

I had lunch at 2.30 p.m.

Let's have dinner at 9.00 p.m.

Note: 'The' can be used when meals are preceded by an adjective or a clause or phrase particularising them.

Examples:

The dinner given by our colony association yesterday was not properly arranged.

What about <u>the</u> wedding dinner tonight?

Rule 50

Before common nouns used in pairs.

Examples:

He worked day and night to prepare for the Civil Service exam

Both husband and wife are supposed to take part in this competition.

Rule 51

No article is used before the nouns in the following expressions:

to catch fire	to send word	to give ear
to lose heart	to leave home	to take offence
at home	in hand	in debt
by day	at sunrise	at noon
on demand	by land	by air
at night	on foot	at ease

Rule 52

'The' is not used before the words—bed, hospital, sea, temple, prison, court, school, university, college etc., when these places are visited or used for their primary purpose. We go to bed to sleep.

We go to hospital as doctors.

We go to university for higher studies.

Note: When these places are <u>visited</u> or <u>used for the other</u> reasons or purposes 'the' should be used.

Example:

Sometimes I go to the prison to give lectures on morality, social behaviour etc.

The articles a, an or the can be used as follows in some cases:

Rule 53

When two or more adjectives qualify the same noun, the article is used before the first adjective only.

Example:

He has a black and white coat.

Rule 54

When two or more connected nouns refer to the same person or thing, the article is placed before the first noun only.

Example:

The chief accounts officer and financial adviser is supposed to certify your documents.

Rule 55

In expressing a comparison, if two nouns refer to the same person or thing, article 'a' is used before the first noun only.

Example:

He is a better teacher than administrator.

Articles are omitted in the following cases:

English	\Rightarrow	the English language
the English	\Rightarrow	the English people

Examples:

We speak English at home.

The English and the French have fought various wars.

He has gone to market \Rightarrow He has gone to make

purchases.

He has gone to the market \Rightarrow He has gone to the place

where there is a market, not necessarily to make purchases.

To see light \Rightarrow to look at light To see the light \Rightarrow to be born

Example:

I see light at the end of the tunnel. (metaphoric use which means there is hope)

His proposals for a new international airport never saw the light of the day.

The article 'the' is omitted before the nouns in the phrases below:

He invited me to lunch/tea/dinner.

Note: lunch/tea/dinner are used in general sense.

■ UNIT III CORRECT USE OF PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

Types of pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
First person	I	We	
Second person	You	You	
Third person	He, She, It	They	
Forms of pronouns: (cases)			

Nominative case	Accusative case	Possessi	ve
(subject)	(object)		
I	Me	My	Mine
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
Не	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Note: The forms my, our, your, his, her, its and their are determiners. They can also be used as possessive adjectives.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Example:

This book is his.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Examples:

- 1. She washed herself at a well.
- 2. They killed themselves for no reason.
- 3. I must blame <u>myself</u> for this.

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

Example:

I offered to drive the car <u>myself</u>. She <u>herself</u> made the mistake.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Examples:

- 1. That is Dr Rao's house.
- 2. Those are some new buildings.
- 3. This is your passport.
- 4. These are good books.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Example:

- 1. <u>Some</u> are born great.
- 2. <u>Anyone</u> can take a horse to the pond, but <u>no one</u> can make it drink.

Other indefinite pronouns are:

somebody, anybody, anything, something, (the) other, others, another, nobody, nothing etc.

PRONOUNS OF NUMBER

Examples:

- 1. Of the ten guests, three were men.
- 2. Many of them are not good books.

PRONOUNS OF QUANTITY

Examples:

more, much, little, etc.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

Look at the pronouns underlined in the sentences given below:

Examples:

- 1. Everyone has his own problems.
- 2. <u>Either of these applicants can be employed.</u>

- 3. <u>Neither</u> of the students can get through the examination.
- 4. Each of those players deserves a prize.
- Everybody will be given a chance to participate in this match

These words, which are underlined, are distributive pronouns. They are called so because they refer to persons considered individually. The distributive pronouns are in the singular number and are therefore <u>followed by singular</u> verbs.

Note:

- 1. Neither is a negative word which is used to refer to two persons or things.
- 2. None is also a negative word which is used to refer to more than two persons or things.
- 3. The usage: Each one of the boys (is wrong because 'one' becomes redundant)

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Look at these sentences:

Examples:

- 1. The two girls helped <u>each other</u> in every respect.
- 2. The political parties quarrelled with one another.

<u>Each other</u> and <u>one another</u> express a mutual or reciprocal relationship. They are considered as single units, and are called reciprocal pronouns or 'compound personal pronouns'.

Note: Each other is usually used to refer to two persons or things and <u>one another</u> to more than two persons or things.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

The words underlined in the following sentences are called interrogative pronouns because they are used in questions.

Examples:

- 1. Who is the president of India?
- 2. Whose is this calculator?
- 3. To whom did you give the parcel?
- 4. Which is the road to the hospital?
- 5. What have you to do now?
- 6. Whom did you borrow this book from?
- 7. Whom did she refer to in her lecture?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Look at these sentences:

Examples:

- 1. The gentleman who is speaking is our principal.
- 2. This is the gentleman whose guest I was in Bombay.

The words underlined are pronouns standing for the nouns used before them. The nouns are called <u>antecedents</u> and the pronouns are called relative pronouns. They relate the adjective clauses to the main clauses.

RULES FOR USE OF PRONOUNS

Now let us look at some aspects related to pronouns that will be helpful in answering questions in Sentence Correction.

Rule 1

Some important uses of the pronoun "it" are given below with examples.

(a) To introduce a sentence

Example:

It is not certain that the president will come.

(b) To give emphasis to the noun or pronoun that follows *Example:*

It was you who began the quarrel with us.

(c) As an indefinite nominative of an impersonal verb.

Examples:

It rains.

<u>It</u> is snowing outside.

(d) In sentences showing distance

Example:

It is not far to walk.

(e) In sentences indicating time.

Example:

It is ten O'clock now.

(f) To introduce a phrase.

Example:

It is decided to declare a holiday today.

(g) In exclamatory sentences.

Example:

What a beautiful book it is!

(h) To introduce a that clause.

Example:

It is said that smoking is injurious to health.

(i) As a sort of object in order to avoid repetition.

Example:

Let us fight it (the issue) out.

Rule 2

While confessing a fault (or expressing a negative idea) the sequence of the personal pronouns should be as follows:

Example:

I, you, and he are in the wrong and will be punished. Sequence:

First person first, second person next and third person last.

Rule 3

While expressing a positive idea or praise, the sequence of the personal pronouns should be as follows:

Example:

You, he and I, will get an award for the good work we have done.

Sequence:

Second person, third person and first person.

In standard English, however, the sequence of third second and first is also accepted (i.e.,) He, you and I -----.

Rule 4

When two singular nouns joined by <u>and</u> denote the same person or thing, the pronoun used for them must be singular in number. The definite article <u>the</u> is placed before the first noun

Example:

The accounts officer and treasurer should be careful in <u>his</u> work of keeping accounts.

Rule 5

When two singular nouns are joined by 'and', and are preceded by each or every, the pronoun must be in singular number.

Example:

Every student and every teacher took <u>his or her</u> seat.

Rule 6

When a personal pronoun is connected by a conjunction with some other word in the objective case, it must be in the objective or accusative case.

Example:

These clothes are for you and me.

Rule 7

When a singular noun and a plural noun are combined by or, either ... or, neither ... nor, the singular noun usually comes first in the sentence, and the pronoun must be in the plural number, corresponding to the plural noun which is closer to it.

Example:

Either the manager or his subordinates failed in <u>their</u> duty in sending the official message.

Rule 8

The personal pronouns - yours, ours, hers, theirs and its - are written without the apostrophe (').

Examples:

Your's sincerely (wrong) Yours sincerely (Right)

Note: 'It's' means 'It is' and not belonging to it. **Example:** It's a mad dog which bites its tail.

Rule 9

When a personal pronoun is used as a complement to the verb to be, it (the pronoun) must be in the nominative case.

Example: It was <u>he</u>, who could solve the problem easily.

A pronoun should be used in the objective case in a sentence beginning with <u>let</u>.

Examples:

Let $\underline{\text{him}}$ go to his office immediately.

Let her submit the records in time.

Rule 11

One can be used to talk about people in general. The pronoun that follows one should be one's. (not his/her)*

Examples:

One should do his duty (wrong)
One should do one's duty (correct)

{Note: But there is a controversy here. In American English one can be followed by his or her. Students taking TOEFL or GRE or GMAT or SAT should keep this in mind. However, usually one need not worry about this problem. If a sentence begins with one, be sure that you or they DOES NOT follow. Hence it is never correct to say:

If <u>one</u> takes this exam without studying, <u>you</u> are likely to fail.

Additional example: One should never tell his secrets to a gossip if he wishes them to remain secret. (Correct)}

Rule 12

A relative pronoun must always be placed as near its antecedent as possible. Also, it must always agree with its antecedent in number, gender and person.

Example:

This is the <u>manager</u> who abused the clerk.

ant. rel. pr.

Rule 13

Generally, the relative pronoun in the objective case is omitted.

Example:

The student (whom is omitted) you wanted to punish is absent today.

Rule 14

The pronouns who, whom and whose are generally used for persons.

Who is used in the nominative case.

Whom is used in the objective case.

Whose is used in the possessive case.

Examples:

- 1. Sarita is the student who got an award.
- 2. They are the thieves whom the police caught.
- 3. This is the student whose certificates are lost.

Rule 15

When the relative pronoun is in different cases, one in the nominative and the other in the objective, it must be mentioned twice, once for each verb.

Example:

The girl, who is my daughter and whom you met in the library yesterday, left for Mumbai this morning.

In the above example the subject of the sentence 'the girl' is also the object of the sentence. Hence both 'who' and 'whom' are used.

Rule 16

Uses of WHICH:

'Which' is used in the following ways:

(1) For infants, small animals, and objects

Examples:

This is the baby which was lost in the theatre.

This is the dog which my friend bought from the Kennel's club.

(2) When selection is expressed.

Example:

Which of these television sets do you want to purchase?

(3) To refer to a sentence.

Example:

He was said to be drunk, which was not true.

Rule 17

Uses of THAT:

'That' is used in the following ways:

(1) For persons, lifeless things and small animals in the singular or in the plural number.

Examples:

This is the girl that failed in the exam.

This is the radio that I bought yesterday.

(2) As a substitute for a singular noun already mentioned. (pay attention to this use particularly in the comparative degree)

Examples:

The weather of Hyderabad is far better than Chennai (wrong).

The weather of Hyderabad is far better than that of Chennai.

(3) After a noun phrase used as direct object.

I vividly remember the night that she came.

(Here that is used in the sense of when)

<u>'Either' and 'neither'</u> are used in speaking of two persons or places or things etc.

Examples:

Neither Mahesh nor Mohan is intelligent.

(negative meaning is implied)

Either Mahesh or Mohan is expected to get a prize. (positive meaning is implied)

Rule 19

Uses of each other and one another

(1) Each other is used for two persons or things or places etc. *Example:*

These two students love each other.

(2) One another is used for more than two persons or things. *Example:*

Those four countries always disagree with one another.

Rule 20

<u>Each</u> can come in <u>three</u> different positions in a sentence.

(1) Each of the students got a prize. (initial)

(2) The students got a prize each.

(end)

(3) The students were each given a prize

(middle)

Rule 21

One is used in the following ways:

(1) For people in general.

Examples:

One must try to do one's duty.

One must not be proud of oneself.

(2) In place of a noun previously mentioned.

Examples:

Give me a banana which is a fresh one.

Give me bananas which are fresh ones.

Rule 22

As regards anybody, everyone, everybody, etc., the pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender should be used according to the context.

Example:

Everyone of the boys got his hall ticket.

EXERCISE 8

Rewrite the following sentences after making the necessary corrections.

- **1.** Between you and I, the secretary is not a gentleman.
- 2. One should do your duty honestly and sincerely.
- **3.** Good students like you and he should study regularly.
- **4.** You, he and I are in the wrong.
- 5. Only you and him can do this work fast.

- **6.** If I were him. I would not misbehave like this.
- Everyone announced one's plans in the presence of the President.
- She helped everyone of those boys in doing their work.
- **9.** Every teacher and every student should do their duty.
- 10. Neither of the boys have submitted their records.
- 11. She availed of the opportunity.
- 12. Those two companies always help one another.
- **13.** India and Pakistan should cooperate with one another in this matter.
- **14.** Dear students, enjoy during the holidays.
- **15.** The committee were divided in its opinion regarding this issue.
- The team, after taking its bath, have gone for practice of cricket.
- 17. My opinion is the same as your.
- **18.** We were told to let only you and she enter.
- 19. This is the scientist which won the first prize.
- **20.** His problems are the same as my.

■ UNIT IV CORRECT USE OF ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word which qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

Example: She is a good teacher.

adj. noun

An adjective can be used in two ways:

(1) attributively (2) predicatively

An adjective is used <u>attributively</u> if it is placed immediately before the noun it qualifies.

Example: She is a good teacher.

adj. noun

An adjective is used predicatively if it is used after the verb.

Example: Bimala is intelligent.

v adj.

An adjective has three forms: Positive, Comparative, Superlative. These are the three degrees of comparison:

Look at the following examples:

Superlative degree : Mohan is the best student in the class.

Comparative degree: Mohan is better than any other

student in the class.

Positive degree : No other student in the class is as

good as Mohan.

■ The Positive Degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simple form. It is used to refer to the mere existence of a particular quality.

- The comparative degree of an adjective denotes a higher degree of the quality than the positive, and is used, when two things are compared.
- The superlative degree denotes the highest degree of the quality.

Note:

1. The usages "as as" and "so as" appear in positive degree.

Comparative degree has "adjective + er ... than".

Superlative degree has "the + adjective in the superlative form"

Note the use of 'the', before the adjective in the Superlative (superlative form).

2. There is no superlative degree if the comparison involves only two objects, persons, or places etc.

Examples:

Of the two sisters she is the best. (wrong)

Of the two sisters she is the better. (correct)

When selection of one of the two persons or things (sets of things) of the same kind is meant, the comparative degree is preceded by 'the' and is followed by 'of'.

Example:

She is the better of the two sisters.

Let us look at some important rules in the use of adjectives:

Rule 1

Most adjectives form their comparatives by the addition of -r or -er, and their superlative by the addition of -st or -est (depending on the spelling) to the positive.

Examples:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Great	Greater	Greatest
Brave	Braver	Bravest

Rule 2

Some adjectives (usually having more than two syllables in the spelling) form their comparative by using the adverb more with the positive, and the superlative by using the adverb most with the positive.

Examples:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

Rule 3

(very important) When two qualities in the same person or thing are compared, the comparative degree is formed by using more, instead of -r or -er with the positive.

Example:

Reddy is more wise than intelligent.

(This sentence means that Reddy is both wise and intelligent. But his wisdom is greater than his intelligence.)

Rule 4

When an object is compared with the rest of the group, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former by using 'any other'.

Examples:

Gold is more precious than <u>any other</u> metal. (correct) Gold is more precious than any metal. (wrong)

Rule 5

There are some words which are used only in the positive and cannot be used in the comparitive, or in the superlative.

Examples:

interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor.

- This is more inferior than that. (wrong)
- This is inferior to that. (right)

Rule 6

The following are used as comparative adjectives and are followed by to and not than.

Examples:

superior, senior, junior, inferior, prior, anterior, posterior, prefer, etc.

Rule 7

The adjectives—empty, excellent, circular, extreme, chief, entire, complete, perfect, final, last, unique, universal, round, square, triangular, eternal etc., are not used in the comparative or superlative degree.

Rule 8

Some adjectives can be used only in the positive and in the superlative. They are:

<u>Positive</u>	Superlative
top	topmost
northern	northernmost
southern	southernmost
eastern	easternmost
western	westernmost

Rule 9

The adjective "preferable" is used as a comparative. It is followed by to. It is not used with more.

Examples:

This is more preferable than that. (wrong) This is preferable to that. (correct)

The comparative adjectives ending in "or" are followed by the preposition to.

Inferior, superior, prior, anterior, posterior, senior, junior

Example:

He is superior to me. (correct)

He is superior than me. (incorrect)

Rule 11

Sometimes the words much, less, far, etc., are used before the comparatives to denote emphasis or excess.

Example:

Ramakrishna is by far the ablest lecturer in the college.

Rule 12

Two adjectives which refer to the same noun or pronoun joined by a conjunction must be in the same degree of comparison.

Example:

Gandhiji is the noblest and wisest of all national leaders.

Rule 13

Certain adjectives, when preceded by 'the' become nouns in plural and require a plural verb if they are used as subjects. These are: rich, poor, needy, aged, blind, dead, meek, wicked, etc.

Examples:

The rich (rich people) usually hate the poor (poor people).

Rule 14

Some adjectives often confused:

A. FARTHER - FURTHER

Farther denotes more distant in space,

Example:

Sheela lives at the farther end of this street.

Further means additional; more

Examples:

There is nothing further to say about him.

For further details please contact the director.

B. Many, a great many, a good many

All these take a plural noun and a plural verb after them.

Examples:

- 1. A great many people died in the cyclone.
- 2. My sister has a good many friends.
- C. <u>Use of many + a + noun (singular) + verb (singular)</u> <u>structure</u>:

Examples:

Many a delegate is attending this seminar. (meaning: Many delegates are attending this seminar)

D. MODIFIERS: FEW, LITTLE. MUCH, and MANY

Few is used with plural nouns. Little is used with singular non-countable nouns.

Without articles, few, and little usually have rather negative meanings. They often suggest 'not as much/many as one would like', or 'not as much/many as expected' or a similar idea.

With articles 'few' and 'little' i.e., a few, and a little are more positive in meaning. Their meaning is closer to 'some'. They often suggest ideas like 'better than nothing' or 'more than expected'.

Examples:

- 1. There are few books on "Thermodynamics' in the library, so you have to purchase them.
- 2. You don't need to go shopping. There are a few eggs in the fridge.
- 3. I've got a little bread and cheese. It'll be enough for supper.

Difference between fewer and less

In theory, fewer (the comparative of few) is used before countable nouns, and less (the comparative of little) before uncountable words.

Examples:

- 1. There are fewer exploited workers than there used to be.
- 2. My friend earns lesser than a postman does.

Note the following:

P.D. C.D. S.D. fewer - fewest little - less/lesser - least

Note: 'Many' like 'few' is used before a count noun.

Example:

Many/few students.

C.N.

'Much', like 'less' is used before a non-count or a material noun.

Example:

Much/less water.

N.C.N.

E. MODIFIERS - TOO, VERY, ENOUGH

Compare the meanings and patterns of <u>too</u>, <u>very</u>, and enough.

- 1. <u>Very</u> means to a high degree, but does not suggest impossibility.
 - Mary is very intelligent.
- 2. Too suggests impossibility or undesirable degree.

$$too + adj + to + v$$

^{*&}lt;u>fewer</u> and <u>less</u> (lesser) are followed by <u>than</u> as they are the comparative forms.

She is too sick to come to class today

Note: It is better not to use "Too" with a positive adjective.

Instead of "too" it is better to use "very".

3. <u>Enough</u> suggests possibility or sufficient degree. He is tall enough to play basketball.

Notes:

- a. Be careful to put enough after the adjective.
- b. Be careful to put to+v (infinitive) after enough.
- c. In patterns 2 and 3 above, do not use any other structure word after the adjective or adverb except to.
- d. In the above patterns adverbs can be used in the same position as adjectives.

Example:

Mary sings very well.

e. Enough can come before or after a noun to express sufficiency.

Examples:

He had money enough to buy a new car.

N

OR

He had enough money to buy a new car.

N

F. MODIFIERS-NEGATION

There are some words that have negative meanings even though they do not appear to be negative, for example: hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, without, and only. Do not use another negative word with these words.

Examples:

- 1. He had scarcely enough money to purchase books.
- 2. They went to bed without dinner.

Note: Scarcely and <u>hardly</u> are followed by <u>when</u> and not <u>than</u>. No sooner is followed by <u>than</u>.

These expressions mean "as soon as".

Examples

- 1. As soon as I reached the station the train left.
- 2. No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.

No sooner + had + Subject + Past participle + ...

No sooner did I reach the station than the train left.
 No sooner + did + Subject + Present tense verb +

Similarly: Hardly/Scarcely + had + Sub + Past participle when

OR

Scarcely/Hardly + did + Sub + Present tense verb when

Rule 15

MODIFIERS: ADJECTIVES AFTER VERBS OF SENSATION

These verbs of sensation are generally followed by adjectives* not by adverbs: feel, look, seem, appear, smell, taste and sound.

(* These are also called predicate adjectives)

He feels bad (correct)
He feels badly (wrong)
The soup smells delicious (correct)
The soup smells deliciously (wrong)

Rule 16

MODIFIERS: HYPHENATED OR COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Nouns are sometimes found as part of hyphenated or compound adjectives (adjectives of more than one word joined by hyphens). These nouns are never plural.

I bought a four hundred <u>year-old</u> painting in Germany. HYPHENATED ADJ. N

Some more examples:

- (i) B.Com is a three-year degree course.
- (ii) This is a ten-kilometre-long distance.
- (iii) The professor has delivered a two-hour lecture today.

Rule 17

MODIFIERS: CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS There are two kinds of numbers, <u>cardinal</u> and <u>ordinal</u>.

Examples:

CARDINAL ORDINAL one first two second three third four fourth twenty-one twenty-first

The following patterns are used to designate items in a series:

(1) Ordinal numbers are used in this pattern:

THE + ORDINAL + NOUN

The first book of the series is about verbs.

(2) Cardinal numbers are used in this pattern:

NOUN + CARDINAL

Book one of the series is about verbs.

Notes:

- i. Use the with ordinal numbers.
- ii. Do not use the with cardinal numbers.
- iii. Be careful to use the correct word order for each pattern.

MODIFIERS: NOUN ADJECTIVES

The first noun (N) in the following pattern is used as an adjective.

All these are <u>language</u> students.

N 1

Notes:

- a. When nouns are used as adjectives, they do not have plural or possessive forms.
- b. <u>Exceptions</u>: The following nouns always end in -s but are singular in number when they are used as names of courses or sciences: Physics, Mathematics etc.

He is an Economics teacher.

N N

BUT The current <u>economic</u> situation is extremely uncertain.

Note:

'Economic' is an adjective here.

'Economical' means frugal, thrifty.

EXERCISE 9

Correct the mistakes relating to the use of adjectives in the following sentences where necessary.

- 1. I am more wiser than that student.
- 2. My house is larger than you.
- **3.** The climate of Hyderabad is better than Chennai.
- **4.** Many a student is attending the meeting today.
- 5. He wants little sugar for tea.
- **6.** Pooja is my older sister.
- 7. It is much fine today.
- **8.** My friend is senior than me by 4 years.
- **9.** Death is preferable than disgrace.
- 10. Kolkata is a worth-seeing city.
- 11. My friends both sisters are doctors.
- **12.** The two first chapters of this book are very important.
- **13.** Suvarna is greater than any student in the class.
- **14.** Shakuntala is better than any drama in Sanskrit.
- **15.** His house is further from the station than yours.
- **16.** The later suggestion is better than the former.
- 17. These flowers smell sweet.
- 18. Little learning is a dangerous thing.
- **19.** Her birthday is the most happiest event this year.
- **20.** Usually the rich people hate poor.
- **21.** Go and meet the concerned clerk in the university.
- **22.** Honour is dear to me than life.
- 23. Little act would have saved the situation.
- **24.** The tiger is the ferocious of all animals in the forest.
- **25.** My knife is the sharpest of the two.

UNIT VI CORRECT USE OF THE VERB

Structure of the Verb Phrase

A verb indicates the action done by the subject or the state of being of the subject.

Examples:

- 1. He has completed the work (action).
- 2. Radha is an intelligent student (state).

In every sentence you find a verb phrase (VP).

A verb phrase may have a single word, two words or a group of words.

Examples:

1. The Sun <u>rises</u> in the east.

1

2. He has ordered tea for us.

1 2

3. She has been teaching English since 1965.

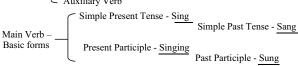
1 2 3

2

4. She will have been typing when I meet her at 10 a.m.

s — Main Verb

Auxiliary Verb



Auxiliary Verbs and their Forms

	Primary Auxiliaries	Modal Auxiliaries
BE	be, is, are, am, was, were,	can, might, may,
	being, been	must, will, needn't
HAVE	have, has, had, having	shall, daren't, should,
		ought
DO	do, does, did, doing, done	would, used to, could

Note: The <u>Verb Phrase</u> in any sentence is constituted by using only the Main Verb form or one of the basic forms of the Main Verb and the primary auxiliaries or modal auxiliaries or both the primary auxiliaries and the modal auxiliaries.

Examples:

1. I <u>teach</u> English.

MV

2. I am teaching English now.

PA MV

3. I will have been teaching English.

MA PA PA MV

Special Note: Every verb phrase has a particular structure acceptable according to standard written English.

The <u>verb phrases</u> in the following sentences are <u>wrong</u>.

- 1. I will the work
- 2. I will did the work
- 3. I going there
- 4. I can done the work

Verbs-Transitive and Intransitive

The verbs which <u>do not</u> require or do not have objects in the sentence in which they are used are called <u>intransitive</u> verbs (I.V.).

In the following sentences <u>complements</u> are used, not objects.

Examples:

This book costs ten rupees.

I.V. comp.

The play lasted an hour.

I.V. comp.

The birds fly in the sky.

I.V. adv. ph.

The verbs which <u>require or have</u> objects are called <u>transitive</u> verbs

Example:

The professor gave them some assignments.

v object

Note: There are a number of verbs which can be used with or without objects, that is, 'transitively' or 'intransitively.' Here are some examples of verbs used both <u>intransitively</u> and <u>transitively</u>.

<u>Intransitive use</u> <u>Transitive use</u>

My father is <u>reading</u>. He is <u>reading</u> the newspaper.

The play <u>ended</u> at five. Rain <u>ended</u> the play.

Verb-Voice

There are two voices:

- 1. ACTIVE VOICE
- 2. PASSIVE VOICE

Notice the change in the following sentences.

- 1. She has done the work. (A.V.)
 - The work has been done by her. (P.V.)
- 2. These engineers can draw good designs. (A.V.) Good designs can be drawn by these engineers. (P.V.)
- 3. The Principal read the report. (A.V.)
 The report was read by the Principal. (P.V.)

Note:

(i) Depending on the emphasis we want to lay, we use a particular voice in a particular context.

Examples:

Some people dug a well to provide water to the village (A.V.)

A well was dug to provide water to the village (P.V.)

Here we would prefer to use the second rather than the first sentence, because what we want to refer to is not the action of the Panchayat but the result of the action, namely, a well, being provided in order to supply water to the village. Who dug the well is not the main idea in our minds.

(ii) Intransitive verbs do not have passive voice. i.e., we cannot transform a sentence from Active to Passive if the verb is intransitive.

For example, the sentence "Birds fly in the sky" cannot be transformed into passive voice.

A more detailed note on Voice is included in a later chapter.

Verb-Form and use of the Tenses

There are 12 tense-structures in English.

PRESENT

Simple Present : I <u>teach</u> English.

Present Continuous : I <u>am teaching</u> English.

Present Perfect : I <u>have taught</u> English

Present Perfect Continuous : I <u>have been teaching</u>

English.

PAST

Simple Past : I <u>taught</u> English.
Past Continuous : I <u>was teaching</u> English
Past Perfect : I <u>had taught</u> English.
Past Perfect Continuous : I <u>had been teaching</u>

English

FUTURE

Simple Future : I <u>will teach</u> English.

Future Continuous : I <u>will be teaching</u>

English.

Future Perfect : I will have taught

English.

Future Perfect Continuous : I will have been teach-

ing English.

USES OF TENSES - SOME IMPORTANT RULES:

<u>Simple Present Tense</u> is used to express habitual actions, permanent or verifiable truths or facts (scientific or universal)

- a. He goes to church every Sunday.
- b. Water boils at 100°C.
- c. Calcutta stands on the banks of the Hoogli.
- d. The sun rises in the east.

<u>The Simple Present tense</u> is used to express a planned future action, or a series of such planned actions.

- a. We <u>leave</u> Hyderabad at 8:30 p.m. next Tuesday and <u>arrive</u> in New Delhi at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

 <u>The Present Continuous</u> tense is used to describe an action that is in progress at the time of speaking.
- b. The children are playing in the garden now.

<u>The Present Continuous tense</u> is also used to describe an action that is in progress and will be continued, but not necessarily going on at the moment of speaking.

a. The college authorities are building a new hostel.

<u>The Present Continuous tense</u> can also express an action that has been arranged to take place in the near future and one's immediate plans.

- a. I am meeting the C.M tomorrow morning.
- b. We are going to a movie this evening.

There are a number of verbs which are <u>not</u> normally used in the <u>present continuous tense</u>. These are:

- a. <u>verbs of perception</u>: see, hear, smell, notice
- b. <u>verbs used to express feelings or states of mind:</u> want, desire, wish, refuse, forgive, care, hate, like, admire, love
- c. <u>verbs involving the process of thinking</u>: feel, know, mean, remember, forget, recall, etc.
- d. <u>verbs denoting possession</u>: have, own, belong, possess
- e. <u>verbs such as:</u> contain, consist, keep, seem, cost

When some of the verbs listed above are used in the present continuous tense, their meanings change.

- I see several mistakes in this book.
 I am <u>seeing</u> the principal at 3 P.M. (will be meeting)
- 2. We hear several rumours about the Minister The judge is <u>hearing</u> the case tomorrow. (conducting the trial).
- 3. I have a house at Malakpet
 I am having my breakfast. (act of eating)

The following sentences are wrong

- 1. I am loving that girl. (love ✓)
- 2. They are understanding the lesson. (understand \checkmark)
- 3. I am slowly <u>understanding</u> you. (wrong) I have begun to understand you. (right)
- 4. I am having a telephone at my residence. (have ✓)

<u>The Present Perfect Tense</u> is used to indicate an action that has just been completed.

Example:

I have finished my work. (just now)

<u>The present perfect tense</u> is also used to represent a past action continuing to the present.

Example:

We have lived in Hyderabad for ten years. (i.e., we are still living in Hyderabad.)

Do not use <u>present perfect tense</u> (has or have) when <u>time is specified</u> (example last year, 1994, etc) in the sentence.

Examples:

I have seen this film last year (incorrect)

I saw this film last year (correct)

Also note that <u>for</u> and <u>since</u> are commonly used with the present perfect tense. 'For' shows length of time and 'since' shows some point of time in the past as being the starting point of the action or event.

Examples:

- My friend <u>has</u> lived in Hyderabad <u>for</u> twenty years. (He <u>still</u> lives here)
- 2. These monuments <u>have</u> been here <u>since</u> 1650 A.D. (still they are here)

The following are some time-expressions that go with the simple past and some that go with the present perfect.

Simple Past Tense	Present Perfect Tense		
yesterday	so far		
a week ago	since		
recently	lately		

Note the difference in meaning between the following two sentences:

Dr Mohan <u>lived</u> in Delhi for fifteen years. (in the past) Dr Mohan <u>has lived</u> in Delhi for fifteen years. (still Dr Mohan lives in Delhi)

<u>Simple Past Tense</u> indicates an action completed sometime in the past.

Example:

I lived in Hyderabad for ten years (in the past)

Past Progressive Tense

1. The past progressive (continuous) tense expresses an action that was in progress at a point of time in the past, having begun before that point and probably continuing after it.

Examples:

- a. I was reading the newspaper at 7 a.m. this morning.
- b. I was having my breakfast at 9 a.m.

2. The past progressive tense expresses an action continuing over a period of time in the past.

Example:

The students in the hostel were listening to the cricket commentary the whole of yesterday.

3. The past continuous tense describes two or more actions going on at the same time; often the conjunction 'while' is used to connect the clauses.

Example:

While some boys <u>were reading</u> in the library the others were playing.

Past Perfect Tense

This tense is used when we wish to emphasise the sequence of the two actions in the past, and when the earlier action has some relation to the later action or situation.

Examples:

- 1. On <u>reaching</u> the school I found that I <u>had forgotten</u> to bring my English textbook.
- 2. When we <u>reached</u> the theatre, the play <u>had begun</u> already.
- 3. I borrowed some money from a friend of mine, since <u>I</u> had lost my purse.

The Future Tense:

There are several ways of expressing <u>future time</u> in English.

One of the most common ways to express this is to use <u>shall</u> or <u>will</u> with the bare forms of the verb: shall come, will

go, etc., But there are other ways of expressing the future:

Example:

Our cricket team <u>leaves</u> for Bombay this evening. They <u>play</u> two matches in Bombay. They <u>play</u> one at Poona. They <u>return</u> next Monday.

In the above sentences <u>the present simple tense</u> is used to express a series of intended or planned actions in future.

- 1. The P.M is visiting the city tomorrow.
- 2. The college team is playing a match with the city team next Sunday.

The Present Continuous tense is used in these sentences to express a future event. Usually the time is mentioned (tomorrow, next sunday, etc) and it is in the near future. Note that the verbs go and come are not usually used with going to. We don't say, for instance, He is going to go to Bombay tomorrow; we say, He is going to Bombay tomorrow.

Special expressions to indicate future

- 1. The train is about to leave.
- 2. The President is about to speak.

This construction <u>be about to + verb</u> expresses events which are likely to happen in a very short while.

- 1. I am to be at a meeting at 5 o'clock.
- 2. There is to be an enquiry into the railway accident. In these sentences the form <u>be + to + the base form of the verb</u> is used to express a duty or necessity or planned course of action, in the future.

Rules Regarding the use of Verbs

SUBJECT AND VERB CONCORD (AGREEMENT)

General rule: The verb must agree with its subject in number and person. In other words, the verb must be of the same number and person as the subject.

Note: In the <u>correction of sentences</u> section of many competitive examinations <u>the S - V concord</u> is usually tested.

Rule 1

When two subjects are joined by 'and', the verb is plural. My friend and his father are in India.

Rule 2

When two singular nouns joined by <u>and</u> refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.

The secretary and treasurer has been arrested.

The District Magistrate and Collector is on leave today.

Notes:

- i. Article 'The' is used only once when the two nouns refer to the same person or thing.
- ii. If the two nouns refer to different persons or things, article 'The' is used before each noun. In such cases, the verb will be in the plural form.

Example:

<u>The</u> secretary and <u>the</u> president have been given a warm welcome.

Rule 3

If two different singular nouns express <u>one idea</u>, the verb should be in the singular form.

Bread and milk is good for breakfast.

Rice and curry is my favourite dish.

This is the long and the short of the matter.

Rule 4

When two singular subjects are <u>practically synonymous</u>, the verb should be in the singular form.

The law and order situation in the state is under control.

His power and influence is on the decline.

Power and position has no charm for my friend.

Peace and prosperity is the need of the day.

If two singular subjects (combined by and) are preceded by each or every, the verb should be in the singular.

- 1. Every boy and girl was present in the class yesterday.
- Every man and every woman has the right to express his or her view.

Rule 6

When the subjects joined by 'either - or' or 'neither - nor' are of different persons, the verb will agree in person and number with the noun nearest to it. Also, the plural subject must be placed nearest to the verb. (This is very important)

Either Radha or Rajani has done this mischief.

Neither Mohini nor Ragini is beautiful.

* Either the chief minister or the cabinet <u>ministers</u> are responsible for this problem.

Neither you nor he is to take up this task.

Either you or I am responsible for this mistake.

Rule 7

If connectives like with, together with, as well as, accompanied by etc., are used to combine two subjects the verb agrees with the subject mentioned first.

The President of India together with his personal secretaries is invited to this function.

The actress, along with her manager and some friends, is attending the function.

Mr Michael, accompanied by his wife and children is arriving tonight by train.

Note: If the conjunction <u>and</u> is used instead, the verb would then be plural.

Compare (i) Saritha and Rajitha <u>are</u> our professor's daughters.

Rule 8

When 'not only but also' is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.

Not only Harish, but also his brothers were arrested.

Rule 9

None / No

None can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on the noun which follows it;

Structure: none + of the + non-countable noun + singular verb None of the counterfeit money has been found.

Structure: none+ of the + plural countable noun + plural verb None of the students have finished the exam yet.

No can take either a singular or plural verb depending on the noun which follows it

Structure: No + singular noun + singular verb. **Example:** No example is relevant to this case. Structure: no + plural noun + plural verb

Example: No examples are relevant to this case.

Rule 10

Many words indicating a number of people or animals are singular. The following nouns are <u>usually singular</u>. In some cases they are plural if the sentence indicates that the individual members are acting separately.

congress family group
committee class organization
team army club
crowd government jury

minority public

Examples of collective nouns used with a singular verb:

The committee has met, and it has accepted the proposal.

The family was happy at the news.

The crowd was wild with excitement.

The Congress has initiated a new plan to combat inflation.

Our team is certain to win the match.

Some collective nouns are used in plural:

Examples:

The committee have arrived by different trains.

The family were fighting over inheritance.

The family living next door often quarrel among themselves.

Rule 11

<u>Majority</u> can be singular or plural. If it is alone it is usually singular, if it is followed by a plural noun, it is usually plural. The <u>majority believes</u> that the country can progress.

V

The <u>majority of the lecturers believe</u> that the student has not copied in the examination.

V

Rule 12

A number of/the number of Observe the two structures:

- (i) A number of + plural noun + plural verb.
- (ii) The number of + plural noun + singular verb.

Examples:

- (i) A number of students are going to the class picnic.
- (ii) The number of days in a week is seven.
- (iii) The number of residents who have been living in this colony is quite small.
- (iv) A number of the applicants have already been interviewed.

Rule 13

Collective nouns indicating time, money, and measurements used as a whole are singular and take a singular verb.

Twenty-five rupees is not such a big amount for him. Two miles is too much for this man to run.

Rule 14

When <u>a lot of</u>, <u>a great deal of</u>, <u>plenty of</u>, <u>most of</u>, and <u>some</u> of refer to number, a plural verb is used.

Example:

A lot of people were present in the gallery. Some of the students were absent.

Note: If these expressions refer to an amount or an uncountable noun the verb is in the singular number.

Examples:

A lot of work has to be completed before we go. A great deal of work has been finished.

Rule 15

When the percentage or a part of something is mentioned with plural meaning the plural verb is used.

Example:

30% of Indian women are literate.

Three-quarters of the food has been eaten.

(Here the reference is to the food as a whole.)

Rule 16

'Barracks', 'headquarters', 'whereabouts' 'alms' etc., take a singular verb, as well as the plural verb.

The headquarters of the UNO is/are New York.

Rule 17

In sports, while referring to the players, the name of the country is followed by plural verb.

England have won the World Cup.

V

Rule 18

When the word 'enemy' is used in the sense of "armed forces" of a nation with which one's country is at war, we have to use the plural verb.

The enemy were forced to retreat.

EXERCISE 10

Correct the mistakes relating to the use of verbs in the sentences given below.

- 1. Measles have broken out in the town.
- **2.** The 'Arabian Nights' are an interesting book.
- **3.** Five miles are not a long distance for me to walk.
- **4.** The cost of all essential commodities have gone up.
- **5.** The construction of these buildings have taken four years.

- **6.** There are a bunch of keys on the table.
- 7. A pious man and good neighbour have died.
- **8.** Bread and milk are my only food for today.
- **9.** Sanjay as well as his brothers have gone home.
- **10.** The notorious dacoit with his followers have escaped.

The Gerund

The gerund and the present participle have the same form, verb + ing: swimming, walking, cutting, etc., (the gerund is also called the verbal noun)

Uses of the gerund:

a. As the subject of a verb:

Swimming is a good exercise.

Smoking is injurious to health.

Speaking is easier than writing.

Looking after children needs a lot of patience.

b. As the object of a verb:

He likes reading detective novels.

Would you mind returning these books to him?

I hate waiting at bus stop.

c. As the object of a preposition:

The minister inaugurated the school by lighting a lamp.

He was fined for being drunk.

He is thinking of resigning his job.

They resumed their journey after resting for an hour.

d. As the subject complement:

Talking to him is wasting time.

Seeing is believing.

Note:

When a Noun or Pronoun is placed before a Gerund, it must be in the possessive case.

Example:

- I was pleased at Robert coming here (Incorrect)
- I was pleased at Robert's coming here (Correct)
- They insisted upon me writing the essay. (Incorrect)
- They insisted upon my writing the essay. (Correct)

But the possessive case cannot be used with the Gerund in the following cases.

(i) When the Noun denotes a lifeless thing.

Example:

There is no danger of the wall's falling down. (Incorrect) There is no danger of the wall falling down. (Correct)

Note:

(1) The following verbs can take either an infinitive or a gerund as an object.

continue regret try propose forget neglect remember learn

(2) The following verbs can be followed by the infinitive (to + v) as the direct object.

agree forbid learn offer care forget plan decide hope pretend deserve intend mean refuse fail

(3) The following verbs can be followed by the gerund (V + ing) as the direct object.

admit deny postpone appreciate enjoy practise avoid finish stop cannot help keep suggest consider

(4) The following verb phrases (verb + preposition) can be followed by the gerund (v + ing). Remember that gerunds, not infinitives, follow prepositions in general. decide on think about keep on think of plan on put off look forward to

The Participle

Look at the words <u>underlined</u> in these sentences.

- (i) The <u>crying</u> child gets milk.
- (ii) We found a man running for the bus.
- (iii) <u>Inaugurating</u> the seminar, the Education Minister spoke about the prohibition policy.

The words underlined are <u>participles</u>. There are two types of participles.

- (1) The Present Participle
- (2) The Past Participle

The form of the Present Participle:

Verb + ing Example: cry + ing

The form of the Past Participle:

V + ed Example: wound + ed

(OR)

V + en Example: drunk + en

Wrong use of participles:

1. Whenever a participle is used, the Noun or Pronoun to which it refers, must also be mentioned.

Look at the following sentence:

While taking a bath, the shampoo bottle fell.

What is wrong with this sentence?

The sentence, as it stands means that the 'shampoo bottle' was taking a bath. In other words there is no noun or pronoun to which the participle 'taking' refers. Hence, the sentence should be re-written, as 'while I was taking bath, the shampoo bottle fell.'

Given below are a few more examples:

- 1. Being a rainy day, I did not go out. (Incorrect)
 It being a rainy a day, I did not go out. (Correct)
- 2. Crossing the road, a truck hit her. (incorrect) While she was crossing the road, a truck hit her. (Correct)

Note:

- Sometimes the spellings of the past participles are not different in the case of some verbs.
 Example: come, hit etc.
- (2) Sometimes, the present participle and the past participle can function like adjectives.

Examples:

- 1. The <u>wounded</u> soldier was carried to the medical camp. past. part.
- 2. A <u>rolling</u> stone gathers no moss. pre. part.

UNIT V CORRECT USE OF ADVERBS

An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb in a given sentence.

Examples:

She is <u>reading very</u> fast.

verb adv.

She is a very intelligent girl.

adv. adj.

The horse runs very quickly

adv. adv.

(*Note:* usually the adverbs end with -ly.)

Rules pertaining to use of adverbs:

Rule 1

In order to make our meaning clear, an adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word it modifies.

Examples:

She has only three dollars with her.

adv. adj.

He says he often visits my place.

He often says he visits my place.

Note: Other adverbs like only are: just, nearly, hardly, almost and scarcely.

Read the following examples:

Wrong: We only have four hours to finish this paper.

Right: We have only four hours to finish this paper.

Wrong: She just wants to take one class. [not anything else]

Right: She wants to take just one class. [not even second]

Wrong: That buildinz nearly costs sixty thousand rupees. Right: That building costs nearly sixty thousand rupees.

Rule 2

When an adverb modifies an intransitive verb, it usually follows it.

Examples:

- She sang melodiously.
- She writes neatly.

Rule 3

When a verb consists of an auxiliary and a main verb, the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb.

Wrong: I have told him often not to come late. Right: I have often told him not to come late.

Rule 4

When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.

Examples:

The Cuckoo sings guite sweetly.

Adv.

Do not speak so fast.

Adv.

Note: The adverb 'enough' is always placed after the word it modifies.

■ Why don't you speak loud enough to be heard.

Rule 5

The word 'only' should be placed before the word it is intended to modify.

Examples:

- Only she gave me this book. (i.e., she and nobody else)
- She only told me the truth. (and nothing else)
- I solved only two problems. (correct)
- I only solved two problems. (incorrect)

Rule 6

POSITION OF ADVERBS

The position of adverbs is often determined by shades of meaning, for which rules cannot be given, but some generalisations can be made.

Adverbs of frequency:

always, often, rarely, never, ever, generally, usually, sometimes, occasionally, etc.

 If the verb is in the simple tense form, the adverb is usually placed between the subject and the verb, preferably before the verb it modifies. He always goes to college on foot.

He often visits the US.

His brother never takes alcohol.

• When the verb is some form of 'be' (is, am, was, are) the adverb follows the verb. For example:

They are <u>always</u> late.

He is never punctual.

If you are ever in trouble, please meet me.

If the verb is a compound one, the adverb is usually placed after the auxiliary:

I shall never forget his help.

He will always behave properly.

In negative sentences the adverb of frequency follows <u>not</u>. They are not often late.

In interrogative sentences the adverb of frequency follows the subject immediately:

Does he often go fishing?

Has he ever travelled by air?

At times 'often' may be placed at the end to emphasise it. This is mainly confined to negative statements and questions.

He does not see his friend often, as he lives in a remote village.

'Never' is sometimes placed at the beginning to emphasise it. Then the verb and subject are inverted as in a question.

I never saw such an accident.

Never did I see such an accident.

(S–V becomes V–S here)

Rule 7

USE OF HARD, HARDLY, SCARCE, SCARCELY

 (a) <u>Hard</u> as an adverb means 'diligently'. It usually follows the verb.

He works hard to make both ends meet.

(b) <u>Hardly</u> when used as an adverb means <u>scarcely</u>, <u>barely</u> It conveys a negative meaning.

Hardly (scarcely) had he reached the station, when the train left.

Note: <u>Hardly</u> and <u>scarcely</u> are followed by <u>when</u> not <u>than</u>. No sooner is followed by <u>than</u> not <u>when</u> or <u>than</u>. (This is very important)

(c) <u>Scarce</u> as an adjective means 'not plentiful', hard to find, not often found.

Coal has become scarce in England.

<u>Scarcely</u> as an adverb is almost synonymous with 'hardly'. I can scarcely hear you.

They have scarcely enough money to look after their children.

SPLIT INFINITIVE

The <u>infinitive</u> is to + the simple form of the verb (V). Do not put an adverb between to and verb.

i. He refused to do the work quickly.

to+v Adv.

ii. They have decided to repeat the experiments carefully.

to+v adv.

Wrong: He wanted <u>to carefully read</u> the directions. Right: He wanted <u>to read</u> the directions <u>carefully</u>.

Rule 9

DANGLING MODIFIER

The subject of the main clause must be the same as the understood subject of the introductory phrase. In other words, the introductory phrase modifies the subject of the main clause.

Example:

(i) <u>Looking at his watch</u>, <u>Mr Vijaykumar</u> got up and left.

Introductory Ph. Subject

Who looked at his watch? Mr Vijaykumar Who got up and left? Mr Vijaykumar

(ii) Travelling to <u>Bombay</u>, <u>Nalini</u> injured her leg. Introductory Ph. Subject

Note: Both these sentences are right. In both these sentences, the subject of the introductory phrase and the subject of the main clause are same.

Wrong: When only a baby, my mother took me to the

Right: When only a child, I was taken to the circus by my mother.

EXERCISE 11

Correct the following sentences.

- 1. She was so quiet that hardly he noticed her.
- 2. My friend only wants to borrow rupees ten thousand.
- **3.** He worked hardly for the examination and got first division.
- **4.** The judge hardly entered the court room than the advocates stood up and greeted him.
- 5. No sooner did I go to the railway station when the train left
- **6.** Do not try to completely finish your homework before lunch
- 7. He always is at home on Sundays.
- **8.** The teacher wanted to know positively whether or not the students could come to the picnic.

■ UNIT VIII CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun or a noun equivalent and shows some relationship between that and some other word in the sentence.

i. Mohan gave a lecture on patriotism.

prep N

ii. The prize is given to her

prep. pr. noun

iii. His objection is to what all you say .

prep. noun eq. (clause)

The words underlined are called <u>prepositions</u> because they normally take <u>position</u> before (pre) a noun. The preposition is said to 'govern' the noun that follows it. The noun is said to be the 'object' of the preposition.

Besides single-word prepositions, there are also phrases which do the work of prepositions and are called 'Phrase Prepositions.'

Types of Prepositions:

(a) <u>Single-word Prepositions</u>

in, on, after, at, with, under, above, etc. (These are Simple Prepositions)

(b) Phrase Prepositions (Complex Prepositions)

Some types of Complex Preposition structures with examples are given below.

(i) Adverb + Preposition

along with, apart from, as for, as to, away from, onto, out of, together with, upto, such as, instead of

- (ii) <u>Verb/adjective/conjunction</u>, etc., + <u>Preposition</u> except for, owing to, due to, but for, because of.
- (iii) <u>Preposition + noun + preposition</u> by means of, on account of, in comparison with, in accordance with, in view of, in spite of,

Note: On certain occasions it is both necessary and correct to end a sentence with a preposition. English is a flexible language and defies pedantic rules of grammar.

Now, look at the following sentences:

This is the boy I gave the book to.

This is the house that I was born in.

In these sentences the preposition is used at the end of a sentence.

OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

The noun or noun-equivalent (pronoun, adverb, gerund, infinitive, adverbial clause, or any clause that can be used as the object of the preposition) before which the preposition is placed is called its object.

Examples:

The glass is on the table. (noun)
I depend on him. (pronoun)
Go away from here. (adverb)
He is fond of playing. (gerund)

She was well <u>till a few days ago</u>. (adverbial phrase) I shall see it <u>for what it is worth</u>. (adverbial clause)

RULES PERTAINING TO THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Rule 1

A preposition is placed at the end of a sentence in the following ways:

(a) When the relative pronoun is 'that':

Example:

Here is the pen that you are looking for.

(b) If a preposition governs a relative pronoun:

Example:

This is the student whom I spoke <u>about</u>.

(c) When the relative pronoun is understood:

Example:

This is the person you spoke to.

(d) If a preposition governs an interrogative pronoun or an interrogative adverb:

Example:

What are you looking at?

(e) When the preposition is used with the infinitive placed at the end of the sentence:

Example:

Do you have a chair to sit on?

(f) When the object governed by the preposition is placed first:

Examples:

This I insist on.

He is known all the world over.

Rule 2

A preposition can also be used at the beginning of an interrogative sentence.

Examples:

<u>In</u> which city do you live?

To whom are you referring?

Rule 3

There are many words which can be used as prepositions or as adverbs. The most important of these are *about, above, across, along, before, below, behind, besides, by, down, in, near, off, over, past, round, through, under, up, etc.*

Examples:

Preposition Adverb

He was here <u>before</u> ten. He has done this <u>before</u>. He was <u>behind</u> us. She is long way <u>behind</u>. The shop is just <u>round</u> the corner. Come <u>round</u> and see me

this afternoon.

Rule 4

There are some words with <u>prepositions</u> which require gerunds after them.

Examples:

refrain from hurting abstain from drinking prevent from working aid at doing persist in disobeying addicted to gambling succeed in doing bent upon doing disqualified from doing averse to playing knack of getting expert in inventing prohibit from entering desist from talking tired of writing capable of teaching pretext for delaying desirous of going fond of playing insist on going

Rule 5

The verbs, which are placed immediately after prepositions are usually in the gerund form.

Examples:

Manohar insisted on buying a television. She left the hotel without paying the bill.

Rule 6

Some words with prepositions can take the gerund as well as the infinitive.

Examples:

He is afraid of going out alone at night. He is afraid to go out alone at night.

Rule 7

Some intransitive verbs become transitive by placing prepositions after them.

Examples:

laugh at, listen to, depend on / upon, prevail on / upon etc.

Rule 8

In and Within

- (a) <u>In</u> refers to the end of a period of time usually in the future, example He will return in a month. (at the end of one month)
- (b) Within means before the end of a period of time (at any time before the specified period)

He will return within a month. (he may come after two weeks also)

Rule 9

In and Into

(a) 'In' indicates rest or motion inside anything.

Examples:

She is in the garden. (rest, inside)

She is walking in the garden (motion inside)

(b) 'Into' means motion towards the inside of anything.

Examples:

I walked into the garden.

Thieves broke into my friend's house yesterday.

Rule 10

- (a) On is used:
 - (i) in speaking of things at rest. He sat on a big stone.
 - (ii) before the names of days and dates. On Friday, on the 2nd of August, etc.
 - (iii) to denote support for and concern about somebody or something.

He lives on his maternal uncle's wealth.

I wrote books on politics.

(b) Upon is used:

in speaking of things in motion.

The tiger sprang upon the goat.

Rule 11

BESIDE and BESIDES

Beside means 'by the side of'

Example:

My house is beside the Kali temple.

Besides means in addition to or moreover.

Examples:

- There are four professors in the department besides the head of the department.
- Besides English we are taught French.

Rule 12

BETWEEN and AMONG

Between is used for two persons or things

Distribute these sweets between the two children.

There is a good understanding between him and her.

Among is used for more than two persons or things.

The boys were fighting among themselves in the absence of their teacher.

Rule 13

BY is used to mean:

- (a) according to; from the evidence of By my watch, it is 10.30.
- (b) to denote the doer of an action in the passive voice. The thief was beaten by the policeman.

Rule 14

Prepositions from, since, for with reference to time.

From, Since indicate a point of time.

(a) I have not seen her <u>since</u> Monday. I have not seen her <u>from</u> August.

For indicates a length or period of time.

(b) I have not seen her for six months.

EXERCISE 12

Correct the error relating to the use of prepositions in each of the following sentences:

- 1. Sugar sells in ten rupees per kilogram.
- 2. I congratulate her upon her success in the examination.
- **3.** What is the time with your watch?
- **4.** You must travel with a bus to reach in time.
- **5.** Among you and me, he is definitely in the wrong.
- **6.** John divided his property among his two sons.
- 7. He is suffering with malaria.
- **8.** He has been working since five years.
- 9. It has been raining from morning.
- **10.** He has been here above eight hours.

Notes on phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs: Certain verbs when followed by certain prepositions or adverbs, acquire a new significance.

They are said to be phrasal verbs.

Given below are a few phrasal verbs with meanings and usage. Study them carefully.

- **1.** Back up: to support; to sustain.
 - You need to back up your statement with correct data.
- **2.** Bear down: to overthrow; to overcome. When people could not endure the atrocities of the government in power, they bore it down.
- 3. Bear with: to tolerate.
 - I cannot bear with his peevish nature any further.
- **4.** Break out: to escape from a place or a situation. I think Archana needs to break out of her daily routine and do something exciting.
- **5.** Break in/into: to enter a building by force. Burglars broke into my neighbour's house while they were not at home.

6. Call for: to demand.

The Reading Comprehension section calls for good reading skills from the students.

7. Call up: to recall.

The beautiful scenery around called up memories of my childhood.

8. Come by: to obtain.

How did you come by that beautifully embroidered skirt?

9. Come upon: to find by accident.

I came upon some very interesting facts about our planet in this Encyclopaedia.

10. Go about: to start working on something, to tackle Can you just explain to me how to go about solving this problem?

11. Go by: to be guided by.

This is a good example to go by while solving the prob-

12. Hang back: to hesitate to proceed.

Don't hang back, you can do it as well as anyone else can do.

13. Hang on: to depend on.

Your success hangs on how much effort you are going to put in.

14. Fall back: to recede, or to retreat

Having seen the armed guards, the civilians fell back.

15. Fall off: to withdraw; to drop off.

A true friend does not fall off in adversity.

16. Live for: to devote one's life to.

All through his life he lived for the amelioration of the poor and the destitute.

17. Live on: to depend on.

Most people of this region live on rice and fish.

18. Lay about: to attack some one violently.

A group of ruffians laid about him with sticks while he was returning home.

19. Lay out: to plan how something should look and arrange it in this way.

The ancient Chinese laid out beautiful gardens with lawns, and flower beds.

20. Make away with: to squander

After his father's demise, he made away with the entire

21. Play with: to trifle with

When he tried to play with her emotions, she turned out very violent.

22. Take after: to resemble

My brother takes after my father.

23. Stand up for: defend

He always stands up for the rights of the poor and the oppressed.

24. Stand out against: refuse to yield

He stood out against all odds and achieved success.

25. Make away with: steal

When everyone around was busy, the stranger made away with two thousand rupees from the cash counter.

26. Look down upon: despise

Don't look down upon the poor and the needy.

27. Look up to: respect.

We all look up to him as our leader.

28. Set down: record

The villagers were very happy when the police set down in writing their complaints.

29. Set about: took steps towards

As soon as he took over as the new manager, he set about organizing the office.

30. Fall upon: attack

When the Indian soldiers fell upon the enemies they had no choice but to retreat.

31. Give forth: announce

In the press meet the cricketer gave it forth that he was going to contest for the elections.

32. Gone through: experience, live through

Though she has gone through many hardships she did not give up.

33. Get on with: live agreeable with

She found it very difficult to get on with her husband who was a spendthrift.

34. Come upon: meet by chance

While digging, the farmer came upon a bronze idol.

35. Call up: recollect

After the accident she could not call up her past events.

36. Take to: get into a habit

His health deteriorated after he took to drinking.

37. Cry up: praise

The young dancer is cried up by her friends.

38. Cut out for: fitted for

I don't think she is cut out for this profession.

39. Pull up: to insult

He was very upset when he was pulled up by his officer.

40. Fall in with: meet accidentally

While going to Mumbai I fell in with two little children.

■ UNIT IX CORRECT USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

A Conjunction is a word which connects words, phrases, clauses or sentences. It also brings about relationship between the elements which are thus joined. There are two types of conjunctions:

- (i) Co-ordinate conjunctions
- (ii) Subordinate conjunctions

A Co-ordinate Conjunction joins two clauses or sentences of equal rank. Also, it joins two words of equal grammatical rank.

And, but, for, nor, or, but, otherwise, else, also, either—or, neither—nor etc., are the chief co-ordinate conjunctions.

Examples:

He went to the hospital and met the doctor.

Dr Rao and Dr Reddy are best friends.

The Co-ordinate Conjunctions are of four kinds:

1. <u>Cumulative Conjunction</u> A conjunction which adds one statement or fact to another is a cumulative conjunction.

Example:

The professor <u>as well as</u> the lecturer has accepted to conduct the examination next week.

The following are the cumulative conjunctions:

Not only ----- but also, Both ----- and,

as well as

too, also, moreover etc.

2. <u>Alternative Conjunctions</u>: A conjunction of this kind expresses a choice between two alternatives.

Either ---- or, neither --- nor, otherwise, else, etc., are alternative conjunctions.

Examples:

She is good <u>neither</u> at games <u>nor</u> at studies.

Work hard, otherwise you will fail.

3. <u>Adversative Conjunctions</u>: An adversative conjunction expresses a contrast between two facts or statements.

Only, however, but, still, yet, whereas, nevertheless, etc., are adversative conjunctions.

Examples:

She was angry, but she kept quiet.

She hates me, yet I love her.

4. <u>Illative Conjunctions</u>: Such a conjunction shows that a statement or fact is proved or inferred from another.

Therefore, hence, so, consequently, for etc., are illative conjunctions.

Example:

He is honest and amiable, hence he is revered.

 The <u>Subordinate Conjunctions</u> are the conjunctions that connect a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

The adverbial clauses are usually connected to the main clauses by means of the subordinate conjunctions:

The Chief Subordinating Conjunctions are after, because, if, another, though, till etc.

The following are some sentences in which important subordinate conjunctions are used:

- (i) The patient had died <u>before</u> the doctor arrived.
- (ii) We eat so that we may live.
- (iii) He behaved in such a manner that all disliked him.

The following compound expressions also can be used as conjunctions.

Examples:

In order that, on condition that, even if, so that, provided that, as though, as well as, as if etc.

Note: There are some words which are used both as conjunctions and as prepositions.

<u>Conjunctions</u>	<u>Prepositions</u>
We went home after he came to	We went home after
the office.	sunset.
I went to bed early, for I was tired.	I shall do it for him.

The following conjunctions are used in pairs and hence are called correlative conjunctions.

Either or
Neither nor
Both and
Whether or
Not only but also.

Note: When conjunctions are used as correlatives, each of the correlated words should be placed immediately before the words to be connected.

Example

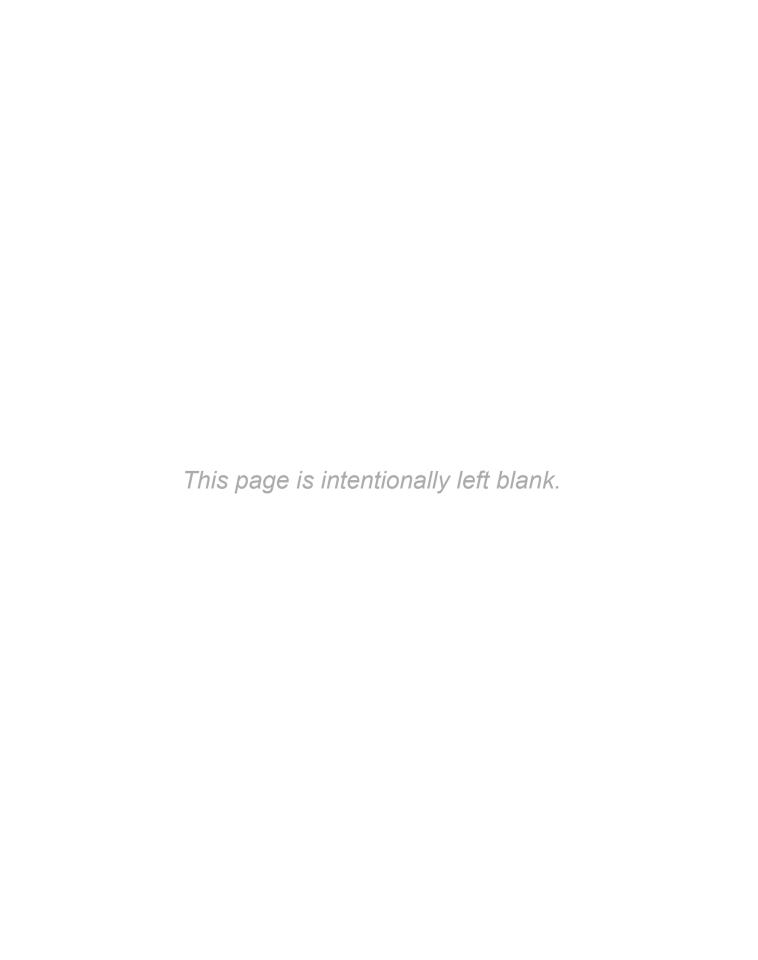
- He not only visited Bombay but also Pune. (wrong)
- He visited not only <u>Bombay</u> but also Pune. (correct)
- He is neither good at Mathematics nor at Science. (incorrect)
- He is good at neither <u>Mathematics</u> nor <u>Sceince</u>. (correct)

EXERCISE 13

Correct the errors relating to the use of conjunctions in each of the following sentences.

- 1. It had been raining as he left the house.
- 2. Your action was either just or fair.
- 3. As I was ill, so I did not go to college.
- 4. Both of you as well as your brother are at fault.

- **5.** I shall not come unless I am not invited.
- **6.** Unless you have no objection, I shall see you tomorrow.
- 7. Walk carefully lest you should not fall down.
- **8.** He works hard because he may get first division.
- **9.** I am glad when you have come to discuss the problem frankly.
- 10. God made the world so man made the town.



Basic Patterns

UNIT I INDIRECT OBJECTS—PATTERNS

Some verbs may be followed by two objects (an indirect object and a direct object).

The following sentences show the patterns used when verbs take two objects.

1. Verbs like BRING, SEND, OFFER, PASS, TAKE, TELL, READ, WRITE, TEACH, SELL take two objects:

Examples:

My mother often gives me a gift.

I.O. D.O.

OR

My mother often gives <u>a gift</u> to me.

D.O.
$$+$$
 to $+$ Obj. (of "to")

2. Some verbs like BUY, FIX, MAKE, GET use the following patterns.

Examples:

John usually buys his brother a gift.

I.O.

D.O.

OR John usually buys <u>a gift</u> for Mary

D.O + for + Obj (of "for")

3. Some verbs like EXPLAIN, ANNOUNCE, DESCRIBE, DELIVER, MENTION, SAY, REPORT, RETURN use only the following pattern:

Examples:

He explained his idea to us.

$$D.O + to + Obj (of "to")$$

4. Some verbs like ASK, COST, CHARGE, use only the following pattern:

Examples:

I asked Mahesh a question.

I.O. D.O.

Look at the Following Examples

A. Wrong: The professor explained me the difficult points

of grammar.

Right: The professor explained the difficult points of

grammar to me.

B. Wrong: The new suit cost over two thousand rupees to me.

Right: The new suit cost me over two thousand rupees.

■ UNIT II EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

An embedded question is a question within a statement or a question.

1. The pattern for an embedded question in a statement is question word + subject + verb or question word/ subject (same word) + verb.

I cannot see what the sign says.

$$QW + S + V$$

They do not know who bought the car.

$$QW/S + V$$

2. The pattern for an embedded question in a question is the same as for an embedded question in a statement (see rule 1)

Do you know who he is?

$$OW + S + V$$

3. Do not use do, does, or did as auxiliaries in these patterns.

Additional Examples

Wrong: I did not understand what did they mean?

Right: I did not understand what they meant.

Wrong: I was surprised when he told me how much does

he study every day.

Right: I was surprised when he told me how much he

studies every day.

Wrong: He asked me when was I free to do the work for him

Right: He asked me when I was free to do the work for

him

UNIT III PARALLELISM

1. Items in a series must be parallel: that is, they must have the same grammatical form.

(a) NOUNS He likes music, art, and history.

(b) $\underline{GERUNDS}$ He likes $\underline{swimming}$, $\underline{dancing}$, and \underline{riding} . V+ING V+ING V+ING

(c) <u>ADJECTIVES</u> He is <u>tall</u>, <u>dark</u>, and <u>handsome</u>. ADJ ADJ ADJ

(d) <u>ADJECTIVES</u> They wanted <u>to paint</u> the living INFIN.

room, <u>to lay</u> a new carpet, and <u>to buy</u> a new sofa.

INFIN.

INFIN.

(e) PAST <u>TENSE</u> The Romans <u>conquered</u>, <u>colonized</u>, PAST PAST

and governed much of the world.

PAST

(f) PAST PERFECT TENSE

He <u>had finished</u> the game, <u>had taken</u> a shower, and <u>had eaten</u> lunch by the time I went to his house.

Note: The auxiliary 'had' may be omitted in the second and the third verb phrases.

- 2. The structure joined by and, but, as, or then, or although must have the same grammatical form.
 - (a) AND

He enjoyed the music of Spain and the sculpture

N PHRASE

N PHRASE

of France.

(b) BUT

That verb form is not <u>active</u>, but <u>passive</u>.

ADJ ADJ

(c) AS

Taking the bus can be as costly as taking a plane. V+ING V+ING

(d) OR

He wanted <u>to borrow</u> a car or <u>to hire</u> one while INFIN. INFIN.

his car was being repaired.

(e) THAN

 $\label{eq:cooking} \begin{array}{ll} \underline{Eating} \text{ in a restaurant is more fun than } \underline{cooking} \text{ at } \\ V+ING \\ \text{home.} \end{array}$

(f) ALTHOUGH

Although he liked to eat good food, he did not INFIN. INFIN. like to pay a high price for it. INFIN

Additional Examples

 Wrong: Her husband had bought a car, found a job, and <u>chose</u> a school for the children before she arrived.

Right: Her husband had bought a car, found a job, and <u>chosen</u> a school for the children before she arrived.

2. Wrong: That soup should not be served hot, but <u>at a cold temperature</u>.

Right: That soup should not be served hot but <u>cold</u>.

3. Wrong: Renting an apartment can be as expensive as to buy a house.

Right: Renting an apartment can be as expensive as buying a house.

4. Wrong: He is young, intelligent, and <u>has charm</u>.

Right: He is young, intelligent, and charming.

5. Wrong: She likes to read, to travel, and <u>painting</u>. Right: She likes to read, to travel, and <u>to paint</u>.

UNIT IV QUESTION TAGS

Question Tags are a feature of most languages, but English differs from many of them. Consequently the following error is sometimes found

Examples:

You are going to the cinema this evening, isn't it? (Incorrect)
You are going to the cinema this evening, aren't you?
(Correct)

The following rules pertaining to the use of question tags should be borne in mind to avoid making errors:

- 1. Use the same auxiliary verb as in the main clause.
- 2. If the sentence has no auxiliary verb use do, did or does.

Examples:

John <u>sings</u> very well, <u>doesn't he</u>? John <u>does not</u> sing very well, <u>does he</u>?

3. If the given sentence is positive, the tag is negative. If the given sentence is negative, the tag is positive.

Examples:

<u>Positive Statement</u> <u>Negative Tag</u> Rajini is a music teacher, isn't she?

<u>Negative Statement</u> <u>Positive Tag</u> Rajini is not a music teacher, is she?

4. Don't change the tense.

The <u>tense</u> of the verb in the tag should be the <u>same</u> as the one in the statement.

Examples:

Mahesh <u>did not</u> accept the job, <u>did he</u>? (correct)

Mahesh did not accept the job, doesn't he? (incorrect).

5. Both the main sentence and the tag should have the same subject. The tag must contain the subject form of the pronoun.

Example:

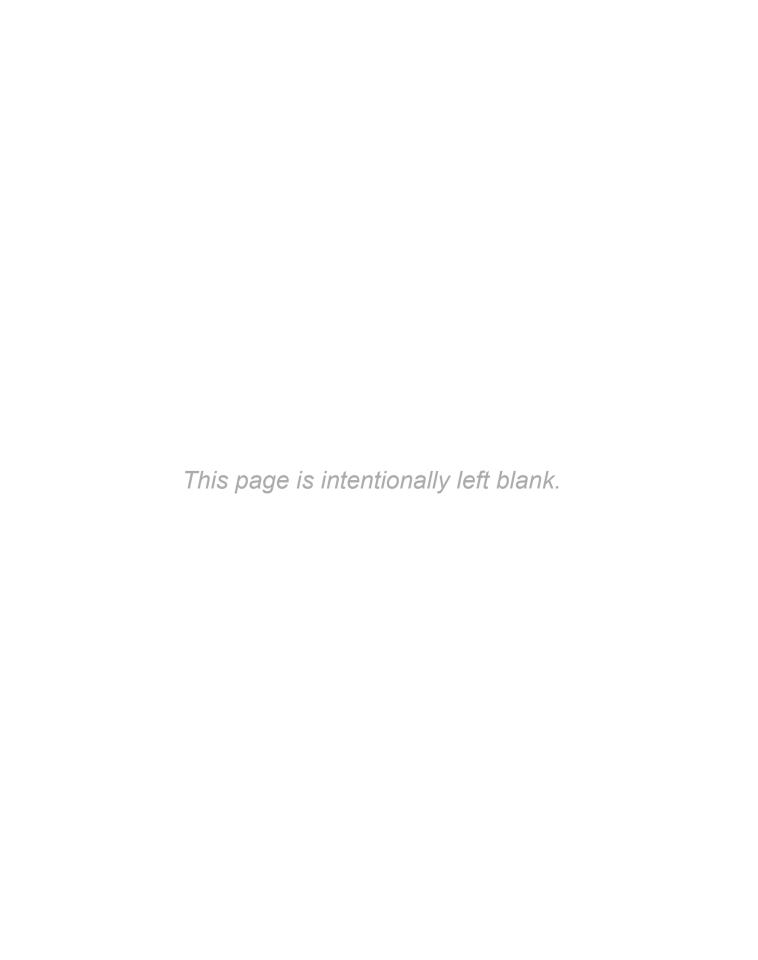
You are teaching them grammar, aren't you?

6. If the main sentence consists of the forms like it is, there are and there is; the question tag also takes there or it. *Example:*

There are only twenty boys in this class, aren't there?

Observe the following: (All of the following are correct)

- 1. Dr Rao is a professor of English, isn't he?
- 2. My cousin cannot run fast, can he?
- 3. She mustn't see the film, must she?
- 4. We used to live in Nigeria, didn't we?
- 5. You couldn't swim a mile, could you?
- 6. Mr Brown will be our new principal, won't he?
- 7. I am not a good player, am I?
- 8. I am a good player, aren't I?



CHAPTER 4

Style

UNIT I VOICE-STYLE

In English, the active voice is more common than the passive voice, although the passive voice is acceptable and even preferred at times. It is the context that is to be taken into consideration while deciding upon the type of construction—active or passive. While both types of construction may be grammatically correct, one of them could be more elegant. The following are some of the points of observation:

1. When the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action, denoted by the verb, then the sentence is said to be in Active Voice.*

*Example: The hunter shot the tiger.

s v o

2. When the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action denoted by the verb, then it is said to be in the passive voice.

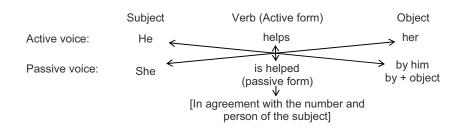
The tiger was shot by the hunter.

v

Note: The subject of the verb in the Active Voice is made the Object of the verb in the Passive Voice and is introduced with the preposition 'by'. Sometimes the word 'by' is omitted when the agent is not required to be mentioned.

Example: He was elected the leader of the group.

This can be shown graphically:



3. The passive voice is preferred when the doer of the action is unknown or unimportant.

The cure for cancer will probably be discovered by some unknown scientist in a laboratory.

("the cure for cancer" is the main idea in the sentence and not "the unknown scientist")

That church was built in the 16th century.

(who built the church is unimportant and hence not mentioned)

4. When discussing history, the passive voice is often used.

Example:

The war was fought over gold.

5. The active voice is used when the subject is more important than the object.

We watched the news.

Archimedes discovered the laws of floating bodies.

6. Avoid using active and passive in the same sentence. The food was <u>cooked</u> and <u>served</u>.

passive passive

Susan cooked the dinner and washed the dishes.

active active

7. Use one verb instead of two whenever possible. Saritha enjoys good food and music.

(Saritha enjoys good food and music is also enjoyed by her.)

The following table will help you to note the changes from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice:

	Tense	Active	Passive
1.	Simple Present Tense	He writes a letter	A letter is written by him
2.	Present continuous	He is writing a letter	A letter is being written by him.
3.	Present perfect tense	He has written a letter	A letter has been written by him.
4.	Present prefect continuous tense	He has been writing a letter	No Passive form.
5.	Simple Past Tense	He wrote a letter	A letter was written by him.
6.	Past continuous tense	He was writing a letter	A letter was being written by him.
7.	Past perfect tense	He had written a letter.	A letter had been written by him.
8.	Past perfect continuous tense	He had been writing a letter.	No Passive form.
9.	Simple future	He will write a letter.	A letter will be written by him.
10.	Future continuous tense	He will be writing a letter.	No Passive form.
11.	Future Perfect tense	He will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by him.
12.	Future Perfect Continuous tense	He will have been writing a letter.	No Passive form.

Note: Sentences with intransitive verbs cannot be changed to passive voice because such verbs do not take objects after them.

Example: The sky is blue.

He goes to school. (intransitive verb)

Additional Examples

BETTER:

In the following examples, we cannot say that the first sentence is absolutely <u>wrong</u>. In certain contexts, it may even be preferred. However, generally speaking, the corrected sentence (the second sentence) is preferrable. We are calling the first sentence AWKWARD and the second sentence BETTER.

1. AWKWARD: Ice cream was eaten at the party by the

children.

BETTER: The children ate ice cream at the

party.

2. AWKWARD: Some people painted pictures of

animals on ancient cave walls.

Pictures of animals were painted on

ancient cave walls.

3. AWKWARD: Henry likes swimming and golfing is

also liked by him

BETTER: Henry likes swimming and golfing.

■ UNIT II REPORTED SPEECH

Direct and Indirect Speech

Speech can be reported in two ways:

1. The <u>actual words</u> of the speaker can be repeated. This is called DIRECT SPEECH.

Example:

Meena said, "I don't want to play now."

2. We can report what the speaker said without quoting his exact words. This is called INDIRECT SPEECH.

Example:

Meena said that she didn't want to play then.

The verb that introduces the Reported Speech is called the Reporting Verb and the words which are put within inverted commas are called the Reported Speech.

Direct Speech is always enclosed within inverted commas and it always begins with a capital letter.

It is separated from the Reporting Verb (said) by a comma.

Rules for changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

- 1. No inverted commas are used in Indirect Speech and no comma is used after the Reporting Verb.
- **2.** The tense of the Reporting Verb is never changed.

- 3. The conjunction 'that' is used after the reporting verb in the case of statements.
- **4.** When the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, the Present Tenses of the Direct Speech are changed into the corresponding Past Tenses.
 - (a) Simple Present becomes Simple Past

Example:

Raju said, "I am happy."

Raju said that he was happy

(b) Present Continuous becomes Past Continuous

Example:

Madhav said, "My father is sleeping." Madhav said that his father was sleeping.

(c) Present Perfect becomes Past Perfect.

Example:

Umesh said, "<u>I have failed</u> in my duty." Umesh said that he <u>had failed</u> in his duty.

(d) "Shall" of the Future Tense changes to "should", "will" changes to "would" or "should".

Example:

He said to me, "I <u>will</u> meet you tomorrow." He told me that he would meet me the next day.

Exceptions

(i) If the Reporting Verb is in the Present or in the Future Tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech does not change.

Example:

He says, "I will never come back."

He says that he will never come back.

My father will say, "I cannot buy you a car."

My father will say that he cannot buy me a car.

(ii) If the reported speech expresses a universal truth or a habitual fact its tense remains unchanged.

Example:

The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."

The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.

Mother said, "Mahesh drinks milk before going to bed every night."

Mother said that Mahesh drinks milk before going to bed every night.

(iii) When the reported speech contains a time clause, and both the main verb and the verb in the time clause are in the simple past, the verbs remain unchanged.

Example:

He said, "The bus did not move till all the passengers were seated."

He said that the bus did not move till all the passengers were seated.

Note: If the main verb is in the Simple Past Tense and the verb in the time clause is in the Past Continuous Tense it is

usual to change the main verb to Past Perfect and leave the verb in the time clause unchanged.

Example:

She said, "Dhiren <u>fell</u> while he was crossing the road." She said that Dhiren <u>had fallen</u> while he was crossing the road.

(iv) If the Reported Speech describes a state of affairs that still exists when the speech is reported, its tense remains unchanged.

Example:

Ram said, 'My wife keeps complaining of aches and pains."

Ram said that his wife keeps complaining of aches and pains.

(v) When the verb in the spoken sentence is in the Past Perfect Tense, there is no change in the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech.

Example:

He said, "I <u>had waited</u> there for half an hour before the bus arrived."

He said that he had waited there for half an hour before the bus arrived.

4. (e) The Simple Past in Direct Speech becomes Past Perfect in Indirect.

Example:

The student said, "I wrote a letter yesterday." The student said that he <u>had written</u> a letter the previous day.

(f) Past Continuous Tense of Direct Speech is changed to Past Perfect Continuous.

Example:

Seema said, "We were watching TV the whole evening."

Seema said that they <u>had been watching</u> TV all evening.

5. The pronouns of the Direct speech are changed where necessary so that it is clear who said what to whom, about whom.

Example:

He said, "I don't understand you."

He said he didn't understand me.

I said to him, "I don't trust you."

I told him that I didn't trust him.

Note: 'Said' followed by 'to' changes to 'told'.

They said, "We will come again tomorrow." They said that they would come again the next day.

I said, "I have done my duty."

I said that I had done my duty.

The teacher said, "You have done well."

The teacher said that \underline{I} had done well.

He said, "You should be regular to class."

He said that I should be regular to class.

6. Words expressing <u>nearness</u> in terms of time and place become words of distance.

Direct Indirect this/these that/those here there now then before ago thus SO today that day tomorrow the next day yesterday the day before

the previous day

last night the night before/the

previous night

next week the following week

Example:

He said, "<u>These</u> are the books I am looking for." He said that <u>those</u> were the books he was looking for.

7. Reporting different kinds of sentences

(a) Statements

In Indirect statements the conjunction 'that' is placed after the reporting verb. However, it is often omitted. Indirect statements are introduced by such verbs as 'say', 'tell', 'reply' and 'inform'.

Example:

He said, "I am feeling very weak."

He said that he was feeling very weak.

She said to me, "You must obey your parents."

She told me that I must obey my parents.

Sheela said, "No, I will not be able to come."

Sheela <u>replied</u> that she would not be able to come.

Madhav said, "The last train leaves at 10 o'clock"

Madhav informed me that the last train leaves at 10 o' clock.

(b) Questions

In reporting questions, the Indirect Speech is introduced by verbs such as 'asked', 'inquired' etc.

In Indirect questions, the question form changes to the statement form. That is, the verb is placed after the subject

Example:

He said, "Where is the letter?"

He asked where the letter was.

If the question in Direct Speech begins with a question word (example who, what, which, when)

this word serves as a link between the reporting verb and the reported question.

"Why did she come?" Sekhar said.

Sekhar asked why she had come.

If the question has no question word and can be answered with a 'yes' or 'no', the conjunction 'whether' or 'if' is placed after the reported verb.

Example:

"Do you know French?" she said. She asked me if I knew French.

(c) Commands and Requests

In reporting commands and requests the Indirect speech is introduced by a verb expressing command or request and the Imperative mood is changed into the infinitive.

In indirect commands and requests, a verb such as 'tell', 'ask', 'order' 'command' and 'request', is followed by the person addressed and the 'to infinitive'.

Example:

He said to his servant, "Bring me a glass of milk."

He ordered his servant to bring him a glass of milk.

"Can you post this letter for me?" she said.

She requested me to post that letter for her.

(d) Exclamations

In reporting exclamations and wishes, the Indirect Speech is introduced by a verb which expresses an exclamation or a wish such as exclaimed, praised, blamed, applauded, called to witness, wished desired etc.

Example:

"What a beautiful house you have!" my friend said

My friend exclaimed that I had a very beautiful house.

Alice said, "How clever you are!."

Alice exclaimed that I was very clever.

"Bravo! You have done well," the Principal said.

The Principal applauded the boy for doing well.

Here are some more reporting verbs for statements

declare

state

inform

propose

maintain

announce

When the spoken sentence is by way of a reply to a question we can use 'answer', 'reply', 'respond' etc.

Some more verbs for reporting imperative sentences:

order

command

tell

advise

pray

suggest

UNIT III WORDINESS

A general rule in English is that 'the shorter is the better'. That is when the same idea can be expressed directly in fewer words, choose the shorter version. There are several ways to do this. In the following examples, the sentence given within the brackets expresses the same idea in a "verbose" (wordier) manner.

- 1. Avoid unnecessary relative clauses where an adjective, participial phrase, prepositional phrase, or appositive is enough.
 - i. The young girl waiting by the door would like to see vou.

(Note: The young girl who is waiting by the door would like to see you.)

ii. Hawaii, the fiftieth state of the US, is a favourite vacation spot.

(Note: Hawaii, which is the fiftieth state, is a favourite vacation spot.)

- 2. Be as direct as possible.
 - i. It was an important discovery.

(*Note:* It was a discovery of great importance)

- ii. She did research on enzymes from 1950 to 1964.
- iii. He walked down the stairs quickly.

(Note: He walked down the stairs in a quick manner.)

Additional Examples

In the following examples the second sentence is preferred to the first sentence.

WEAK. The examination was finished by all the

students within the allocated time.

All the students finished the examination PREFERRED:

in time

WEAK: The committee discussed the problem for a

> long time without being able to come to the point where a decision could be reached.

The committee discussed the problem for PREFERRED:

a long time without reaching a decision.

UNIT IV **DICTION**

(Words often confused)

Diction is the choice of words. In English, there are many words which are usually confused. Some words have similar meanings, but cannot be used interchangeably; that is, a choice must be made according to the grammatical situation. The following are some pairs of words which are often confused in their usage.

1. Between/Among

Between is used with two persons or things. Among is used for three or more persons or things. I cannot decide between these two courses of study. He was standing among several students.

2. In/Into

In is used with non-motion verbs. Into is used with verbs of motion.

He is waiting in the kitchen. He ran into the kitchen.

3. Lie/Lav

Lie cannot take an object. Lie tells what a person or thing does for himself or by itself. The principal forms of lie are:

lie (simple present John lies on his bed for a few minutes after lunch every day. tense form) lay (simple past Sunita lay on the sofa all vesterday afternoon. tense form) The watch had lain unnoticed lain (past participle form) for several days before I found it yesterday. lying (present parti-A man was lying injured on the

street after the accident. ciple form) Lay must have an object. 'Lay' tells what a person or

thing does for someone or something else. The principal forms of lay are:

lay (simple present You should lay the tiles in the tense form) obi. hall very evenly. laid (simple past tense This hen laid two eggs yester form) obi. day. laid (past participle That hen has laid six eggs this form) obi. week.

laying (present parti-The workers are laving the ciple) carpet now in the hall.

obi.

one's own)

8. Allusion (reference)

The allusion that I am stingy is a mistake.

	3.3,1.5				
4.	4. Rise/Raise <u>Rise</u> cannot take an object. It is an intransitive verb. (like lie). 'Rise' tells what someone or something does for himself or by itself. The principal forms of rise are:		9.	Illusion (false notion) Amiable (pleasant and good-tempered) Amicable (friendly)	I do not have illusions about his ability. Radha is quite an amia- ble person. The dispute is quite seri-
	rise (simple present tense form)	The temperature rises sharply in the afternoon.			ous and therefore cannot be settled amicably.
	rose (simple past tense form)	The Sun rose at seven yesterday.	10.	Apposite (Relevant)	His speech was apposite to the occasion.
	risen (past participle form)	Prices of essential commodities have risen a great deal lately.		Opposite (contrary)	Heavy is the opposite of light.
	rising (present participle	The baby's temperature	11.	Beside (by the side of, close)	His mother sat beside him.
	form)	is rising hour by hour.		Besides (in addition to)	Is anyone else coming besides you?
		ct because it is a transitive omeone or something does	12.	Childish (silly)	I don't like his childish behaviour.
	raise are:	else. The principal forms of		Childlike (innocent)	Gandhiji always put on a childlike smile on his
	raise (simple present tense form)	Please raise the beam a			lips.
	,	obj. little higher.	13.	Confidant (person with whom one trusts	Nehruji was a confidant of Gandhiji in political
	raised (simple past tense form)	The workers raised the beam to the required level.		with secrets) Confident (to be sure)	matters. I am confident of success
	raised (past participle form)	The researcher has raised the temperature of the liquid in the jar.	14.	Continual (very frequent)	in the examination. He had continual arguments with his wife.
	raising (present participle form)	The new theory is raising many interesting questions.		Continuous (going on without a break)	There was continuous rain yesterday.
5.	Hanged/Hung Hanged and hung are both of the verb hang. But:	correct past participle forms	15.	Deny (ascertain that something is wrong)	The minister denied the allegation that he had taken bribe.
	Hanged refers to execution The <u>murderer</u> was hanged person Hung refers to things.			Refuse (decline to take something that is offered or to do something that one	He refused the money given as bribe.
	The <u>picture</u> was hung over Thing	the fireplace.	16	is asked to do)	Our structule for free down
6.	Advice (Noun)	The doctor advised me to take nutritious food.	10.	Historic (famous or important in history)	Our struggle for freedom is historic as many a leader sacrificed his life.
	Advise (Verb)	The teacher gave much advice to the students.		Historical (pertaining to history)	Our professor is engaged in historical research
7.	Adapt (make suitable)	Novels are adapted for the stage.	17.	Ingenious (clever at organ-	about pyramids. As he is very ingenious
	Adopt (take a child as	He adopted a son.		izing)	he can invent many more scientific marvels.

scientific marvels.

Cordelia's love for her

father was ingenuous.

Ingenuous (artless, frank)

18. Luxurious (having luxuries) Rich people live luxuri-

ous lives.

Luxuriant (rich in growth) There is a luxuriant

growth of vegetation on

the farm.

19. Verbal (relating to words) Man alone is capable of

verbal communication.

Verbose (wordy) During the Victorian era, writers used a verbose

style in their works.

20. Disinterested (free from bias or prejudice, freedom from personal or selfish

motives)

Uninterested: A judge must be disin-(lacking in interest) terested in a case, but he

should not be uninter-

ested.

21. Prophecy (Prediction) Noun: The man's

prophecy about a terrible earthquake turned out to

be false.

Prophesy (to predict) Verb: He prophesied

the end of the earth.

UNIT V PUNCTUATION

Punctuation

Punctuation refers to the appropriate use of putting Points or Stops in writing.

For any writing to be understood, it must be punctuated correctly.

The following are the principal stops.

- (1) Full stop or period (.)
- (2) Comma (,)
- (3) Semi colon (;)
- (4) Colon (:)
- (5) Ouestion Mark (?)
- (6) Exclamatory Mark (!)
- (7) Hyphen (-)
- (8) Apostrophe (')

The following are the main rules or guidelines:

(1) Full Stop

A full stop is used

(a) at the end of a sentence. (unless a question mark or an exclamation mark is used)

(b) after initials in names, countries, medals, degrees.

Example:

J.R.Doyens

USA

V.C. (Vice Chancellor)

B.Sc.

(c) after shortened forms of words that do not end in the last letter of the word.

Example:

Jan.

Fri.

A full stop is **not** used

(1) after shortened forms of words that end with the last letter of the word.

Dept (Department)

Lieut (Lieutenant)

- (2) after symbols of measurement km; kmph etc.
- (3) after headings and titles.
- (4) after dates: 25th July, 1971.
- (5) after a signature in a letter.

Comma

The comma represents the shortest pause, and is used

(a) to separate words in a list.

Example:

I gave her a book, a pencil, a rubber and a ruler.

(b) to separate adjectives or adverbs in a sentence.

Example:

She wore a beautiful, long, new coat.

He wrote her lesson neatly, quickly and correctly.

- (c) to show a pause by separating a phrase. The cat, yawning lazily, closed its eyes.
- (d) to show a pause by separating sentences.

His room was dirty, books were scattered and dirty clothes littered the floor.

(e) before 'but'.

The new boy was small, but strong.

(f) before 'as', 'since', 'because'.

Note: This is true if 'as', 'since' convey the meaning 'because'.

Examples:

Mother was worried, as I was not well.

He failed the test, since he did not study well.

(g) after participle phrases that begin sentences.

Examples:

Feeling tired, I went to bed.

Running to the gate, he opened it quickly.

 (h) before and after words that give more information about the subject.

My friend, who is a writer, is a tennis player.

(i) after 'however.

We know however, that he was going to die.

- (j) to separate two principal clauses (complete thoughts) joined by 'but', 'so', 'for' 'or', 'nor'.
 - Finish your work, or you will be punished.
- (k) after 'yes' and 'no' when these begin an answer. Yes, I am going to town.

No, it is not late.

Commas are <u>not</u> used in a clause that specifically identifies the noun

Example:

This is the book which I was given for Christmas (which book?)

The teacher spoke to the boy who had misbehaved. (which boy?)

Semi colon

(a) A semi colon is used to join sentences with principal clauses not connected by a conjunction.

Example:

- The rocket rose; it suddenly burst into a ball of flame.
- We were confident; the game was about to start; I felt nervous.
- (b) It is used to separate clauses which already contain commas.

Example:

Last year, my brother won every match; there was no one who could defeat him.

Colon

A colon is used

(a) before enumeration of examples, etc., as.

This year I am studying these subjects: geography, history, English, maths, and biology.

(b) to introduce a quotation.

Francis Bacon says: "Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, speaking a ready man."

(c) to introduce a statement which tells more about the one that comes before it.

My mother taught me two golden rules: I was to do my best and never tell lies.

Question marks

Question marks are used at the end of a sentence that asks a direct question.

Example:

Did your brother do his homework? Question marks are **not** used.

(a) when using indirect or reported speech.

Example:

He was asked if he wanted to sleep.

(b) when the sentence is a request.

Example:

Would you please pass the salt.

Exclamation marks

Exclamation Marks are used after words or a group of words which express sudden feeling.

Alas!; Hurrah! etc.

Exclamation marks are **not** used along with a full stop.

Note:

If the exclamation mark comes after one or two words, start the next word with a capital letter.

Example:

Help! Fetch me a glass of water.

Hyphen

 (a) Hyphens are used to connect parts of some compound words.

Example:

well-written; mother-in-law.

(b) Hyphens are used in numbers and fractions.

Example:

thirty-five

three-quarters.

Apostrophes are used

(1) with nouns to show ownership or possession.

Example:

dog's paw; men's room etc.

(2) to write plurals of numbers and letters of the alphabet *Example:*

- There are two S's in this word.
- There are two 8's in this number.
- (3) in expressions using time.

Example:

- a minute's rest
- two years' time.
- (4) in names of churches.
 - St.Joseph's in Colombo.
- (5) in names of churches ending in 'S'.
 - St.Nicholas' on main street.
- (6) in place of numbers in dates
 - '85 (instead of 1985)
- (7) to show ownership in a phrase—only the last word takes the apostrophe. The king of Bhutan's Palace.
- (8) to show joint possession Tom and Mary's cat (when not a joint possession Tom's and Mary's cats)

Practice Exercises

■ UNIT I ERROR IDENTIFICATION

TYPE 1

(1)

(2)

EXERCISE 1 Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question has a sentence that is split into four parts. One of them has an error. Mark the number of the erroneous part as your answer. 1. Shakespeare was/better than any poet/of his days/according to critics. (2) (3) 2. I ordered for a cup of tea/but the bearer/brought it only/at the end of the tea-session. (2) (3) 3. Hardly I have finished reading/when my sister/snatched the book/from me. (2) (4) 4. The assurance that/he would be cured of the disease/is pleasing him/very much. (1) (3)(4) 5. I have been living here/since four years/but no one has/noticed my presence so far. (1) (2) (3) (4) 6. No sooner did the train start/when there was/a great commotion/in our compartment. (1) (2) (3) (4) 7. Hardly had I/left the school/than it began/to rain. (1) (2) 8. Her ability to/talk to strangers/is one of her/strong point. (2) (1) (3) 9. After you will return/from America/I will come/and see you.

(3)

(4)

1. Before he started out/he had collected/all the informations about the country/he was going to visit.

(3)

(4)

(2)

(1)

2.	The first lesson I	got/in my n	nilitary days wa	s that/one sh	ould love his cou	untry/the most	t.	
	(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)		
3.	I went to the Prin	cipal/becau	use I wanted/to	know as to w	hy/I was detaine	ed.		
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4))		
4.	My sister/drew or	n/one side/	of the paper or	nlv				
••	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	,.				
5.	My brother-in-lav	v/along wit	h his daughter	/were present	:/at the function			
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)			
6	Motivating emplo	ovees with	traditional aut	hority and fin:	ancial/incentive	have hecome/	increasinaly di	fficult
0.	(1)	Syces With	traditional aut	(2)	aricial, iriccritive	(3)	(4)	
7	I work/in this/sch	aal far/2E v	10.2 KG					
/•	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)					
0								
8.	The child picked (1)	up/a burne 2)		the debris/left (3)	behind by the ii			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(-	†)		
9.	The reading/of Q				d.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
10.	There were two c	hildhood b	uddies/who w	ent through s	chool and colleg	je/and would e	even join/the a	rmy together.
	(1)		(2)			(3)	(4)
11.	When a person re	efuses to fo	raive./he is locl	kina doors/tha	at some dav/he r	miaht be need	ing to open.	
		1)	(2)	J	(3)	(4)	J ,	
12.	While it is not wo	rth/to have		grudges,/it do		se/to be bitten		n.
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
13.	He resolves to b	e tender v	vith the young	g,/compassion	ate with the ag	ged,/sympathe	etic of the striv	ving/and tolerant
		(1)		(2)			(3)	
	of the weak and v							
	(4))						
14.	People who do n	ot want/to	adhere to any i	moral standar	ds/keep changin	g the definitio	n of morality/	on saying nothing
	(1)		(2)			(3)		
	is right or wrong,		hinking makes	it so.				
	((4)						
15.	Excellence has no	ot been lucl	c;/it is the resul	t/of a lot of/ha	ard work and pra	actice.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
14	In the aftermath	of 11 Canta	mbor/tha Ama	rican Dracidar	at's speech was /l	broadcastad a	nd talavisad/al	l over the world
10.	In the aftermath	oi i i septe	mber/the Ame	ncan Presider	ics speech was/I	oroaucasted al	na televisea/ai	i over the world.

(2)

(3)

(4)

(1)

Practice Exercises

27.	Laying aside all hindrar (1) vigorous and successful p	(2)	·	s/devote your	self unswerving (3)	and unflinchingly/to the
28.	If Tibetans are encourage (1)	d/to resist further/th	at would lead to	o/more repress	sion by China. (4)	
29.	This is not, fundament (1) post-Soviet period. (4)	ally in variance wi	th/the policy (2)	pursued by/s	uccessive US a (3)	dministrations/during the
30.	Traditional, deposit-takir (1) showed/ how bank failur		(2) rhole economy.		e the experienc (3)	e of the great depression
			EXERCISE	E 3		
	Directions for question Mark the number of the	•		ence that is spl	it into four parts.	One of them has an error.
1.	Do you object to me/sitti	ng in this room/and r	eading a book/	for a short wh	ile?	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
2.	The man who/I have ofte	n met/is the one who	se property ha	s been/acquire	ed by the govern	ment.
	(1)	2)	(3)		(4)	
3.	If you have someone/wit	h all the ability but/if	he is not deper	ndable/do you	want him as a pa	art of your team?
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
4.	Lack of honesty/is somet	imes labelled/as tact,	public relation	s/or politics.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
5.	Companies spend/close	to a million dollars/fo	r a 30 second a	dvertisement/l	between a major	event.
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
6.	Acceptance of responsib	lity/is a reflection/of	our attitude/an	d environmen	t we operate in.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
7.	Schauberger describes I	Nature as purposefu	l/and evolutior	n as the conti	inual refinement	of energies to promote/
	(1)				(2)	
	complexity of interrelation (3			e of higher life (4)	torms.	
	\~	,	,	/		

beneath a glittering facade of imposing principles.

(4)

19.		(1)	of the sun to rise,/the extra nip (2) winter were clearer each day. (4)	in the breeze/the patten of shed (3)	leaves dropping–all the
20.		(1) elly apparent.		mythologise the man and margina (3)	lize meaning/is all too
ΤΥ	PE 2	(4) 2			
			EXERCIS	E 4	
	Ide	entify the sentence(s) o		ng questions, there are sentences are correct in terms of gramman e the most appropriate option.	
1.	B. C. D. (1)	Effective exposition med I do not think it is neces	an criticism and evaluation.	wever dangerous, hardly can be av order that I may give a fair and imp dispassionate way. (3) C and D	
2.	B. C. D. (1)	This is why pre-industrial Sentimentalists prattle		· ·	
3.	B. C. D. (1)	They do not understa generations. Our controls and red tap	pes stifled the entrepreneur and	c liberty we destroyed growth	
4.	A. B. C. D.	But this doesn't mean the In India, hierarchy has b	nat they have a caste system. een institutionalized, carried mu	nd all societies have some sort of hi sich farther and has lasted much lor n with ranking has suppressed ou	nger.
	(1)	D	(2) A and C	(3) B and D	(4) C
5.	Α.	Working in the best firm	ns on Wall Street is a dream for se	everal Indian professionals	

B. This is what many of them are doing precisely right now; the only difference is that they are based in India.

	D.	The analysis of financial data of And Indians are making their A and B		e value chain.	Only A	(4)	Only D
6.	Α.	Lonely people are more likely	to be ineffective at building r	elationships.	ŕ		·
	В.	They tend to avoid communicationship.	nications because they think	interaction ma	y result in confli	cts or proble	ms in a
	C.	Lonely people tend to blame	both themselves and others f	or their unhappi	ness.		
	D.	They may be reluctant to take					
		B and C A, B and C	(2) A and D	(3)	A, C and D		
7.		Logic and mental order are th	· ·	nal decision mak	king.		
	В. С.	And they are less useful in dea Confronted with new circums		arrow the possib	ilities.		
		We must generate new thoug		a			
		Only B	(2) A and D	(3)	B and C		
	(4)	A, B and C					
8.	A.	India's first budget airline Air I	-				
	В.	It has inked agreement with Thai low-cost carrier Nok Air to sell its tickets, undertake ground handling and line maintenance when the foreign airline commences flights to India next year.					
	C.	To start with, the two airline websites will give passengers access to each others ticketing platform.					
	D.	Since plenty of Indians visit The easier for the customers trave			e booking platfori	ms will make t	icketing
		Only A	(2) B and C	(3)	A and D		
	(4)	A, B and D					
9.	A.	After Singapore, New Zealand reside there.	d and Ireland it is now the tur	n of Scotland to	open its doors to	Indian's to st	udy and
	В.	The British province is changi large numbers.	ing its post-study work permi	t with an aim to	woo internationa	l students to	come in
		Last year more than 2000 stud					
		This is little over 12% of all Inc B and C	dian students enrolling in vari (2)A and D		rsities. Only D		
	. ,	A, B and C	(2) Adila D	(3)	Only D		
10.	A.	India's experience with bank I	iberalisation has come to pres	sent contradictor	ry trends.		
	B.	Efficiency has improved if we	use profitability as yardstick.				
	C.	, , ,	-	narket share of th	e top five banks.		
		But other measures are not as A and D	s heart-warming. (2) B and C	(3)	Only B	(4)	Only D
				(5)	Offiny B	(+)	Offiny D
11.	A. B.	'The only way to live is to let li		m the eating of n	most		
	Б. С.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	less stress on compassion so	strongly that only		annot, or cho	oses not
	D.	to, read the fine print, would on the fine print of the fine prin			can be made for	vegetarianism	١.
	(1)		(2) Only B		A and C	3	

12.	A.	The government has announced i pronounced rural thrust.	ts decision to launch the National A	AIDS	Control Programme (NAC	ΞP)-I	ll with a		
	B.	It's a welcome move–there are more HIV/AIDS patients in rural areas than towns.							
	C.		•			om	the box.		
	D.								
	υ.	they are an integral part of an agen		1 11 V /	AIDS tilleat on the groun	u Oi	ily Wileli		
	(1)		(2) B and C	(2)	A, C and D				
			(2) Band C	(3)	A, C and D				
	(4)	B, C and D							
13.	A.	Whatever be the field of activity in w differentiates the achievers from ot	which excellence is aspired, the capacithers.	ty to	push forward undeterred	by o	bstacles,		
	B.	Often such hurdles and even failure	es prove to be sign posts and steppin	a sto	ones to eventual success.				
	C.		ant that he has reached a 'plateau' an			oare	iss.		
	D.					-			
	υ.	However, with right effort and patience, he will, sooner or later, realize that deep within, progress is being made for obtaining the needed breakthrough.							
	(1)		(2) A and C	(3)	A, B and D	(4)	Only C		
	(1)	Bana B	(2) Adild C	(3)	A, b and b	(¬)	Offiny C		
14.	A.	There is a stillness and everlastingn	ess about the past.						
	B.			tue c	of bronze or marble.				
	C.	It changes not and has a touch of eternity, like a painted picture or a statue of bronze or marble. Unaffected by the storms and upheavals of the present, it maintains it's dignity and repose.							
	_	•	•	_	•				
	D.		e tortured mind to seek shelter in its						
			(2) B and D	(3)	A, B and D				
	(4)	B, C and D							
15.	Α.	International organizations and the	e country's leaders disagree over anti-	-nov	erty strategies.				
	В.			ρο	erty strategress				
	C.								
	_			_					
	D.	•	ey or political consensus doing what i			(•)	0 1 5		
	(1)	Only B	(2) B and D	(3)	A and C	(4)	Only D		
16.	Α	It is the business of every organizat	ion to provide service to customers.						
	В.	The organization's success is closely							
	_	-		c ic					
	C.	· -	ustomers are the greater their succes						
	D.		are well ahead of competition invarial	-	•				
	(1)	Only B	(2) A and B	(3)	A, B and C	(4)	Only A		
17	۸	Exercise boosts your energy.							
17.		,	t experience as much of a rise in bloo	d pr	occura ac cauch natataos				
				-	·				
			, done consistently, strengthen the h						
	D.	• •	od, although how this works is not kn	own					
	(1)	C and D	(2) A and D	(3)	A, C and D				
	(4)	A and C							
18.	Α	The teachings of the Vedas reach th	neir logical culmination in the Upanis	hads	3.				
10.	л. В.	_	tly referred to as the head of the Veda						
		-	uman being in this world and where h		haadad				
	٠.	THEY discuss the file loutney of a fit	aman being in this world and where f	ie is	rieaueu.				

D. The vedic seers to whom the truth was revealed have expounded it very lucidly.

(2) A, B and D

(3) B and C

(1) Only C

(4) B, C and D

- 19. A. Today one of the most serious environmental problems is the continued destruction of tropical rainforests.
 - B. Four fifth of the forest area is cleared for farming.
 - C. Although the tropical forests cover only about 6 per cent of the world's land surface yet they are an essential part of our life support system.
 - D. They help to regulate climate and provide habitats for millions of species of plants and animals.
 - (1) Only D

(2) Only C

(3) B and D

- (4) A, B and C
- 20. A. Kids who sit in front of TV or computers have their metabolic systems almost switched of.
 - B. TV also encourages them to eat most junk food.
 - C. Video games can give a child the feeling that he has had his share of outdoor games for the day.
 - D. Having children choose in advance the programs they would like to watch will reduce the time they spend watching TV.
 - (1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) C and D

(4) A and D

EXERCISE 5



Directions for questions 1 to 30: In each of the following questions, there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. Drucker spent several months sitting in on meetings at General Motors, watching Sloan and his colleagues at a work
 - B. Out of this was born 'The Concept of the Corporation', an attempt to understand the working of the modern business firm.
 - C. The book defined management as a distinctive institution of society.
 - D. It launched management as an academic discipline, paved the way for business schools and placing Drucker along with Einstein, Freud and Picasso among the creators of a new discipline in the 20th century.
 - (1) B and C

(2) A and B

- (3) A and D
- (4) Only C

- **2.** A. Education creates a skilled workforce, spurs growth.
 - B. It effects new forms of socialization also that accord with the contemporary logic of production.
 - C. That unequal social, particularly power, relations impede access to quality education is well known.
 - D. A child's right to education is in conflict with the needs of pre-modern traditions often.
 - (1) A, B and C

(2) A and C

(3) Only C

- (4) B and D
- 3. A. Whatever be the defects of the book, no attempt is made to wrest facts to suit preconceived opinion.
 - B. My aim has been not so much to narrate Indian views as to explain them, so as to bring them within the realm of western tradition of thought.
 - C. The analogies and parallels suggested between the two thought systems are not to be pressed too far.
 - D. The obvious fact is that the philosophical speculations of India were formulated centuries ago and so did not have behind them the brilliant achievements of modern science.
 - (1) A and C

(2) B, C and D

(3) Only C

(4) Only A

4.	A.	A. As water becomes scarce, the growing demand for water in the cities is satisfied by diverting water from agriculture.			
	B.	Then we are forced to import grain to se	t off water shortage.		
	C. To import a ton of grain is in effect to import a thousand tons of water.				
	D.	. If you are faced with water scarcity, then	you import the water you need	in the form of grain.	
	(1)	•		(3) A and B	
) Cand D	,		
	(- /	,			
5.	A.	A little help is always welcome, specially	for students aspiring better gra	des in schools.	
	В.	Expansive private tuitions are a deterre disadvantage when compared to their cl		plod through the syllabus much to their ching.	
	C.	A low-cost option is now available to stu	dents seeking specialised tutori	ng.	
	D.	. Made possible by the ubiquitous Interne	t, online tutoring is fast becomi	ng a trend.	
	(1)) A and D (2) A	and B	(3) C and D	
		B and C			
6.	Α.	. Indian Banks are trying to get their ATMs	to do more for high returns on	investment.	
	B.	,		tive self-service channels like ATMs or the	
	υ.	internet.	moving customers to cost enec	tive sen service enaminers like thins of the	
	C.	The draw back; it may become difficult to	o relate to the customer on pers	onal level.	
	D.	. As the usage of automated channels inci	ease so does the challenge of 'k	eeping in touch' with the customers!	
	(1)) A and C (2) B	and D	(3) A, B and C	
	(4)) B, C and D			
7.		number of graduates and professionals,	of far better quality. a matter of shame that India ha nentary education for all childre	•	
	D.	. This needs a major overhaul of the educa	ational setup, a relook at policy	and a change in mind-set	
	(1)) Only D (2) C	and D	(3) B and D (4) Only B	
8.	A.	Light Emitting Diodes have been around	since the early sixties but have	come into their own recently only.	
	B.		·	, ,	
	C.		dy and last longer.		
	D.		•	ise, commercial advertising and even light	
		sculptures and are also useful for rural lig		,	
	(1)) Only B (2) B	and D	(3) A, B and C	
	(4)) A and C			
9.	A.	People in India are discovering in cars eve and status.	erything Americans did—contro	l and freedom, privacy and privilege, speed	
	B. Car showrooms, the bigger the better, are temples of consumerism.				
	C.	Cars have become the idols of new cons	umerism taking root.		
	D.	 Foreign car companies have discovered power-and are setting up plants across l 		mention the country's engineering brain	
	(1)			(3) A and D	

(4) A, B and D

 10. A. India has 7.5 crore differently-enabled people. B. Increasingly, the corporate world is waking up to the potential that exists with this section of C. It is not only public sector enterprizes that have reservations in place to employ differently enterprivate enterprizes which have joined the band wagon. 			•	
	(1)	This strategy was a part of their of A and B B and D	orporate social responsibility. (2) A and C	(3) B and C
11.	B. C. D.	The current method leaves outsi	rs by observing expenditure patterns de its ambit the brazen tax evader w	rather than analysing the returns filed with it. no does not even bother to file return. without yielding significantly higher amount (3) Only C
		A and D	•	,
12.	B. C. D. (1)	The ostensible cause is drought. The real reason, however, is wors	e of the worst hunger emergencies ir e poverty. ple are now so poor that they have n (2) A and B	
13.	B. C. D.	But their chronic problems, inclu Congested, unsanitary slums, wit		
14.	B. C. D.	of manufacturing business. True entrepreneurship is about n Entrepreneurship is like a game i The starting move defines your p determines your fate.	naking sure that a business model is n chess.	r grit and staying in power and the end game
15.	B. C. D. E.	make sense in other parts of the However, as is the case with 25 o The result is it has had an adverse The city has been growing horizon	city. dd heritage towns in the state, these e effect in the development of tall ap ontally instead of vertically. e all the action takes place, as the city	

 16. A. The theory of Karma implies that every individual is answerable to his actions, both one. B. By this it is understood that one will have to face the consequences of all deeds he perform that the consequences of all deeds he per					
	(1)	A and C A, B and C	(2) Only C	(3) A, C and D	
17.	B. C. D. (1)	Our arrival at the resort, however k	rrived. s and driven across the virtually dry be pelated, was like being led out of the strose on the edge of a white sand be (2) Only D	wilderness into a Garden of Ed	
18.	B. C. D.	produced, valued at \$84.3 billions That wastes an estimated 40 trillio	n litres of water, enough to meet the roduce shall have perished right on th	needs of 500 million people.	
19.	B. C. D. (1)	Methamphetamine worked on the High on the drug, Miller was exhib	ug methamphetamine for the past three brain to produce a dangerous mixtu biting all its worst effects. aler who had sold the drug to him ear (2) B, C and D	re of euphoria, paranoia and a	
20.	B. C. D.	The UAE and Dubai, in particular, a Recently Dubai had been wooing	the Indian subcontinent for decades. are a prime destination for shopping a visitors with very attractive package of e shopping in some of the most lavish (2) B, C and D	deals for every season.	(4) Only D
21.	B. C. D. (1)	A last few days of luxury at Likoma But Sonia, a former nurse, with fri more about the island.	vyer husband David in Malawi, south- a Island, Lake Malawi, then home to w ends and colleagues, had been spon past mud huts and primitive brick ho (2) B and D	rell-heeled London. Isoring a Gambian school, wan	
22.	A. B. C. D.	•			along.

(2) A, B and C

(1) B and C

(4) B, C and D

(3) Cand D

23.	В. С.	Single Indian travellers would make The idea of solo holidays is yet to co			ority prefer travelling with th	neir f	amily.
		B, C and D	(2) A, B and C		A, B and C	(4)	Only B
24.	B. C. D. (1)	feelings of sadness and anger. However, the talk of "two farmers c While farmer suicide statistics seem	h Indian farmers have, during the la committing suicide every hour" has be ns exaggerated, there's nevertheless on ners across India face has intensified in (2) Only A	een u mucl in red	used to arouse public pass h reason for the anguish.		y evoke
25.	C. D. (1)	All over the world people became is Some of the life threatening diseas	accumulation of wealth, the 21st cer more health conscious today than ev ses today are diabetes, Alzheimers dis ellitus is the most common worldwide (2) A, C and D	er beseese.	efore.	on of	health.
26.	B. C. D. (1)	The trade had reached its highest le	n that saw the world's population of e	n saw			
27.	C. D. (1)	equipment. Having the right tools, clothing and regions. Numerous tragic events throughout During the early 20th century, when on the planet, special equipment we	ne environments depends upon prepositions in the correct quantities cannot the history of exploration has clear in the race was on to be the first to reavas undergoing an evolution. (2) B and C	n be a ly de ach tl	a matter of life or death in lemonstrated this fact.	high	altitude
28.	C. D. (1)	change. One innovation stands out : the wid Because of its steady rainfall, north In 1066, the Doomsday Book ment	ern Europe was particularly suited fo	or this		echr	ological
20	٨	Dy and large Indians respect the di	iversity of religions and heliefs				

- **29.** A. By and large, Indians respect the diversity of religions and beliefs.
 - B. At the same time, organized groups based on religious ideologies have unleashed the fear of mob violence in many parts.

				Tractice Exercises
	D. (1)	in the name of religion or belief.		dividuals or groups that perpetuate violence peaceful citizens vulnerable and fearful. (3) Only C
30.	B. C. D.	Some 'powerful' persons try to do	cion seems pretty harmless. uous exchanges, a very subtle form of ominate a conversation by pushing others are only bent on gaining the upper (2) A and D	hers to the wall.
			EVEDCICE C	
			EXERCISE 6	
1.	lde	entify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sinctuation and logical consistency	sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms). Then, choose the most appropriate	here are sentences that form a paragraph. s of grammar and usage (including spelling, option. nifested differently on mental and physical
	В.	plains. Physical effect included the class blood pressure and heart rate, ad		les, rapid and shallow breathing, increased
		The cognitive effects of stress been motivation.	came apparent in listlessness, concent	tration and memory problems and in loss of
		corrective relaxation and breathing	ng techniques.	
		Only C A, B and C	(2) C and D	(3) A and B
2.	A.	The Indian economy's march ahea on reforms cast their shadows.	ad on its growth path is continuing eve	en as worries on the deficit front and progress
	B.	Corporates continue to invest, co	nsumers continue to spend and foreig	gn investors continue to pump dollars.
	C.	While business and consumer colbag of economic indications.	nfidence remain at an all-time high, a	mid-term assessment reveals rather a mixed
	D.			y pressures, poor fiscal health of the gov- industrial production continue to remain
	(1)	Only A	(2) A and B	(3) C and D
	(4)	A, B and C		

 ${\bf 3.}\;\;$ A. $\;$ All the major regions of the world will have to be involved.

B. Today's developing countries are not yet major emitters of carbon dioxide, but with economic growth they will become.

(3) B and D

- C. Therefore, countries, both developed and developing, need to do their part.
- D. The rich countries must help the poor countries to cover the financial costs of adjustment.
- (1) Only A(2) A and C(4) A, C and D

 4. A. Indians have begun apparently to believe in themselves. B. We all think we belong to a country with future. C. For fifty years we were not quite sure—all our actions demonstrated that uncertainty. D. Free markets, nationalization, or a combination of the two—once this, then that, all half-heartedly espouse quarter-heartedly implemented. (1) A and C (2) A and B (3) C and D (4) B and D 5. A. The abiding faith of our political class in the magical power of quotas is quite touching. B. With five decades of quotas for the scheduled castes and tribes, it is quite evident that reservations have fat transform their collective lot. C. As the philosophy of quotas was assimilative, the politics of quota has been divisive. D. Castes and sub-castes seek to turf out their own areas of influence, disrupting the transformational proce would grow the collective pie for everyone to share. (1) A and D (2) B and C (3) A, B and C (4) B, C and D 6. A. Worker's unions made sense, historically, given three kinds of circumstances. B. One, individual workers did not have access to top management to seek redressal from their grievances. C. Two, there was the fear of victimisation of an individual who sought redressal and three, workers' exploitation a reality both at individual and collective levels. D. None of these conditions apply in case of the information technology workers. (1) A and C (2) Only B (3) B and D (4) C 7. A. A week ago the Reserve Bank of India did something unprecedented. B. As the merchant banker to the government, it rejected all the bids for an auction of government bonds. C. The central bank found the bids given by banks and institutions unacceptable. D. It felt that the government deserved a better deal for that tranche of borrowing. (1) Only C <l< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></l<>					
 (1) A and C (2) A and B (3) C and D (4) B and D 5. A. The abiding faith of our political class in the magical power of quotas is quite touching. B. With five decades of quotas for the scheduled castes and tribes, it is quite evident that reservations have far transform their collective lot. C. As the philosophy of quotas was assimilative, the politics of quota has been divisive. D. Castes and sub-castes seek to turf out their own areas of influence, disrupting the transformational proce would grow the collective pie for everyone to share. (1) A and D (2) B and C (3) A, B and C (4) B, C and D 6. A. Worker's unions made sense, historically, given three kinds of circumstances. B. One, individual workers did not have access to top management to seek redressal from their grievances. C. Two, there was the fear of victimisation of an individual who sought redressal and three, workers' exploitatic a reality both at individual and collective levels. D. None of these conditions apply in case of the information technology workers. (1) A and C (2) Only B (3) B and D (4) C 7. A. A week ago the Reserve Bank of India did something unprecedented. B. As the merchant banker to the government, it rejected all the bids for an auction of government bonds. C. The central bank found the bids given by banks and institutions unacceptable. D. It felt that the government deserved a better deal for that tranche of borrowing. (1) Only C (2) A and D (3) B and D (4) A, C and D (4) A, C and D (5) B and D (6) A, C and D (7) And B (8) Only D (9) A, C and D (10) Only B (21) A and B (3) Only D (4) C and D (5) A and B (6) Only D (7) A credit and debit card usages is growing at a fast c	4.	В. С.	We all think we belong to a country For fifty years we were not quite su Free markets, nationalization, or a	y with future. ıre—all our actions demonstrated th	•
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 (1) A and D (2) B and C (3) A, B and C (4) B, C and D 6. A. Worker's unions made sense, historically, given three kinds of circumstances. B. One, individual workers did not have access to top management to seek redressal from their grievances. C. Two, there was the fear of victimisation of an individual who sought redressal and three, workers' exploitation a reality both at individual and collective levels. D. None of these conditions apply in case of the information technology workers. (1) A and C (2) Only B (3) B and D (4) C 7. A. A week ago the Reserve Bank of India did something unprecedented. B. As the merchant banker to the government, it rejected all the bids for an auction of government bonds. C. The central bank found the bids given by banks and institutions unacceptable. D. It felt that the government deserved a better deal for that tranche of borrowing. (1) Only C (2) A and D (3) B and D (4) A, C and D 8. A. Driven by lower prices and popularity the worldwide shipment of personal computers totalled 55 million of the third quarter of the current year. B. This was a 17.2% increase in the sales in the third quarter of last year. C. But in Asia Pacific, PC shipments grew more than 31%. D. This growth rate was attributed to a strong demand from India as well as from the north Asian countries. (1) Only B (2) A and B (3) Only D (4) C and D 9. A. Credit and debit card usages is growing at a fast clip in India. B. But plastic still accounts for a minuscule number of people and a minuscule number of their transaction. C. The number of credit cards in circulation is estimated to be 1.5 crore. D. The number of credit card holders would be even smaller, given the proclivity of many people for carrying m cards. (1) Only A<	5.	А. В. С.	The abiding faith of our political cla With five decades of quotas for the transform their collective lot. As the philosophy of quotas was as Castes and sub-castes seek to turf	e scheduled castes and tribes, it is questions as the sciential of the scientific of	uite evident that reservations have failed to
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 B. But plastic still accounts for a minuscule number of people and a minuscule number of their transaction. C. The number of credit cards in circulation is estimated to be 1.5 crore. D. The number of credit card holders would be even smaller, given the proclivity of many people for carrying m cards. (1) Only A (2) Only C (3) A and B 	8.	B. C. D. (1)	the third quarter of the current year This was a 17.2% increase in the sa But in Asia Pacific, PC shipments gr This growth rate was attributed to Only B	ar. les in the third quarter of last year. rew more than 31%. a strong demand from India as well a	as from the north Asian countries.
·	9.	B. C. D.	But plastic still accounts for a minu The number of credit cards in circu The number of credit card holders cards.	scule number of people and a minus lation is estimated to be 1.5 crore. would be even smaller, given the pro	oclivity of many people for carrying multipl
			*	()	.,

- $10.\;$ A. $\;$ India was in my blood and there was more in her that instinctively thrilled me.
 - B. Yet I approached her almost as an alien critic, full of dislike for the present as well as many of the relics of the past that I saw.

		To some extent I looked at her as a	-				
		-	e her outlook and appearance and give	-			
		Only D C and D	(2) A and D	(3) A and B			
	(4)	C and D					
11.	A.		u consider the extent of sexual violer	nce against women.			
	В.	Yet it is possible not feeling entirel					
	C.	We are at a peculiar moment of wo change.	omen's equality, a tense time in which	force of progress is facing a push to prevent			
	D.	The confrontation is clear when it	comes to justice for victims of sexual	violence as it is in every other sphere.			
	(1)	Only B	(2) Only A	(3) B and D			
	(4)	A and C					
12.	A.	Teleradiology Solutions is a Banga based services over the internet.	alore-based company that serves 50	hospitals in the US, providing teleradiology			
	B.	Images like X-rays, CT scans and M US hospitals.	Rls are transmitted to India, interprete	ed by doctors here and then sent back to the			
	C.	It is a part of a nascent trend of hig	gh end medical work being outsource	ed to India.			
		_	es has truly entered the realm of a kn	-			
		A and C	(2) All the above	(3) A, B and C			
	(4)	B and D					
13.	A.	More and more workable business	s ideas are coming out of campuses.				
	B.	Fearlessness, an exploratory minds	set and self-confidence – all ingredier	nts of youth $-$ are becoming business assets.			
	C.						
	D.	If you succeed, you make it big.					
	Ε.		perience that college education could				
		A and C	(2) A, B and D	(3) C and E			
	(4)	C and D					
14.	A.	We have to identify ourselves as In	ndians first and rise beyond our affilia	tions with our states, religions and castes.			
	B.						
	C.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	low every step required strictly for su				
				sts subordinating our egos and biases.			
	E.	Finally, we have to put in tremend set examples for hundreds of milli-		sacrifices for long-term glory so that we can			
	(1)	D and E	(2) A and D	(3) B, D and E			
	(4)	B and C					
15.	A.	Ignorance is usually fatal which is	why people should overcome it.				
	B.			ving the difference between an edible or a			
		poisonous one, or a kid crossing a l them dearly.	busy intersection without looking bo	th ways, in the end it was ignorance that cost			
	C.	When the mind is left undeveloped of the world.	d and is unable to grasp the true natu	ure of things, it cannot build a perfect model			
	D.	•	mpletely not in synchronization with	•			
	E.	-		of trial and error, experience and teaching.			
	(1)	A, B and D	(2) B and D	(3) A, B and C			

(4) C and D

Practice Exercises **16.** A. Capitalism has created unimaginable material prosperity for the millions. B. But hunger and distress remains widespread. C. Eighty per cent of the world's population still live below the international poverty line. D. Adding hurt to this absolute distress are widening disparities. (1) Only A (2) A, B and D (3) B and C (4) B and D 17. A. There are broadly two schools in art and literature. B. The first is 'art for arts' sake'. C. The second is art for social purpose. D. Today the people of India are thirsty for good literature. (1) B and C (2) Only C (3) A and C (4) A, C and D **18.** A. Egypt features frequently on the Indian travellers' wish list. B. Egypt is a land with civilization going back thousands of years, as ancient and mysterious as India's own. C. Besides rediscovering the past, Egypt offers relaxed and luxurious vacation activities as well. D. There are beautiful beaches and resorts along both the Mediterranean and Red Sea Coasts. (1) Cand D (2) Only C (3) B, C and D (4) Only D 19. A. The Habridean Spirit is one of the smallest international cruise ships in the world. B. She has much in common with a luxury yacht than a cruise liner. C. She can take you to hidden bays, little known ports and magical, isolated places. D. On board, quests relax in quintessentially British surroundings and soak in the gently convivial atmosphere. (1) Only B (2) A and C (3) C and D (4) B and D 20. A. I didn't realize how short I was unless I went to school. B. There, a few kids picked me, calling me names. C. Then I knew I was very short.

- D. After that, I began to hate the first day of school each year.
- (1) Only C

(2) A and B

(3) A, B and D

(4) A and D

TYPE 3

EXERCISE 7



Directions for questions 1 to 20: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- 1. A. Its hazardous to use a handheld cell phone while driving.
 - B. So many people turn to hands-free models.
 - C. But they are also dangerous, says researchers.
 - D. Distractions, it was shown, weakens concentration.
 - (1) Only A

(2) Only D

(3) A and C

(4) B and D

2.	B. C. D. (1)	That's the challenge of place like Ear To reach people who will never be a	ster Island.	(3)	A, B and C
3.	B. C. D. (1)	55	of Heracleion. mbal of fertility and nourishment.	(3)	A and B
4.	B. C. D. (1)	More than 800 of India's 1200 species	ghalaya are especially blessed by the es flourish in the North eastern state	s. tail c	
5.	B. C. D. (1)	He had fine blond hair and murky b He did all the things he was suppos	centimeters long. lue infant eyes.	(3)	A and B
6.	B. C. D. (1)	He has a mordant view of the world And he does not suffer from fools of	n many of his fans fondly imagine hi		B and D
7.	B. C. D. (1)	These cells communicate using elections of these neurons are involved	untary functions to creating the esso ctrical impulses.		of our personality. Only B
8.	D. (1)	Or should I say, his lack of it. One day he announced angrily, "Sor A colleague blurted, "How could any	meone just picked my pocket!"		eight. A and D

0	٨	Chilling is air untand and the acceptance	and of ladia		
9.	А. В.	Chilika is situated on the eastern sea co A narrow outer channel connects it to			
		On an account of its rich biodiversity, C	, ,	ar sit	e'.
		Chilika supports some of the larger mig			
			A and B	(3)	Only C
	(4)	C and D			
10		the control of the co			
10.		It was an anthropologist's dream.	word in the jungle		
	B.	A tribe of Stone Age people were disco The news excited scientists and journal	• •		
		The cave-men became media darlings.			
			A and B	(3)	Only C
		C and D	Traile 5	(3)	o.i., c
	` ,				
11.		The news about coffee is surprisingly g			
	В.	Moderate intake of coffee does not pos	•		
	C.	The only serious charge against caffein			
	D.	Its absence can result in headaches, fat Only A (2)	Only C	(2)	B and C
		A and D	Offily C	(3)	b and C
	(1)	, and b			
12.	A.	Snowflake is one of nature's most exqu	isite creation.		
	B.	A snowflake may be a single crystal or	group of crystals.		
	C.	The crystals form high in the atmosphe			
		Where it is cold a crystal's delicate shap	•		
		•	Only C	(3)	C and D
	(4)	A and B			
13.	A.	The next year promised to be good for	India Inc.		
	B.	It will be the year when globalization g			
	C.	In terms of growth, service industry like	e IT, ITES and BPO will lead the ch	arge	! .
	D.	In manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and	d textiles companies will face imp	orta	nt WTO imperatives.
		,	A and C	(3)	Only B
	(4)	B and D			
14.	A.	I grew knowing I was different and I ha	ted it.		
	B.	I was born with a cleft palate.			
	C.	When I started school my classmates m	nade it clear how I looked others.		
	D.	Then Mrs. Leonard changed my life.			
	(1)	Only A (2)	Only C	(3)	A and C
	(4)	B and D			
15.	Α	The city was bleak, and cold winds kep	t blowing.		
-0.	В.	The nights were long, for we spend the			
	C.	As the English bombers approached, the			
	D.	Then came sound of anti aircraft guns.	-		
	(1)		B and D	(3)	A and C
	(4)	A and B			

16.	B.	One morning a servant brought a t It was wrapped with parchment. It was a text assembled by one of H			
		He was a part-time poet named Ch	•		
		A and B	(2) B and C	(3)	C and D
		A and D	(2) Build C	(3)	Cullab
17.	B. C. D. (1)	For every hurdle we want to overcome we need an inner strength that will will power isn't some immutable to lts a skill that can be developed and Only B	l push us to confront the challenge. ait either we're born with or not.	(3)	Only C
18.	B. C. D. (1)	The primary goal of business is to e Profitability is intended to be a med Business is for life and not the othe The firm is part of larger system. A and B All the above			g profit. A, B and D
19.	B. C. D. (1)	Antibodies are proteins that aid im They identify invading panthogens	•		clonal antibodies. A and C
20.	C. D. (1)	My four-year-old son and I were was He got the sudden urge to toss a st But there weren't any stick around. So I reached into my pocket and to Only A B and C	ick to the water.	(3)	A and D
			EXERCISE 8		

1

Directions for questions 1 to 30: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

- 1. A. In most Indian households, the man alone manages the finance.
 - B. It is important for the women to take stock of family asset.
 - C. She must learn to manage them in case of any unfortunate situation.
 - D. I brief my wife periodically.
 - (1) A and B

(2) A, B and C

(3) Only C

(4) Only D

2.	A. B. C.	Water blessed our nation this year an Downpours ended California's droug The Midwest still reels from flood.		n Car	olina.
	D. (1)	Water is on everyones mind.	e) B and D	(3)	A, B and C
3.		The bat-infested caves were unknown. They were discovered by British soldi. The murals at Ajanta are considered for Ajanta is a world heritage cite. Only C (2) B, C and D	er.		Only B
4.	B. C. D. (1)	Within the bone marrow, stem cells d When the cells are fully mature, they Blood stem cells can be collected for	evelop for the different blood cells are released on the bloodstream.		B and C
5.		Flowers have always played a signific Their perfumes have a distinct affect The Arabians imported their perfume Kannauj, in Uttar Pradesh, is the hear Only A (2 C and D	on the mind and its moods. es from India, as they still do.	(3)	Only C
6.		Leadership is primarily about being p It's about treating people as equals a It's equally important to find balance Mentoring and coaching should be d Only A (2 Only D	nd with respect. between delegation and abdicatio	n rea	l situations. C and D
7.		Tamil Nadu will be the most wired sta At the core of Rs 20 crore project is a The K.D.C. will house information in c It can be accessed by students through Only A (2 B and D	Knowledge Data Centre at the Ann ligital format.	na Ur	niversity. A and C
8.	A. B. C. D. (1) (4)	The country boasts about more than But just 62 of them are in active use. Mumbai and Delhi airports alone acc The facilities at the airports are woefu Only A A, C and D	ount over 40% of the passenger tra		A and B

9.		Pope John Paul II was seen a powerful He remained something of an enigma He was an obscure and a brilliant your His tragedy-clouded youth haunted hi Only A (2) B, C and D	ng Pole.	(3)	A, B and C
10.	B. C. D. (1)	When I finally climbed off the boat, I feel My left leg was soaked to my thigh. One of my shoes sank in the sea. I stumbled and took a splinter in my known and B (2) A and D	·	(3)	C and D
11.	B. C. D. (1)	The plane banked over the Amazoniar Prance gazed down the dark green call t was an expanse of trees, almost unb It had more variety of plants and anim B and D (2) B, C and D	nopy below. roken.		A, B and C
12.	B. C. D. (1)	They had to do what no drug enforcer They had to infiltrate the shadowy wo They had to lure Johnny Kon, its crafty The shrewd Kon was more a match for A and B (2) B, C and D	rld of the Chinese drug cartel. leader, in the open.		C and D
13.	B. C. D. (1)	Africa has a reputation of ferocity. Tribal wars, genocide and starvation re But there is also another Africa, young Rick Mathews has captured some of th Only A (2) C and D	, fresh and full of hope.	(3)	Only C
14.	B. C. D. (1)	Organizational cultures take root in a r Some are shaped by a forceful leader. Others take shape influenced by an ine Yet others take shape as a response to Only A (2) A and D	dustry ethic or a place.	(3)	B and C
15.	A. B. C. D.	The IPI Award has become the most put it is open for print, visual, radio and into The first award went to The Indian Explit was because the in-depth coverage B and D (2)	ernet media. ress newspaper.	(3)	A, B and C

(4) B, C and D

16.	B. C. D. (1)	Public transport in India is by both rail Indian railway has a vast network. They carry 12 million passengers daily. Their superiority on road transport is o Only A (2) B, C and D		(3)	A, B and C
17.	B. C. D. (1)	BPO is the bigger political debate in the There is greater public acceptance that But companies continue to flock to Indeprivate companies are more aggressive Only B (2) A, B and C	t outsourcing is bad for America. lia for their backroom operations.		A and D
18.	B. C. D. (1)	The garrage should have been called the They floated light bulbs in the bath tube. They wrap a dead toad in a flag and but they decorated the toilet like living roof A and D (2) B, C and D	o and shot at it with water pistols. Iried him at 'sea'.		C and D
19.	B. C. D. (1)	Rivers are perhaps the only physical feat Mountain ranges dwarf to ant hills. Seas lose their horizons. But rivers stretch out serene as far as the Only A (2) B and C			from the air. Only D
20.	B. C. D. (1)	Teaching your kids to contribute to fan Children need responsibilities at home Even two-year olds can learn to put the And by the time a child is 14, he should C and D (2) Only D	eir pyjamas.	his o	wn. Only A
21.	B. C. D. (1)	Benjy and I were working in the yard of It was a time of uncertainty for my son. Benjy wanted to follow my footsteps at But he was impatient with success. A and B (2) Only C		(3)	C and D
22.	B. C. D. (1)	I was a part of the crew on a long comm We had in board an irate first class pass "I am going to have your job!" he explo "Sir, you'll meet the nicest people", she A and B (2) C and D	senger. oded at the flight attendant.	(3)	Only B

23.	B. C. D. (1)	Many children have fatal or near fatal allergic reactions for food. Products often contain hidden ingredients. Adults fail to treat the reaction as medical emergency. A study suggests that many die needlessly. A and C (2) Only D A and D	(3)	B and D
24.	B. C. D. (1)	The distinguished audience hush as Hovel entered the hall. Foreign ministers and ambassadors had come hearing the president. He pleaded for help assuring his nation's security. They responded with a prolonged applause. A and B (2) A, B and C B, C and D	(3)	C and D
25.	B. C. D. (1)	Chinese scientists have claimed a break in the treatment of SARS. They have developed Small Interfering Ribonucleic Acid, Sirna. It is showing efficiency in combating the disease. SARS killed 774 people in 2002 before it was brought to control. A and D (2) B and C Only D	(3)	Only A
26.	B. C. D. (1)	Management decisions have to be guided by moral sense. It is this that makes the difference between merely a competent manage All of us have this sense within us. We should not suppress it to get ahead. Only A (2) A and B All the above		nd a great manager. A, B and C
27.	B. C. D. (1)	, , , ,	(3)	C and D
28.	B. C. D. (1)	Walk into any hospital. The hallways will be full of patients and their families. Worry is largely writ on their faces. Their anxious eyes are fixed on staffers passing. A and B (2) C and D Only D	(3)	Only B
29.	A. B. C.	For most, banks funds for the farm sector has been associated with diking Various governments have pushed bankers to expand credit to rural see The present government is no exception.	ctor.	

(2) C and D

(3) A and D

(1) A and B

(4) B and C

- ${\bf 30.}\;\;$ A. $\;$ One or two cups of coffee a day appears to be beneficial for health.
 - B. The beverage is the primary source of antioxidants in US.
 - C. Coffee provides more than just the morning jolt.
 - D. Antioxidants have been linked to a number of health benefits potentially.
 - (1) Only B

(2) Only A

(3) B and D

(4) A, B and C

EXERCISE 9



Directions for questions 1 to 20: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

- 1. A. Civilization is not inherited.
 - B. It had to be learned and earned by each generation anew.
 - C. If the transmission is interrupted for one century, civilization will die.
 - D. And we are savages again.
 - (1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) C and D

- (4) B and D
- 2. A. The most tangible cost of modernization is environment.
 - B. From the summit of Yu Shan to the coastal crags of Lungtung the landscape looks like one big fouled nest.
 - C. "Taiwan is filthy rich", as a Taiwanese friend put it.
 - D. "And you've got to spend some of it on environment".
 - (1) Only A

(2) A and B

(3) Only C

- (4) Cand D
- 3. A. Subscribers offer publishers many benefits.
 - B. Most obvious is consistent stream of cash.
 - C. They enable a newspaper having a more predictable and a more efficient distribution system.
 - D. They also are the data for the advertising sales force.
 - (1) B and C

(2) A and B

(3) Only B

- (4) Only D
- 4. A. I helped the Polio vaccine for the children.
 - B. I would give a lump of sugar to each child.
 - C. The health assistant would squeeze a drop of the solution into each lump.
 - D. Then I checked if the children had swallowed it all.
 - (1) Only A

(2) Only C

(3) B and C

- (4) A and D
- 5. A. Experts say communication is the key.
 - B. Even though teenagers reject you, let them know you care.
 - C. So I asked questions like, 'How was your day'?
 - D. And I endured those heavy, knowing sighs.
 - (1) Only A

(2) Only C

(3) A and B

(4) C and D

6.	B. C. D. (1)	I watched the match on TV with my son. It was about so exciting as watching a moth sleep I considered myself lucky if he grunted a monosy Even eye contact was off question. A and B (2) A, B and C B and D	llable response.	B, C and D
7.		Shende lost the use for his arms in childhood. Yet he is an expert harmonium player. He is a music teacher also at Mumbai's municipal Shende plays the harmonium deftly with his toes A and C (2) A and B B and D		C and D
8.		The productive hours of employees are nearly all Why, then, has office design been neglected to co Workspaces are being designed increasingly with Office space design is internationally being taken Only C (2) B and C B, C and D	old, fluorescent lit cubicles the tasks of the employed to new heights.	
9.		A growing class of foreigners have come to acknowledge of the company of the comp	a Hrudayalaya. ian hospitals has been gro ave finally dawned on the	wing.
10.	B. C. D. (1)	Indian mineral resources are globally cost compe There is a sizeable reserve in quality ore in India. India's share of world output ranges from 2% to 1 It can significantly rise with the coming years. A and C (2) B and D B and C	2%.	A and D
11.	B. C. D. (1)	Wilson peered with a microscope at a snowflake. He had undertaken a solitary study of snowflakes. He collected them on a blackboard and photografor 46 years, he had been recording the beauty a Only A (2) B and D B, C and D	aphed them before they w nd mysteries of snow flake	
12.	A. B. C. D. (1) (4)	•	nes 350 feet into a narrow ogston. Oke that thunders'.	gorge. A and C

13.	B. C. D. (1)	I worked as a reporter just across Hu New Jersey was a place I had to drive It called itself the Garden State. Its farms are among the most produ A and B (B B and D	e to get somewhere else.	(3)	A and C
14.	B. C. D. (1)	Like winds and sunsets, natural thing Progress began to do away with it. Now we face the question. Is a high standard of living worth its Only A (A and C	- -	(3)	B and D
15.	B. C. D. (1)	Spiders have changed little from the They differ from insects in that they They neither have compound eyes of They are essential to the balance of the Only A (B and D)	possess eight legs. oor antenna.	(3)	A and C
16.	B. C. D. (1)	The monsoon may have brought term. But nothing seems to dampen the p. At a recent government auction a pr. India's property market is booming. Only C (C and D)	roperty market there.		A and B
17.	B. C. D. (1)	Plato was suspicious of emotions. Emotions affect not only what we do They have an influence in our intelle The task of the rational mind is to rei A and B A, B and C	ctual performance.	(3)	B, C and D
18.	B. C. D. (1)	A good nights sleep may reduce dia A link between sleep apnea and dial Now researchers reported that treat It may cut the risk of complications s A and B (A, C and D	petes have long been suspected. ing sleep apnea can lower blood su		evels. A, B and C
19.	B. C. D. (1)	I am not always the most perceptive I can fix things with my hands but w There was no training of the emotion The focus was on action. A and B A and D	ords fail me sometimes.	(3)	C and D

- **20.** A. Heart diseases may begin in your mouth, say researchers. B. In a study they took samples of oral plague. C. They also measured carotid artery thickness. D. They found that those with high levels of bacteria had the thicker arteries. (1) Only D (3) A and B (2) Only A (4) C and D TYPE 4 **EXERCISE 10 Directions for questions 1 to 20:** In each of the following questions, there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then choose the most appropriate option. 1. A. In wartime India, en route to Britain from naval duty B. British architect, Laurie Baker, met Mahatma Gandhi C. who challanged him to return after the war to help house India's poor. D. In 1945, Baker did so. E. Using mud, brick and other local material, he engineered innovative exuberant structures. (1) A and C (2) B and D (3) A and B (4) Cand D 2. A. At the birth of the Euro in 1998, doom-saying economists were quick to forecast their demise. B. They predicted that a crisis would test Europe's single currency C. and that rift would emerge D. as member states would fight to regain control of their own economies E. and escape the European Central Bank authority. (1) B and E (2) Only E (3) B and D (4) B and C **3.** A. Financial institutions are trying to step on their role in fighting data theft. B. Specialists from some financial institutions pose like buyers and sellers C. to aid law enforcement or to disrupt markets. D. Bill Dunn, VP of fraud management at Visa Europe in London E. says his team try to intercept stolen credit card details so the card company can cancel cards before a theft occurs. (3) C and D (1) A and B (2) A and C (4) A, C and E **4.** A. He knew his name – that much he could remember. B. He knew that his father's family comes from Thibodaux, LA, and his mother was from Ireland

 - C. and he knew about the 1929 stock market crash and World War II.
 - D. But he can remember almost nothing after that.
 - E. In 1953 he underwent an experimental brain operation in Hartford, Connecticut.
 - (1) Cand D (4) A, C and E

(2) C, D and E

(3) B, C and D

5.	A.	Tata Motors had launched the ne	ew Indica Vista that they showed at Au	to Ex	po 2008.			
	В.	While it is easy to recognize it as an Indica,						
	C.	it is a whole new car from the bottom up.						
	D.	The looks are more contemporar	ry and the interiors are given a comple	te ov	erhaul.			
	E.		uction, although the number of versio					
		B, C and E A and E	(2) C, D and E	(3)	A, B and E			
6.	A.	Most successful entrepreneurs d	o their homework well					
		to ensure they have the answers						
		"Strategizing for the future alway						
	D.	·	reneur, there are no defined roles or pr	oces	es.			
	E.	It gets rather easy to loose focus						
		A, B and D	(2) A and B	(3)	B and E			
		A, C and E	(2) Maria B	(3)	D dild E			
7.		Israelis take great pride of their r	* *					
		aggressive style and impressive						
			es Israels deal-making style too, especia	ally v	vhen it comes to terrorists.			
	D.	Jerusalem doesn't negotiate per						
	E.		n lauded by the US which similarly refu					
		A, B and E	(2) A and C	(3)	Only E			
	(4)	B and E						
8.	A. B.	In April, two wolves in Ashton, loby a rancher that spotted them h	laho, were shot nanging out near his horse corral.					
8.	B.	by a rancher that spotted them h		ore do	owning it.			
8.	B.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that	nanging out near his horse corral.					
8.	B. C. D. E.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more the ln the past, wolves could be shot But under a new Idaho law, they	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befo t only for approaching sheep or cattle v can be killed for 'working' livestock.	with	hostile intent.			
8.	B. C. D. E. (1)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befo t only for approaching sheep or cattle v	with				
8.	B. C. D. E. (1)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more the ln the past, wolves could be shot But under a new Idaho law, they	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befo t only for approaching sheep or cattle v can be killed for 'working' livestock.	with	hostile intent.			
	B. C. D. E. (1) (4)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befo t only for approaching sheep or cattle v can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E	with	hostile intent.			
	B. C. D. E. (1) (4)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that in the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befo t only for approaching sheep or cattle v can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E	with (3)	hostile intent. D and E			
	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort tonly for approaching sheep or cattle v can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E	(3)	hostile intent. D and E herlands			
	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort only for approaching sheep or cattle vecan be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the	(3)	hostile intent. D and E herlands			
	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort t only for approaching sheep or cattle with can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the s pharmacological approach can be tak	(3) Netle	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo.			
	B. C. D. A. B. C. D. E. (1)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile before tonly for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that	(3) Netlesen to	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo.			
	B. C. D. A. B. C. D. E. (1)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak state.	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile before to only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for	(3) Netlesen to	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion.			
9.	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C. D. E. (1) (4)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tain 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science's argues that spha	(3) Netlesen to	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion.			
	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C. D. E. (1) (4)	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D The mention of the word 'tree' could be a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that cocial position impairs one's cognitive for (2) D and E	(3) Netlesen to	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion.			
9.	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D The mention of the word 'tree' co of enormity as its key character -	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile before only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that science are spharmacological science a	(3) Netlken t unct (3)	hostile intent. D and E herlands too. ion. B, D and E			
9.	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. (1) (4) A. B.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more than the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D The mention of the word 'tree' co of enormity as its key character and widespread canopy stemming the state of	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile before tonly for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for (2) D and E onjures an image trunks of vast circumference ng from innumerable branches and sul	(3) Netlken t unct: (3)	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion. B, D and E			
9.	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C. (1) (4) A. B. C. C.	by a rancher that spotted them in the had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D The mention of the word 'tree' co of enormity as its key character and widespread canopy stemmil If one can think different think or	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile before only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for the spharmacological science' argues that science are spharmacological science a	(3) Netlesken t unct (3)	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion. B, D and E anches. nd scaled-down heights			
9.	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C. (1) (4) A. B. C. D. E. (1) (2) A. B. C. D.	by a rancher that spotted them in the had to chase one far more that In the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D The mention of the word 'tree' co of enormity as its key character and widespread canopy stemmil If one can think different think or	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for (2) D and E populares an image trunks of vast circumference and from innumerable branches and sulf midget trunks with insignificant cano	(3) Netlesken t unct (3)	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion. B, D and E anches. nd scaled-down heights			
9.	B. C. D. E. (1) (4) A. B. C. (1) (4) A. B. C. D. E. (1) (5) C. D. E. C. D. E. C. D. E.	by a rancher that spotted them he had to chase one far more than the past, wolves could be shown But under a new Idaho law, they A, B and C C, D and E New drugs may help to enhance But a study carried out by Pamel and her colleagues suggest a less Their work, recently published in simply putting one into a weak so B and C A, C and D The mention of the word 'tree' co of enormity as its key character and widespread canopy stemmil If one can think different think of growing from trays and having cobeauties. B and C	nanging out near his horse corral. an a kilometer on his snowmobile befort only for approaching sheep or cattle was can be killed for 'working' livestock. (2) A, D and E peoples mental powers. a Smith, of Radbound University in the spharmacological approach can be tall a 'Psychological Science' argues that social position impairs one's cognitive for (2) D and E populares an image trunks of vast circumference and from innumerable branches and sulf midget trunks with insignificant cano	(3) Netlken t unct: (3) b-bra py ar	hostile intent. D and E herlands oo. ion. B, D and E anches. nd scaled-down heights			

11.	B. C. D. E. (1)	carpets do have maintenance iss		naint	· -
12.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Are you looking for an area that and gives your imagination a fre Can you transform your ideas in Then the world of advertising is that will let you do all that and li Only C Only E	e reign? to catchy visual formats? a place for you	(3)	C and D
13.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Forty minutes from the Metropo the nondescript apartment build We stamped the snow of our sho Mailboxes lined one side of the of some open to papers stuffed in the B and D A and E	oes and entered. darkened lobby,	(3)	A and B
14.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Diplomatic visits by heads of star are mostly symbolic affairs concerned more with ironing of than with paying respects in a folia that sense, the Chinese Presid A, B and D A and B	f differences		run of a mill affair. Only A
15.	B. C. D. E. (1)	A second sign of an evolved train that may not have been learned either because a child had not h or because there was insufficien in its environment to allow it to A and E B, D and E	ad the opportunity to do so t information	(3)	Only E
16.	B. C. D. E.	As of today, newsprint prices threaten to climb even farther. If newspapers in the US are in cr Indian newspapers will be in a c its circulations are rising. A, C and D	isis because their circulations are drop risis because (2) Band C		B and E

(4) C and D

17. A.	Three days after	fire destroyed	hundred of its shanties,
--------	------------------	----------------	--------------------------

- B. Singareni colony is yet to come to terms on the tragedy.
- C. Barely hiding the charred insides the low rise
- D. walls of each house are still short
- E. of being covered with roof.
- (1) D and E

(2) A and E

(3) A, B and E

- (4) D and C
- 18. A. Tony Blair, who announced on 10 May, a date on which
 - B. he was stepping down as Britains Prime Minister,
 - C. is an exceptionally gifted politician.
 - D. His tumbling approval ratings which have travelled from plus 65 to minus 40
 - E. in the ten years he has been in power reflects a definite scale of disenchantment.
 - (1) C and D

(2) B and C

(3) A and E

- (4) A and D
- 19. A. The desire to look good at all time
 - B. is an inherent trait in almost everybody.
 - C. With swanky work places coming to existence
 - D. the significance attached to corporate dressing
 - E. or work-place attire has grown manifolds.
 - (1) A and E

(2) B and D

(3) C and E

- (4) C and D
- **20.** A. Chomsky and Howard Linn suggests that the same filtering process
 - B. that determines whatever comes to be seen as important in current affairs
 - C. also account for which literature comes to be regarded as classic and important.
 - D. Once again we find that we are completely free to write what we like
 - E. so long as we don't interfere in state or corporate affairs.
 - (1) A and E

(2) A and C

(3) D and E

(4) B and D

EXERCISE 11



Directions for questions 1 to 30: In each of the following questions, there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. Campaign discussions take place in the mythical world
 - B. when issues are simple and ideological, and there are clear right and wrong answers.
 - C. The invocation of those answers by candidates is a political act rather then an intellectual one,
 - D. designed to accentuate or blur differences between them
 - E. to curry favour with key constituencies at key moments.
 - (1) A and C

(2) D and E

(3) A and E

(4) B and D

2.	A. B. C. D. E. (1)	When the wave of liberation had b	es met the minimal test in democracy rough universal suffering	y:	B and C		
	(4)	D and E					
3.		It took five mighty shocks to get Cy after she collapsed at the Ochsner A dramatic rescue, to be sure yet it was routine care she could ha What came next though, was not. B and C B and E	_		n A and D		
4.	Α.	When we age, we make our choice	ς.				
7.	B. C. D. E.	We open certain doors and ignore We were guided in our choices by a our genes shape those to a certain Our family and friends are another A and E	others. a variety of factors. extent.	(3)	B and E	(4)	Only E
5.		will be the highlight of the five-mo C and E	n Indian-themed garden ndian art and culture. I flowers and medicinal herbs and pla		A and C		
	(4)	A and E					
6.	A. B. C. D. (1) (4)	Multimillionaire entrepreneur and owner of the stock brokerage firm Garden Rich and Company Christopher Paul Gardner was once penniless and homeless. At different times he, with his two-year old son, had to take refuge in a church and a bathroom of the subway railway station. He was interning at stock broking firm Dean Witter Rynolds at the time with no salary. B and D (2) C and D (3) A and E B and C					
7.	B. C. D. E. (1)	In India, far more than elsewhere, the old concept in social organizati has perhaps existed, to some exter It could not have done so unless it which stabilized society and made Only E A and C	nt, to the present day. had a virtue	(3)	B, C and D		

8.	B. C. D. E. (1)	 But though the book reads like an arg it won't be a best seller like their's. That is a pity, as Taylor is arguably the 	when an intense public discussion of gument similar to those of Christor	oher Hitchens and Richard Dawkens
9.	B. C. D. E.	 but requires for its realization the cor Yet this does not amount to the annual as a cannon of prohibitions. This rule no longer forbids offenses a consistency. 	ncept of the ugly as its negation wa Ilment of the category of the ugly	
10.	A. B. C. D. E. (1)	 however it may be interpreted for the the farmer starts from the position the to which considerations of economic 	atter normally refers to economic e e justification of any particular action at there is moral authority	expediency, on, policy or system of organization,
11.	B. C. D. E. (1)	into a quandary.Property prices are heading southwaCompounding this are other domest	rds.	(3) A and D
12.	B. C. D. E. (1)	 corporate houses appear serious abo Unlike earlier times when few sustain commercial buildings now evince no 	ote sustainability, out carrying on operations from bui nable options were incorporated,	
13.	B. C. D. E. (1)	 has pushed back further with the wratering despite of the PMO's interest. The surface transport ministry has characteristics. that the Energy Conservation Administry 	angling between ministries vention. Iallenged the law ministries opinion	

1.4		The Demonstrate fall with month or a						
14.		The Ramayana is full with pathos and reflects the emotional and psychologic effects that human beings undergo						
		under the pressure of events beyond their control.						
		The message goes beyond the fact						
	E.	are prevalent and showcases the many ways to deal with them with equanimity.						
	(1)	D and E	(2) A and C		C and E			
	(4)	A, B and D						
15.	B.	Search tools that felicitate the academic search process are available on the Net. A search engine like google is more then sufficient for a lay Net user. However, when you are an academician or a serious researcher, sticking to a single search service may not be a wise approach.						
	E.	The academic fraternity should always look for new search services and tools.						
		A, B and C Only D	(2) C, D and E	(3)	B, D and E			
16.	B. C. D. E. (1)	The emergency meeting of above has ended last Saturday with a form to certain basic principles and a and to reform the financial regulatory sand institutions such as the IMF and A, D and E D and E	mal declaration of commitment nbitious plan system	(3)	B and C			
17.	B. C. D. E. (1)	There is an economic solution to e We should therefore strengthen in	ding environmental policy challenges cological problems and vice verse.	rkets	of the future. A and B			
18.	B. C. D. E. (1)	But the potency of the divine namonly by those who have uncondition	sorrows or as the easiest method for	d	ining liberty. A, D and E			
19.	A.	Reaching the benefits of welfare schemes to the deserving people is one of the most problematic area of development.						
	B.							
	C.							
	E.	There are caveats however.						
		A and D B and D	(2) B, C and E	(3)	A, C and E			

20.	B. C. D. E.	Sauvages had sketched the fundar citing it as more constant, more pe The distraction of our mind is the r our blind surrender of our desires, our incapacity to control or moder A and C	ersistent and somehow a more deservesult of		rause of madness. C, D and E	(4)	Only E
21.	B. C. D. E. (1)	intellectuals in and out of uniform, dedicated to the idea that knowled If we look at what they are doing, we		om ir trate	nitially narrow technical cond		5
22.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Children are to be placed in the he It's not the right thing to do merely but the only thing to do if our future on this planet, as a hur is to hold on any promise at all. B and C A and E	/,	(3)	D and E		
23.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Whereas nineteenth century Darw as the story of the ascent of man fr todays Darwinists want to tell the tale rather of the fall of n It is the story of the ascent of man A, B and E A and E	om his brutish origins nan back to beastliness.	(3)	C and D		
24.	B. C. D. E. (1)	He bowed his head as the audience and only stepped up on the stage. Even then, he simply nodded polit resembling a shy caretaker at his rerather then a former playwright tu A, B and C A, C and D	after much cajoling. ely in a typically modest fashion,		er a long gap. Only B		
25.	B. C. D. E.	Pakistan's history can be said to be since it has ruled the country for 38 It has been described by a former as an institution that had been and the centre of gravity of Pakistan. A and D D and E	3 of its 60-years existence. Army Chief	(3)	A, C and E		

- **26.** A. The Matrix may become reality sooner than we think.
 - B. Earlier this year entertainment giant Sony submitted a patent application

	D.	for a technology that would ultimate beam video games direct into our	brains.	a for	
	(1)	A and C B and C	re were no actual experiments done so (2) A and E	(3) B and E	
27.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Understanding history in all its layer will enable us deal with contemporation whose much awaited novel, 'Sea or the first in a new trilogy is to be religious in India and the UK simultaneously A, C and E D and E	rary realities, says Amitava Ghosh f Poppies', leased today ,.	(3) B and D	
28.	B. C. D. E.		s. me in development rolling tea slopes, the azure skies and n to brew.	the lush greens, (3) B, D and C	(4) Only E
29.	B. C. D. E. (1)	When I was learning how to climb I had a lot of encouragement from And after I summitted Mount Ever weren't ready in accepting what I had done on face value. A and C A and E	experts. est these people	(3) B and D	
30.	B. C. D. E. (1)	but in an age where many professicare more about cars women and it's refreshing to see one who is co	controversy mmitted orld around him.	oting religion (3) A and D	
			EVED CICE 42		

EXERCISE 12



Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each of the following questions, there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. Does it feel like your money is shrinking now-a-days?
 - B. In some countries around the world, it really is getting small.
 - C. Mexico following the lead of several countries around the world,

	E. (1)	has proposed to make coins smalle to keep costs low amid the financia A and E A, B and D		(3)	A and B		
2.	B. C. D. E. (1)	in the laboratories of the controvers	puld		s and biochemicals B and E		
3.	A. B. C. D. E.	Here, far away from the small patch Diego Armando Maradona saw and Emotional but often impulsive, the actually thumping the left side of h coming from.	e made him the legend in his lifetime les in his Beunos Aires backyard and outpouring of love that must have to Argentine genius reciprocated from is chest time and again on Saturday, (2) B and E	the louch the lest	ed him. heart,	ere i	
4.	D. E. (1)	The 1 cent copper coloured disc no Countries often review coin produc The lower denominations are typica because inflation eats away its face	tion when inflation and metal prices ally hit first,	affe			
5.	A. B. C. D. E. (1) (4)	Event management companies hav and event management is fast eme	nes and wedding anniversarys, nagers have entered the corporate w re mushroomed all over the country		with zing and style. B and D		
	(4)	individual. This rouses another major difficulty C and E A and D	sm has been towards dismantling ected for, at a group level. uggests that it is so because of the born in establishing the evolutionary roo (2) A, C and D	ots of (3)		o the	e
7.	A. B.	Researchers say they have identified by comparing DNA of a skeleton and	d the remains of Nicolous Copernicu Id hair	S			

C. retreived from one of the 16th century astronomer's books.

D. E.	The finding could put an end to ce about the exact resting spot of Couniverse.		o identified the sun as the center of the
	A and B A and E	(2) A, B and E	(3) B and C
A. B. C. D. E. (1)	Credit is contracting, output is falling it is likely to be not only a long down it was predictable and predicted.	economic crises since the Great Deprong, unemployment is increasing and wnturn but also a deep one. onomists, politicians and policy make (2) C and E	more asset values are depreciating.
	providing minimal scope for collect Secondly, the effete status of minimals	and the changing composition of tractive bargaining. The mum wages	economic sustenance or protection. (3) C, D and E
A. B. C. D. E. (1) (4)	Because of its ability to penetrate I and to deliver precisely guided bo Nighthawk stealth fighters, otherw were the only planes to attack targ They focused onto well protected A and D B and C	mbs, vise known to be F117As, gets in downtown Baghadad.	(3) B, C and E
	But as with defense spending gene most of the demands for crash cut rather then any grand global strate	olesale dismemberment of America's	es
	E-fuel corp unveiled on Friday, the		e their own ethanol and pump (3) A, B and E

13. A. The literature of African exploration and conquest is so vast and varied

B. as those processes themselves.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

19. A. Dr Craig Venter, the man who first sequenced

B. the entire genome of a living creature (a bacterium)

		Yet with few outstanding exceptions, the records are built. They are the journals of men who look at Africa resolutely from the outside. B, C and E (2) B and D A and E		gle domination attitude. B, D and E
14.	A. B. C. D. E. (1)	One should not pretend that models for a harmonious wor and it would be equally disingenuous to suppose that idea of peace and community has much of a chance	as	y on hand B and E
15.	B. C. D. E. (1)	mainly on account of soaring food prices	tion for rice n is not 'imported'	into the country. A, C and D
16.	B. C. D. E. (1)	trekked a long distance at her age		A and C
17.	B. C. D. E. (1)	Hidden cameras in the jungles of Indonesia's Java Island have captured rare footages of the world's most threatened boosting efforts to save it from extinction. This will help conservationists fighting to save the species which number only around 60 in the wild by giving new in A and E (2) A, B and C D and E	formation.	A, C and D
18.	B. C. D. E.	Rates of social mobility may be computed either within the or as is more common between generations of fathers and Sociologists long entertained the belief, without systemati that certain societies such as India had highly closed system that there is little upward mobility, almost all sons ended u occupied. A and E (2) C and D C and E	sons. cally examining t ms of stratification up in precisely the	he data n,

- C. and then went on to running a private enterprise rival
- D. to the publicly funded Human Genome Project
- E. has reinvented him again.
- (1) Only E

(2) C, D and E

(3) A, B and D

- (4) A and B
- 20. A. For the wealthy nations and in particular the top 20 per cent of the worlds' population
 - B. who continue to enjoy the many fruit dished up by the capitalistic way of life,
 - C. the consumption of goods is reaching the point of near satiation.
 - D. There is so much psychic value only one can get out of having two or three automobiles,
 - E. a half dozen televisions and appliances of every sorts servicing every possible need and desire.
 - (1) Only C

(2) B and C

(3) C and D

(4) Only E

UNIT II ERROR CORRECTION

Rephrasing the Sentence

TYPE 1

EXERCISE 13



Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question gives a sentence with a part of the sentence underlined. Four alternatives for the underlined part are given. One of them is correct. Identify the correct one and mark its number as the answer.

- 1. As they approaching the house, the colonel's wife calls him for tea.
 - (1) As they will approach to the house
 - (2) As they will be approaching the house
 - (3) As they approach the house
 - (4) As they approach to the house
- 2. Centuries of servility has been making him tame and passive, incapable of any resentment or revolt.
 - (1) will have made him
- (2) have made him
- (3) has made him

- (4) has been made him
- 3. A writer always is having his own vision of life.
 - (1) will always be having
- (2) every time is having
- (3) always has

- (4) every time will have
- 4. He ate nothing and leaves his cottage to go to work.
 - (1) He has eaten anything
- (2) He eats nothing
- (3) He is eating something

- (4) He ate anything
- 5. When problems seem insurmountable, guit seems to be the easiest way out.
 - (1) quitting seems to be
- (2) to quit seems to be
- (3) quitting seem to being

(4) quitting is to be

17. Sosin suggested that not to talk about her selection in I.A.S, till she received the orders.

(1) that we should not talk

(2) not to be talking

(3) that we would not talk

(4) that she will not talk

(4) had been sending

18.	Bindu is strongly desiring to buy a car			
	(1) strongly desires(4) was strongly desiring	(2) is desiring strongly	(3) desired strongly	
19.	He believed that one of his companio	n is a cheat.		
	(1) that one of his companions is a cl	heat		
	(2) that each one of his companion v	vere a cheat		
	(3) that one of his companions are a	cheat		
	(4) that one of his companions was a	cheat		
20.	We don't want to, like the parachutist	whose parachute did not oper	n, <u>jump on conclusions</u> .	
	(1) jump on conclusions(4) jump in conclusions	(2) jump to conclusions	(3) jump at conclusions	
		EVED CICE 44		
		EXERCISE 14		
1	Directions for questions 1 to 30: F.	ach question gives a sentence	with a part of the sentence underlined. Four a	alter-
7	-	_	lentify the correct one and mark its number as	
1	Looking back, I <u>can rarely remember</u> t	the names of the children who	shared my hirthday	
1.	(1) can rightly remember	(2) can lately remember	(3) can shortly remember	
	(4) can scarcely remember	(2) Carriately remember	(3) Carristority remember	
2.	With only two weeks before the party	, the last place I <u>would wanted</u>	to be was in the hospital recovering from surg	gery.
	(1) will be wanting myself to be	(2) wanted to be	(3) would want myself to be	
	(4) wanted me to be			
3.	We <u>had been almost</u> halfway there wl	hen the left rear tyre blew out.		
	(1) have been almost	(2) were almost	(3) were going to be almost	
	(4) almost were reaching			
4.	- ,	ıll custody of children, I was de	termined to give them <u>a normal and stable a l</u>	<u>nome</u>
	<u>life</u> as possible.			
	(1) as a normal and a stable home life	_		
	(2) a normal as well as stable a home	e life		
	(3) as normal and stable a home life	ما ماما		
	(4) a home life which is normal and s	rable		
5.	Coming from an underprivileged fam			
	(1) has always have had(4) have always had	(2) always had had	(3) always had	
6.	He was daydreaming when he reache	ed the house and noticed some	one cling to the outside of the fence.	
	(1) that someone cling on to the out		-	

(2) anyone cling to the outside(3) anyone clinging on the outside(4) someone clinging to the outside

7.	Heart broken and ignored, she grind h	<u>er way</u> throug	h each of her number	s to th	ne best of her ability.
	(1) she grinds her way(4) she had grind her way	(2) she grou	ınd her way	(3)	she had ground her way
8.	Either my sister or <u>I is held</u> responsible	for the damag	ged car.		
	(1) myself is held(4) I am held	(2) I are held	d	(3)	me is held
9.	Though he got a job in a renowned soft	tware compan	y, he soon realized tha	t he w	as not <u>cut in for</u> that kind of work.
	(1) cut in for (4) cut up to	(2) cut out f			cut off to
10.	Not knowing the language and having	g no acquainta	nces in the city, he fou	und it	hard getting work.
	(1) hard to getting work(4) hardly to get to work	(2) hard in g	getting work	(3)	hard to get work
11.	I would rather work twelve hours a day	y in the office t	than sitting and watch	ning th	ne idiot box at home.
	(1) than to sit and watch	(2) instead	of sitting and watching	g	
	(3) than to sitting and watching	(4) than sit	and watch		
12.	He looked as though he hasn't had a d	ecent meal fo	r a week.		
	(1) hadn't had (4) shouldn't have	(2) didn't ha		(3)	wouldn't have
13.	I do not know whether tomorrow is a l	noliday for the	college.		
	(1) whether tomorrow is holiday for c		_		
	(2) whether tomorrow will be a holidate	ay for the colle	ege		
	(3) whether tomorrow will be a holid	•	-		
	(4) whether tomorrow will be a holidate	ay of the colle	ge		
14.	Scarcely did I step on the bridge then i	it broke.			
	(1) then it broke(4) when it has broken	(2) than it b	roke	(3)	when it broke
15.	He informed me that he will visit my h	ouse in a day	or two.		
	(1) he would visit my house in a day of	or two			
	(2) he visits my house in a day or two				
	(3) he could visit my house in the con				
	(4) he couldn't visit my house in a day	or two			
16.	The man spent a lot because he had so	o large amoun	t of money.		
	(1) he had so large lot of money	(2) he had a	large number of mor	ney	
	(3) he had a large amount of rupees	(4) he had a	large amount of mon	iey	
17.	Milton knew that he is greater than an	v poet			
	(1) he is greater than any poet		reater than another p	oet	

(3) he is greater than any other poet (4) he was greater than any other poet

- 18. Neither the chairman nor the members of the committee have attended the meeting.
 - (1) have attended the meeting
- (2) has attend the meeting
- (3) will have attended the meeting
- (4) is attending the meeting
- 19. The master tested the new boy to see if he can read English.
 - (1) to see if he can be able to read English
 - (2) to see if he will read English
 - (3) to see if he could read English
 - (4) to see if he can read English
- 20. My marks are better than all the boys in class.
 - (1) than that of all boys in the class
- (2) than all the other boys in the class
- (3) than any other boy in the class
- (4) than those of any other boy in the class
- **21.** I shall wait here <u>until the bus has arrived</u>.
 - (1) until the bus arrived
- (2) until the bus arrives
- (3) until the bus will arrive
- (4) until the bus has arrived
- 22. <u>He professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden, who,</u> whenever an opportunity was presented, he praised through his whole life with unvaried liberality.
 - (1) He professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden, whom,
 - (2) He professed to have learnt his poetry from Dryden, whom,
 - (3) He professed to have learnt his poetry from Dryden, so
 - (4) He professed that he learnt his poetry from Dryden who,
- 23. The present speech is mild contrasted to his past utterances on the same subject.
 - (1) contrasted to his past utterances
 - (2) compared with his past utterances
 - (3) when compared with his past voices
 - (4) contrasted with his past utterances
- 24. Trust yourself, for you know more than you think.
 - (1) for you know more than you think you do
 - (2) because you knew more than you think you do
 - (3) as you know more than you think you did
 - (4) since you know more than you think
- 25. They have been working hard and so hardly they need any assistance from us.
 - (1) have been working hardly, and so hardly they need
 - (2) hardly have been working, and so hardly they need
 - (3) have been working hard, and so they hardly need
 - (4) have been working hardly, and so hardly do they need
- 26. Governance improves not by fiat but in popular participation in governance and resultant political empowerment.
 - (1) by not fiat but popular participation
 - (2) not by fiat but popular participation
 - (3) not only by fiat but popular participation
 - (4) not by fiat but by popular participation

- 27. While Brazil has steadily integrated with the global economy since the early 90s, what it <u>desperately lacks is</u> economic stability.
 - (1) desperately lacks is
 (2) desperately lacked was
 (3) lacks desperately is
 (4) is desperately lacking is
- 28. <u>Despite India's identity as the world's larger democracy</u>, the exercise of creative freedom can sometimes be dangerous for authors and film makers.
 - (1) Despite India's credentials as the world's largest democracy
 - (2) Despite India's authority as the world's larger democracy
 - (3) Despite India's allegation about the world's largest democracy
 - (4) Despite India's allegiance to the world's largest democracy
- 29. In almost every religion, there are certain practices those often come into conflict with the secular laws of the land but, because of religious sensitivities, legal intervention is rare, especially if ethnic minorities are involved.
 - (1) there are certain practises that often come into conflict with the secular laws of the land but
 - (2) there are certain practices that often have been coming into conflict with the secular laws of the land but
 - (3) there are certain practices which often are coming into conflict with the secular laws of the land however
 - (4) there are certain practices that often come into conflict with the secular laws of the land but
- **30.** New research shows that <u>Brazil's dense and inhospitable Amazon jungles was once home to an intricate network of towns and roads built by one of the world's earliest urban civilisations.</u>
 - (1) Brazil's dense and inhospitable Amazon jungles were once home to an intricate network of towns and roads built by
 - (2) Brazil's dense and inhospitable Amazon jungles were once a home to an intricate network of towns and roads built by
 - (3) Brazil's dense and inhospitable Amazon jungles were once a home to intricate network of towns and roads built by
 - (4) Brazil's dense and inhospitable Amazon jungles were once home to intricate network of town and roads built by

EXERCISE 15



Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question gives a sentence with a part of the sentence underlined. Four alternatives for the underlined part are given. One of them is correct. Identify the correct one and mark its number as the answer.

- 1. He seldom ever makes an earnest effort to succeeds.
 - (1) seldom, if never, make a earnest effort to succeed.
 - (2) seldom, if never, makes an earnest effort to succeed.
 - (3) seldom, never makes an earnest effort to success.
 - (4) seldom, if ever, makes an earnest effort to succeed.
- 2. Should you be <u>unfortunate as to suppose that you are a genius</u>, and that things will come to you, it would be well to undeceive yourself as soon as it is possible.
 - (1) unfortunate as to suppose that you are a genius,
 - (2) so unfortunate as to suppose that you are a genius,
 - (3) so unfortunate to suppose that you are a genius,
 - (4) so unfortunate for supposing that you are a genius,

- 3. As much as we like Shakespeare's comedies, we cannot agree with Dr Johnson that they are better than his tragedies.
 - (1) So much as we like Shakespeare's comedies, we
 - (2) As much as we like Shakespeare's comedies, but we
 - (3) Much as we like Shakespeare's comedies, we
 - (4) As much as we like Shakespeare's comedies, one
- 4. <u>It was only then I realized that I had not taught my friend and it was he who had</u> taught the meaning of true friendship.
 - (1) It was only then that I realized that I had not taught my friend but it was he who had
 - (2) Only then did I realize that I had not taught my friend and it was he had
 - (3) I realized only then that I had not taught my friend and he had
 - (4) Only then did I realize that I had not taught my friend and it was he who had
- 5. Denim seems to be the fabric in vogue <u>as sales counters in major Indian cities displaying</u> designer shirts and embroidered kurtis made of the material.
 - (1) as sales counters in major Indian cities displaying
 - (2) as sale counters in major Indian cities display
 - (3) with sales counters in major Indian cities displaying
 - (4) with sale counters of major Indian cities display
- **6.** In India, <u>country whose culture is built around treating guests as God, there were few options for the traveller who looks for something exotic</u>, out of the ordinary and easy on the pocket.
 - (1) the country whose culture is built around treating guests as God, there are few options for the traveller who looks for something exotic
 - (2) a country whose culture is built around treating guests as God, there are few options for the traveller who looks for something exotic
 - (3) a country whose culture is built around treating guests as God, there were a few options for the traveller who look for something exotic
 - (4) the country whose culture is built around treating guests as God, there were few options for a traveller, which look for something exotic
- 7. The World Health Organization estimate that out of the global total of about 800 million tobacco users nearly a third are in India.
 - (1) estimates that out of the global total of about 800 millions tobacco users, nearly a third
 - (2) estimates that out of the global total of about 800 million tobacco users, nearly a one third
 - (3) estimates that out of global total of about 800 millions of tobacco users, nearly one third
 - (4) estimates that out of a global total of about 800 million tobacco users, nearly a third
- **8.** Leading ice specialists <u>in the Europe and the United States for the first time have agreed that a ring of navigable waters had opened all round the fringes of the cap of sea ice drifting on the warming Arctic Ocean.</u>
 - (1) in Europe and the United States for the first time have agreed that a ring of navigable waters have opened all around the fringes
 - (2) in Europe and the United States for the first time have agreed that a ring of navigable waters has opened all around the fringes
 - (3) in Europe and the United States for the first time has agreed that a ring of navigable waters have opened all around the fringes
 - (4) in the Europe and the United States for the first time have agreed that a ring of navigable waters opened all around the fringes

- 9. In societies endowed with natural resources, a powerful elite can sustain themselves longer with outdated notions about the nature of wealth what it is and how it is created–and maintain backward-looking institutions, keeping their societies immobile, frozen.
 - (1) powerful elite could sustain themselves longer with outdated notions about the nature of wealth
 - (2) a powerful elite could sustain themselves longer with outdated notions about the nature of wealth
 - (3) a powerful elite can sustain themselves longer with outdated notions about the nature of wealth
 - (4) a powerful elite can sustain itself longer with outdated notions about the nature of wealth
- 10. The United States <u>has created a society in which any one with talent, energy and the ability to organize has access</u> to financial resources.
 - (1) has created a society in which anyone with talent, energy and an ability to organize has access
 - (2) has created society in which anyone with talent, energy and the ability to organize has access
 - (3) has created the society in which anyone with talent, energy and the ability to organize has access
 - (4) has created the society in which anyone with a talent, energy and an ability to organize has access
- 11. Despite the fact that the Netherlands is below sea level and has few natural resources, yet the Dutch Republic became the miracle of the seventeenth century and has prospered ever since, with Amsterdam the jewel in the crown.
 - (1) Netherlands is below sea level and has few natural resources, the Dutch Republic became the miracle of the seventeenth century and has been prospering ever since,
 - (2) Netherlands are below the sea level and have few natural resources, yet the Dutch Republic became the miracle of the seventeenth century and prospered ever since,
 - (3) the Netherlands is below sea level and has few natural resources, the Dutch Republic became the miracle of the seventeenth century and has prospered ever since,
 - (4) the Netherlands are below sea level and have a few natural resources the Dutch Republic became the miracle of the century and has prospered ever since,
- 12. For companies <u>whose shares are traded on the stock market, fluctuations in price give an indication of peoples confidence</u> in the viability of the enterprise.
 - (1) whose shares are traded on the stock market, fluctuations in prices give an indication of people's confidence
 - (2) whose shares are traded on the stock market, fluctuations in price gives an indication of people confidence
 - (3) whose shares are traded on the stock market, fluctuations in price give an indication of peoples' confidence
 - (4) whose shares are traded on the stock market, fluctuations in price would give an indication of people's confidence.
- 13. Academics who specialize in inventing and practising obscure languages <u>have fewer employment opportunities in private industry than those that are interested in practical subjects and in communicating their findings to a larger public.</u>
 - (1) have fewer employment opportunities in private industry than those who are interested in practical subjects and in communicating their findings to larger public
 - (2) will have fewer employment opportunities in private industry than those who are interested in practical subjects and in communicating their findings to a larger public
 - (3) have a fewer employment opportunities in private industry than those who are interested in practical subjects and in communicating their findings to the larger public
 - (4) have fewer employment opportunities in private industry than those who are interested in practical subjects and in communicating their findings to a larger public
- **14.** The protests and violence in Jammu and Kashmir <u>have once again aroused the issue of the state's secession</u> from India.
 - (1) has once again raised the issue of the state's secession
 - (2) have once again roused the issue of the state's secession

- (3) have once again raised the issue of the state's secession
- (4) has once again aroused the issue of state's secession
- 15. India is home to a variety of languages that are the voices of the many cultures and subcultures that have shaped its millenniums old civilisation.
 - (1) is the home to variety of languages that are the voices of the many cultures and subcultures that have shaped its millennia old
 - (2) is a home to variety of languages that are the voices of the many cultures and subcultures that have shaped its millennia old
 - (3) is home to a variety of languages that are the voices of many cultures and subcultures that have been shaping its millenniums old
 - (4) is home to a variety of languages that are the voices of many cultures and subultures that have shaped its millennia
- 16. The Western Ghats in India with its high species endemism constitute a hot spot for conducting a survey on the extinction of wild animals.
 - (1) The Western Ghats in India with their high species endemism constitute the hotspot
 - (2) Western Ghats in India with their high species endemism constitute a hotspot
 - (3) The Western Ghats in India with its high species endemism constitutes a hotspot
 - (4) The Western Ghats in India with their high species endemism constitute a hotspot
- 17. Far too often, accidents <u>are not acts of implacable providence but the results of problems and warning signs have been deliberately ignored by human agencies that should have known better.</u>
 - (1) are not acts of implacable providence but the results of problems and warning signs having been deliberately ignored by human agencies that should have
 - (2) are not an act of implacable providence but the results of problems and warning signs having been deliberately ignored by human agencies that should have
 - (3) are not acts of implacable providence but the results of problems and warning signs having been deliberately ignored by human agencies who should have
 - (4) are not acts of implacable providence but the results of problems and warning signs having been deliberately ignored by human agencies who would have
- 18. The Maldives will begin to divert a portion of the country's billion-dollar equivalent annual tourist revenue into buying a new home land as an insurance policy against climate change that threatens to turn the 300,000 islanders into environmental refugees.
 - (1) Maldives will begin to divert portion of the coutnry's billion–dollar equivalent annual tourist revenue into buying a new home land as an insurance policy against climate change
 - (2) The Maldives will begin to divert a portion of the country's billion–dollars equivalent annual tourist revenue into buying a new home land as an insurance policy against climate change
 - (3) The Maldives will begin to divert a portion of the country's billion-dollar equivalent annual tourist revenue into buying a new home land as an insurance policy against climate change
 - (4) Maldives would begin to divert portion of the country's billion-dollars equivalent annual tourist revenue into buying a new homeland as an insurance policy against climate change
- 19. For long people <u>identified loosely as of Indian origin who had settled in other countries, were thought as being better</u> off than the Indians in India.
 - (1) loosely identified as being of Indian origin who had settled in other countries, were thought of as being better of
 - (2) loosely identified as of Indian origin who had settled in other countries, were thought of as being better off
 - (3) identified loosely as of Indian origin who had settled in other countries, were thought as being better off
 - (4) loosely identified as being of Indian origin who had settled in other countries were thought as being better of

- **20.** Scriptures explain not only the nature and functions of the universe and the human body with accuracy, <u>but also they explain the nature of the supreme Brahman that is the cause of the universe, its sustenance and dissolution as well.</u>
 - (1) but also the nature of the Supreme Brahman that is the cause of the universe, its sustenance and dissolution.
 - (2) but also explain the nature of the Supreme Brahman that is the cause of the universe it's sustenance and dissolution as well.
 - (3) and they also explain the nature of the Supreme Brahman that is the cause of the universe its sustenance and dissolution as well.
 - (4) but also they explain the nature of the Supreme Brahman that is the cause of the universe their sustenance as well as its dissolution.

TYPE 2

EXERCISE 16 Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from those given below the statement to make up the missing part. 1. As we near the completion of sixty years as a modern and independent nation-state, what has been a successful transition from a colonial dependency to a front ranking developing nation. (1) we must also be pausing taking stock of the elements going to make (2) pausing to take stock of the elements we must also go into making (3) taking stock of the elements that went into the making we must pause to (4) we must also pause to take stock of the elements that went into the making of 2. Even as India was awakening to "life and freedom" at the stroke of the midnight hour on 14 August 1947, will the nation be governed? (1) its leaders had applied themselves to the monumental task: (2) its leaders will be applying themselves to the monumental task: (3) its leaders were already applying themselves to the monumental task: (4) its leaders apply themselves to the monumental task: 3. When the Chinese premier meets with the Prime Minister in Delhi, they are _____ that has bedeviled relations since independence. (1) likely to agree for the settlement of the border dispute on the guiding principles and political parameters needed (2) likely to agree on the guiding principles and political parameters needed for the settlement of the border dispute (3) likely agreeing on the guiding principles and parameters of politics needed for the settlement of border dispute (4) likely to an agreement upon guiding principles and political parameters needed for the peaceful settlement of border dispute 4. The Tourism Reception Center attack, ______, revealed glaring chinks in the security apparatus and underscored the vulnerability of the fortnightly trans-LOC bus. (1) aiming to put a road block in front of the peace bus and India-Pakistan peace overtures (2) aimed at putting a road block before the peace bus and India-Pakistan peace overture (3) aiming to put a roadblock in front of the peace bus and India-Pakistan peace overture (4) aimed at putting a road block in front of the peace bus and India-Pakistan peace overtures 5. There is still a lot of spadework to do _____ as they are with impressionist oils. (1) as Americans are familiar before with Hindu goddess figures and Mongol textiles

(2) before Americans are equally familiar with Hindu goddess figures and Mongol textiles

	(3) before Americans are as familiar with Hindu goddess figures and Mongol textiles(4) so as Americans are familiar with Hindu goddess figures and Mongol textiles
6.	The President complains privately to turn the economy around on a dime.
	(1) just as the media clamored for the war to be over in a weekend they now expect him
	(2) that as the just media clamored for the war to be over in a weekend they now expect
	(3) just as the media clamored for the war to be over in a weekend they now expect
	(4) that just as the media clamored for the war to be over in a weekend they now expect him
7.	The investigation was marred by allegations of bungling, following revelations and that taped interviews with
	officials were destroyed because of a turf war within the investigative machinery.
	(1) that intelligent officials had furnished misleading affidavits to conduct phonetaps
	(2) intelligent officials had furnished misleading affidavits to conduct phone taps
	(3) intelligence officials had furnished misleading affidavits for phone taps
	(4) that intelligence officials had furnished misleading affidavits to conduct phone taps
8.	than the practice of training and sending children into armed combat.
	(1) Few forms of child abuse are more abhorrent
	(2) A few forms of child abuse are more abhorrent
	(3) Few forms of child abuse are most abhorrent
	(4) The few forms of child abuse most abhorrent
9.	It is not realistic for us regarding the nature of arms supplied to Pakistan.
	(1) to boycott US military vendors continually but expect our concerns to be taken into account
	(2) to continue to boycott US military vendors and yet expect our concerns to be taken into account
	(3) to continually boycott US military vendors but still expect our concerns to be taken into account
	(4) continuously to boycott US military vendors and expect to be taken into account our concerns
	(1) Containabasiy to boycott os mintary vendors and expect to be taken into decount our contents
10.	An awful lot of time is spent trying to figure out how the internet works and how it will change our lives in the future .
	(1) but sometimes we forget just how far this revolutionary technology takes us already
	(2) but sometimes we forgot just how for this revolutionary technology is taking us already
	(3) but sometimes we forgot just how far this revolutionary technology will take us already
	(4) but sometimes we forget just how far this revolutionary technology has taken us already.
11.	Not only was the tone and tenor of the interaction especially positive, the two principals and their delegations .
	(1) managed to generate specific outcomes also on any number of issues
	(2) also manage to generate specific outcomes on a number of issues
	(3) also managed to generate specific outcomes on a number of issues
	(4) will also manage to generate specific outcomes of any number of issues
12.	It is reassuring that, the two leaders have reiterated their intention to pursue the strategic project.
	(1) with the negative pressure exerted by the US on the proposed Iran-Pak-India gas pipeline
	(2) with the negative pressure exerted by the US on proposing the Iran-Pak-India gas pipeline
	(3) despite the negative pressure exerted by the US on the proposed Iran-Pak-India gas pipeline

(4) defiance of the negative pressure exerted by the US on the proposed Iran-Pak-India gas pipeline

13.	The king is a safer bet for India despite his predilections, and arms transfer to his government should continue,
	(1) as though the fig-leaf of popular support for the monarchy is now gone
	(2) even as the fig-leaf of popular support in the monarchy is now gone
	(3) even though the fig-leaf of popular support in the monarchy is now gone
	(4) even though the fig-leaf of popular support for the monarchy is now gone
14.	In addition to commodities and manufactured goods, in areas such as health and Information Technology and its related services.
	(1) bilateral trade will also have to encompass trade in services as India could offer expertise
	(2) bilateral trade must encompass also trade in services as india is an expert
	(3) bilateral trade had to also encompass trade in services as India can offer expertise
	(4) bilateral trade may also be encompassing trade in services as India is an expert
15.	has been recognized in the proposal for its inclusion in South Asian Association for Regional Corporation (SAARC).
	 (1) Afghanistan can be the much needed link between South Asia and the petroleum rich countries beyond the Oxus (2) That Afghanistan can be the much-needed link between South Asia and the petroleum rich countries beyond the Oxus
	(3) That Afghanistan can be the link much-needed between South Asia and the petroleum rich countries beyond the Oxus
	(4) Afghanistan can be the link much-needed between South Asia and the petroleum rich countries beyond the Oxus
16.	The family firm that employed every incompetent bhai-bhatija of the founding father reflected the fact that in India
	(1) one's responsibility was first to family and community and only then to society and nation
	(2) ones responsibility was first to family and community and then only to society and nation
	(3) one's responsibility was first to family and community and then only to society and nation
	(4) one's only responsibility was first to family and community and then to society and nation
17.	In the multi crore wedding market,, next only to the groom and the bride.
	(1) the wedding card might seem a small entity but it is steadily gaining in value
	(2) that is steadily gaining in value though the wedding card might seem a small entity
	(3) the wedding card might seem a small entity but steady gain in value
	(4) the wedding card might be a small entity but as it is steadily gaining in value
18.	The right to information is usually perceived as a battle with officialdom, by that same woeful lack of information.
	(1) but patients whiling away hours in the hospital and their families are also afflicted, even tormented
	(2) but patients and their families whiling away hours in the hospital also are afflicted, even tormented
	(3) but patients whiling away hours in the hospital and their families also are afflicted, even tormented
	(4) but patients and their families whiling away hours in the hospital are also afflicted, even tormented
19.	Many hospitals have no capacity to deal with millions of gigabytes of queries and niggles, fears and dilemmas
	(1) to proliferates almost as fast as cancerous cells in the desolate environ of a waiting room
	(2) that proliferate almost as fast as cancerous cells in the desolates environ of a waiting room
	(3) that proliferate almost as fast as cancerous cells in the desolate environs of a waiting room

(4) to proliferate almost as fast as cancerous cells in the disolate environs of a waiting room

- 20. In what could be a classic instance of killing two birds with one stone, _____ with the help of a Japanese company. (1) the capital's civic authorities are considering a plan to generate electricity from garbage (2) the capital's civic authorities consider plans to generate electricity from garbage (3) the capital's civic authority's plan to generate electricity from garbage (4) the capital's civic authority's plan of generating electricity from garbage **EXERCISE 17** Directions for questions 1 to 30: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from those given below the statement to make up the missing part. 1. Fighting about money can drain the joy out of your marriage or other personal relationships, can cost you the opportunity to focus on the truly important things in life. (1) to chase after money while in the belief that it will make you happy (2) while chasing after money in the belief that it will make you happy (3) and to chase after money in the belief that while it will make you happy (4) and to believe that to chase after money will make you happy 2. On a cold Sunday morning, while most level headed people would rather not budge out of bed, there is a tribe of people called bird watchers (1) who get up and, armed with notebooks, binoculars and cameras, head out into the mist (2) who are armed with notebooks, binoculars and cameras to get up and head out into the mist (3) that being armed with notebooks, binoculars and cameras to get up and head out into the mist (4) who will get up armed with notebooks, binoculars and cameras, head out into the mist 3. Another bit of encouraging news for the beleaguered government in Syria is the reiteration by the Russian President (1) that Moscow will go with its proposed deal selling anti-aircraft missile defence systems to the country. (2) that Moscow will go ahead with its proposed deal to sell anti-aircraft missile defence systems to the country. (3) Moscow will go ahead with its proposed deal selling anti-aircraft missile defence systems to the country. (4) Moscow will go with its proposed deal to sell anti-aircraft missile defence system to the country. 4. State involvement in the management of the wealthy temple, , would seriously impinge on the stature and financial status of the mutts. (1) hitherto which had managed the eight madhwa mutts on a two year rotation basis based in Udupi (2) which have hitherto been managed by eight Madhwa mutts based at Udupi on a two-year rotation basis (3) which have hitherto been managed by eight Madhwa mutts based in Udupi on a two-year rotation basis
 - 5. Immigration has produced larger Asian American communities all over the U. S ______ who slap the money down for the shows.

(4) which had as yet been managed on a two-year rotation basis by the Madhwa mutts basing in Udupi.

- (1) which have not only heightened the demand for their cultural patrimony but also produced the prosperous donors and collectors
- (2) which has not only heightened the demand for cultural patrimony but also produced the prosperous donor and collector
- (3) which have heightened not only the demand for cultural patrimony but also produced the prosperous donors and collectors
- (4) which has heightened not only the cultural patrimony but also produced the prosperous donor and collector

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6. The National Investment Fund's two fold priority via disinvestments is clearly to provide the much-needed funds for social projects as well as ___ (1) playing a role to enlarge the capital base of PSUs to finance expansion and diversification plans (2) to play a role in enlarging the capital base in PSUs financing their expansion and diversification plans (3) to play a role in enlarging the capital base of PSUs to financial their expansion and diversification plans (4) playing a role in enlarging the capital base in PSUs financing their expansion and diversification plans 7. Ever since they appeared around ten years ago, remote controlled and programmed unmanned aerial vehicles (1) have operated in increasing numbers on risky missions or missions that require very high continuity (2) have operated in increasingly risky missions or missions that require very high continuity (3) has operated in increasing number in risky missions or missions that require very high continuity (4) operated in increasingly risky missions or missions that require very high continuity 8. The bombing of Air India Kanishka left a deep scar on the consciousness of an India that felt extremely vulnerable (1) in the face of a savage international strike having no geographical locus and that was indiscriminate about its choice of victims (2) facing a savage international strike having no geographical locus and that was indiscriminate about its choice of victims (3) in the face of a savage international strike that had no geographical locus and that was indiscriminate about its choice of victims (4) facing a savage international strike that had no geographical locus and that was indiscriminate about its choice of victims. 9. Though the private engineering colleges ______, it cannot be denied that they function for purely commercial reasons. (1) contributed in small measures for the expansion of technical education in the country (2) have contributed in no small measure to the expansion of technical education in the country (3) contributing in no small measures to the expansion of technical education of the country (4) have contributed in small measures for the expansion of technical education of the country 10. If our purchases and collaborations turn substantial _____ would be too high to invoke sanctions lightly. (1) the stakes of the US companies and legislators depending on them (2) the stakes for the US companies and legislators dependent on them (3) the stakes for US companies and legislators depending on them (4) stakes of the US companies and legislators dependent on them 11. as much as the recent launch in Chennai of a basket of free software and tools for Tamil computing by the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting. (1) Few policy driven initiatives in recent times have advanced the agenda for mass computing in India (2) In India the policy-driven initiatives have advanced the agenda for mass computing (3) The few policy-driven initiatives that have advances the agenda for mass computing in India (4) Of the few polices-driven initiatives that have advanced the agenda for mass computing in India 12. and is prepared to confront the US occupation authorities through mass mobilizations, the chances are the armed resistance against the occupation will not recede. (1) The new dispensation moves swiftly to address key issues affecting Iraqis

(2) Until the new dispensation moves swiftly to address key issues affecting Iragis

- (3) Whether the new dispensation moves swiftly to address key issues affecting Iraqis (4) Unless the new dispensation moves swiftly to address key issues affecting Iraqis 13. The satisfactory progress in food production in the last 30 years _____ of technologies, service and public policies. (1) should be due to farm families helping the country through mutually reinforcing packages (2) has been due to farm families being helped to help the country through mutually reinforcing packages (3) must have been due to farm families to help the country being through mutually reinforcing packages (4) may be due to farm families being helping to help the country through mutually reinforcing packages 14. In announcing that it has suspended arms supplies to the Royal Nepal Army following the February coup d' etat by king Gyanendra, India has taken the salutary step of publicly registering _____. (1) its inclination and ability to take punitive steps against the monarchical regime for its illegitimate seizure of power (2) its inclination and ability in taking punitive steps against the monarchical regime illegitimately seizing power (3) the Inclination and ability of taking punitive steps against the illegitimate seizure of power by monarchical regime (4) the inclination and ability to take punitive steps against the illegitimate seizing of power by the monarchical regime 15. The whole process of recruitment is tilted in favour of people who are able to sell themselves, and it is important (1) to catching the attention of prospective employers with an interesting opening (2) that being able to catch the attention of your protective employer with interesting openings (3) to the ability to catch the attention of employer with interesting prospective openings (4) that you should be able to catch the attention of your prospective employer with an interesting opening Small brained creatures in particular leave imprints of their brain on the inside of their skulls ______. (1) as they grow reveal details of the size and position of various brain structures (2) as they grow, revealing in detail the size and position of various brain structures (3) as they grow, revealing details of the size and position of various brain structures (4) as they grow to reveal details of the size and position of various brain structures 17. Undaunted by criticism, Narain courted speed like a passionate lover, (1) listening to the whine of the engines though it was a serenade (2) listening to the whine of the engines as though it were a serenade (3) to listen to the whine of engines as though it was a serenade (4) to listen to the whine of engines as though it was like serenade **18.** It is gratifying that, unlike a decade ago, India is now ______. (1) the discussion of great respect in many public forums and private conversation (2) the discussion in great respect at many public forums and private conversation (3) discussed with great respect in many public forums and private conversation (4) discussed in great respect in many public forums and private conversation 19. The European Commission's _____ that Europe's strong social and human rights commitments may be undermined in the new constitution. (1) by far exemplary track record on public accountability and transparency has not helped dispel misgivings (2) far from exemplary track record on public accountability and transparency has not helped dispel misgivings
 - (3) from far exemplary track record on public accounting and transparency has helped not to dispel misgivings

 - (4) exemplary track by far on public accounting and transparency has not helped in dispelling misgivings

1.110 — Practice Exercises 20. Saving exotic animals or the rainforest ______, but to understand that their own survival relies on biodiversity. (1) is just not about encouraging people to adopt an animal or sponsor a patch of jungle (2) is not just about encouragement to people adopting an animal or sponsoring a patch of jungle (3) is just about not encouraging people to adopt an animal or sponsoring a patch of jungle (4) is not just about encouraging people to adopt an elephant or sponsor a patch of jungle 21. Famed for their spunk and the urge to beat men at their own game, Punjabi girls ______. (1) have yet ventured into another hitherto men's-only domain (2) have ventured into yet another hitherto men-only domain (3) hitherto have ventured into another yet another men-only domain (4) have ventured into yet another hitherto men's-only domain 22. When you work with all the passion in your heart ______ it is incidental because work itself is its own fulfillment. (1) you will find that not only does success come as a matter of course, but also (2) you will be finding not only success comes as a matter of course, but also (3) you will find not only does success come in a matter of course, but also (4) you will be finding that not only success comes in a matter of course, but also 23. Concerned government officials strive to protect the pagan hill people from ruthless exploitation, at the same time they (1) are trying to develop an appreciation of these simple people in their Christian countrymen (2) try developing in appreciation of these simple peoples among their Christian countrymen (3) try to develop an appreciation of these simple people among their Christian countrymen (4) are developing an appreciation of these simple people with their Christian countrymen 24. If the government makes it mandatory for hospitals ______, the current trickle of information can become a comforting steady stream. (1) to go with their queries at least one room for patients and their families to set aside (2) setting aside at least one room for patients and their families to go with their queries (3) to set aside one room for patients and their families to at least go with their queries (4) to set aside at least one room for patients and their families to go with their queries 25. _____, Kerala has achieved a literacy rate that other states can only aspire to. (1) The Indian state to have only achieved a global standard in public education (2) The only Indian state to have achieved a global standard in public education (3) The only Indian state having achieved a global standard in public education (4) The only Indian state to have achieved a global standard in education publicly 26. _____, Ms Taslima Nasreen has been under continual attack from religious leaders for her widespread efforts in defence of women's rights. (1) As she faces a death decree from fundamentalists (2) Though she faces a death decree from fundamentalists (3) Facing a death decree from fundamentalists (4) As she is facing a death decree from fundamentalists 27. Himachal Pradesh from the far north and Tamil Nadu from across the border are ready ____ (1) to dethrone Kerala from the top ranks it has monopolized on indicators of human development (2) for dethroning Kerala with the top ranks it monopolisied on indicators of human development

- (3) to dethrone Kerala from the top ranks it monopolized on indications of human development (4) for dethroning Kerala from the top ranks it monopolized on indication of human development 28. China could override India in some categories _____, in case natural disaster or political events disrupt supplies from China. (1) as the US and European buyers want to spread their geographical risk (2) but the US and European buyers want to spread their geographical risk (3) which the US and European buyers spreading their geographical risk (4) but the US and European buyer want to spread their geographical risk 29. Mergers and acquisitions in India have seen a sharp rise in recent months a growing number of Indian companies to focus on consolidation and expansion through merger deals. (1) with robust economic growth and improved valuation in local companies have prompted (2) as robust economic growth and improved valuation in local companies prompting (3) for robust economic growth and improved valuation in local companies prompting (4) as robust economic growth and improved valuation in local companies have prompted **30.** A university _____ in more than one sense for the welfare of the learner. (1) has or is expected to have a character universal (2) has or is expected to have a universal character (3) have or is expected to having a universal character (4) is or has expected to have a universal character **EXERCISE 18** Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from those given below the statement to make up the missing part. 1. As the election process was on in Iraq, _____ question of whether liberal democracy can be an effective antidote to terrorism. (1) more of the debate in the United states media and among the political class in Washington focused the theoretical, even philosophical (2) most of the debate in the United States media and between the political class in Washington focused the theoretical, even philosophical (3) much debate in the United States media and between the political class in Washington focused on the theoretical, even philosophical
- 2. There is no doubt that 1937 was a watershed for Hindu-Muslim relationship because ______ began to be institutionalized.
 - (1) from then on, the differences which were earlier based on prejudice and social attitude between the two communities

(4) much of the debate in the United States media and among the political class in Washington focused on the

(2) therein the prejudices and social attitudes between the two communities

theoretical, even philosophical

- (3) earlier the differences based on prejudices and social attitudes between the two communities
- (4) from thereon, the prejudices and social attitudes between the two communities

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3.	Sania mania is a thing of larger stardom, as Tata Tea has found to its delight with the success of its Sania starring 'rejuvenation' ad-campaign; (1) which for the exact reason is still under vigorous argument among ad-professionals (2) the exact reason for which is still under vigorous argument among ad-professionals (3) the exact reason for which is vigorous argument still under ad-professionals (4) for the exact reason which is vigorous argument among ad-professionals still under
4.	In the spring of 1975 who was still on the loose and was thought to have abducted and murdered at least eight young women.
	 (1) I finally landed a contract with modest advance writing a book about unidentified serial killer (2) I landed a final contract with a modest advance to write a book about an unidentified serial killer
	(3) With a modest advance to write a book I finally landed an unidentified serial killer
	(4) I finally landed a contract with a modest advance to write a book about an unidentified serial killer
5.	Organizers had hoped that informal discussions last week would reach a consensus on the draft, leaving the next fortnight clear for women's activists
	(1) to hold more substantive talks on advancing economic equality and political participation, and fighting violence against women
	(2) holding more substantive talks to advance economic equality and political participation and to fight violence against women
	 (3) to hold more substantial talks to advance economic equality and political participation to fight violence against women (4) for holding more substantial talks to advance economic equality and political participation and fighting violence against women
6.	The stark truth is that public opinion is hardening and although the BNP's claim that a 'huge race bomb' is ticking away may be an exaggeration,
	(1) being an immigrant to Britain is going to become tough increasingly in the coming years
	(2) immigration to Britain is going to become tough increasingly in coming years
	(3) being an immigrant in Britain is going to become increasingly tougher in the coming years
	(4) immigration in Britain is going to become increasingly tougher in the coming years
7.	Though most university departments in India were started as research centres
	(1) they became over a period of time mere teaching insitiuitions with minimal accent on research
	(2) they, over a period of time, became mere teaching institutions with minimal accent on research
	(3) they have, over a period of time, become mere teaching institutions with minimal accent on research
	(4) they had over a period of time become with minimal accent on research mere teaching institutions
0	
δ.	India now needs to stay the course in building an enhanced energy partnership with Iran and
	(1) in taking an independent position on Teheran's civil nuclear energy programme
	(2) to take an independent position on Teheran's civil nuclear energy programme
	(3) when taking an independent position on Teheran's civil nuclear energy programme.
	(4) taken an independent position an Teheran's civil nuclear energy programme
9.	In India, the fruits of democracy, in the first three decades of independence, were almost exclusively reaped by the traditional elites, in pre independent India's hierarchical society.
	(1) no thanks to the social and cultural capital they accumulated by virtue of their superior status
	(2) thanks to the social and cultural capital, they have accumulated by virtue of their superior status.
	(3) no thanks to the social and cultural capital they had accumulated by virtue of their superior status
	(4) thanks to the social and cultural capital they had accumulated by virtue of their superior status

10.	A merger between Air India and Indian Airlines would enable them
	(1) to not only manage operations better but also reduce costs by pooling resources and avoiding duplication
	(2) not only to manage operations better but reduce costs also by pooling resources and avoiding duplication
	(3) to better manage not only resources but also reduce costs by pooling of resources and avoiding duplication
	(4) not only to better manage operations but also reduce costs of pooling resources and avoiding duplications
11.	Though the recommendation that universities work on research projects with CSIR laboratories and reputed institutions is well intended, collaborative research programmes
	(1) will not materialize till such time the universities are to develop strong areas of expertise and specialization
	(2) will materialize only when universities are to develop strong areas of expertise and specialization
	(3) will not materialize till such time the universities develop strong areas of expertise and specialization
	(4) will materialize until such time as the universities develop strong areas of expertise and specialization
12.	Of all the centuries that came before, perhaps in all of them combined, for good and for evil.
	(1) in the last hundred years the human race never matched what it accomplished
	(2) the human race never matched what it accomplished in the last hundred years
	(3) the human race never matched in the last hundred years what it accomplished
	(4) the human race in the last hundred years never matched what it accomplished
13.	Freedom for farmers to sell their produce at a place of their choice, cutting down the cost of procurement for agro-processing activity.
	(1) will certainly boost flexibility in production and integrating the farm sector with industry
	(2) while boosting flexibility in production and integrating this farm sector with industry
	(3) while boosting flexibility in production and integration of the farm sector with industry
	(4) will certainly boost flexibility in production and integration of the farm sector with industry
14.	, the Indian School of Business (ISB) has forged a student exchange alliance with a Chinese B-School.
	(1) In a bid to get more international students in the classroom to promote its brand globally
	(2) Bidding in getting mere international students in the classroom and promoting its brand globally
	(3) In a bid to get more international students in the classroom and promote its brand globally
	(4) Bidding to get more international students in the classroom and promote its brand globally
15.	The major policy changes enabled Indian textile companies to invest in large additional capacities
	(1) in anticipation of abolition of textiles quotas which is now being harnessed for exports
	(2) anticipating the abolition of textile quotas that was being harnessed for exports
	(3) with anticipation of abolition of textiles quotas which is now being harnessed for exports
	(4) while anticipation of the abolition of textile quotas which was being harnessed for exports
16.	The change from Bombay to Mumbai signalled a new intolerant spirit from all over India.
	(1) to reject the mercantile pluralistic ethos of a city building traders and immigrants
	(2) though rejecting the mercantile pluralistic ethos of a city built by traders and immigrants
	(3) which rejected the mercantile pluralistic ethos of a city building traders and immigrants
	(4) which rejected the mercantile pluralistic ethos of a city built by traders and immigrants
17.	Another boost for plumpness in this period came from growing concern about invented by Dr George Beard in 1869.
	(1) the number of Americans suffering from a known neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion, a disease category

(2) the number of Americans suffering from what was known as neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion

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- (3) the number of Americans suffering from what was known as neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion, a disease category
- (4) the number of Americans suffering from what were known as neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion, a disease category
- 18. This idea that _____ and among nutrition activists and then spread to the general population.
 - (1) sugar could be an addictive and a mood altering substance gained ground among isolated members of the medical profession
 - (2) sugar's addictive and a mood altering substance gained ground among isolated members of the medical profession
 - (3) sugar could be an addictive and a mood altering substance gained ground among members isolated from the medical profession
 - (4) sugar could be an addictive and a mood altering substance among isolated members of the medical profession
- 19. The term rejectionsim is normally used in the United States _____ or who deny that Jews have the right of national self determination within the former Palestine.
 - (1) to refer to the position of those who deny the right of existence of the state of Israel
 - (2) to relate to the position of those who deny the right of existence of the state of Israel
 - (3) to refer to the position of those who deny the right of existence of Israel's state
 - (4) to refer to the position of those denying the right of existence of the state of Israel
- **20.** According to a highly placed literary source, Ruskin Bond _____ and its people.
 - (1) knew the country as an insider writing with an authenticity and emotional engagement about the land
 - (2) knew the country's inside writing with an authenticity and emotional engagement about the land
 - (3) knows the country as an insider, wrote with an authenticity and emotional engagement about the land
 - (4) knows the country as an insider, who writes with an authenticity and emotional engagement about the land

(4) D

UNIT III BEST SENTENCE

EXERCISE 19



(1) A

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

- 1. A. Despite of the exalted position of science and rational thinking in modern society, human behaviour is often characterized by a combination of opposites compassion and violence generosity and greed, rationality and irrationality.
 - B. Despite the exalted position of science and rational thinking in modern society, human behaviour is often characterized by a combination of opposites—compassion and violence, generosity and greed, rationality and irrationality.
 - C. Inspite of the exalted position of the science and rational thinking in the modern society, human behaviour is often characterized by a combination of opposites, compassion and violence, generosity and greed rationality and irrationality.
 - D. Inspite the exalted position of the science and rational thinking in modern society, human behaviour is often characterized by a combination of opposites—compassion and violence generosity and greed, rationality and irrationality.

(3) C

2. A. The need of educating new breed of engineers with skills in people and project management has become a significant one with the rapid development of technology industries.

(2) B

- B. The need for educating a new breed of engineers with skills in people and project management has become a significant one with the rapid development of technology industries.
- C. The need to educating a new breed of engineers with skills in people and project management has become a significant, one with the rapid development of technology industries.
- D. The need of educating a new breed of engineers with skills in people and project management has become a significant one, with rapid development of the technology industries.
- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
- **3.** A. Though signs of migraine manifests themselves early most people ignore them, little realizing that preventive measures can radically help.
 - B. Though signs of migraine manifest themselves early, most people ignore them, little realizing that preventive measures can radically help.
 - C. Though signs of migraine manifest early most people ignore them, realizing a little that preventive measures can help.
 - D. Though signs of migraine manifest early most people ignore them, little realizing that preventive measures can radically help.
- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
- **4.** A. Most of the B-schools offer the best possible inputs to the students in terms of faculty and infrastructure, the students themselves need to put in dedicated efforts in few areas, to reach the heights of their corporate role models.
 - B. Although most of the B-schools offer the best possible inputs to the students in terms of faculty and infrastructure, the students themselves need to put in dedicated efforts in few areas, to reach the heights of their corporate role models.
 - C. Despite most of the B-schools offering the best possible inputs to the students in terms of faculty and infrastructure, the student themselves need to put in dedicated efforts in few areas, to reach the heights of their corporate role models.

models.

(1) A

		country should raise their standards and	a improve productivity to secure	their place in the global marke	٠.
	B.	The international market in shipbuild shipyards in the country should raise the market.			
	C.	With the international market in shipbo country should raise their standards and			
	D.	As the international market in shipbuil country should rise their standards and			•
	(1)	A (2)	В	(3) C	(4) D
6.	A.	Scientific developments and the explorits shape has been created by gravity ar			t sphere but
	В.	Scientific developments and the explor shape is created by gravity and centrifu			here but it's
	C.	Scientific developments and exploration shape has been created by gravity and			here but its
	D.	Scientific developments and the explor shape has been created by gravity and			here but its
	(1)	A (2)	В	(3) C	(4) D
7.	A.	Despite efforts by the state government underground groups, there has been no			
	B.	Despite of efforts by the state government underground groups, there has been Kohima.			
	C.	Despite efforts by the state gover warring underground groups, there has of Kohima.			
	D.	Despite of efforts by the state government underground groups, there has been Kohima.			
	(1)		В	(3) C	(4) D
8.	A.	Altruistic politicians are seeking to advagarner mundane personal gains.	ance their own careers not so mu	ch to serve the larger public int	erest but to
	В.	Dynamic politicians are seeking to adv garner mundane personal gains.	ance their own careers not so m	uch to serve the larger public	interest but
	C.	Astute politicians are seeking to advar garner mundane personal gains.	nce their own careers not so mu	uch to serve the larger public	interest but
	D.	Ambitious politicians are seeking to adv garner mundane personal gains.	vance their own careers not so mu	uch to serve the large public int	erest but to
	(1)	A (2)	В	(3) C	(4) D
9.	A.	Economic planning is adopted by a mix economic growth is accompanied from		tment to socially important sec	tors, so that

D. Though most of the B-schools offer the best possible inputs to the students in terms of faculty and infrastructure, yet the students themselves need to put in dedicated efforts in few areas, to reach the heights of their corporate role

5. A. The international market in shipbuilding and ship repair has become fiercely competitive, the ship yards in the

(3) C

(4) D

(2) B

	B.	Economic planning is adopted be economic growth is accompanie		nnelize investment t	o socially impor	tant sect	ors, so that
	C.	Economic planning is adopte sectors, so that economic growt		-	investment to	socially	important
	D.	Economic planning is adopted economic growth is accompanie	by a mixed economy to c		nt to socially im	nportant	sectors, so
	(1)		(2) B	(3) C		(4) D
10.	A.	As we start to understand our constant spiritual knowledge and co		-	sses we are bed	coming p	repared to
	В.	As we start understanding our control share spiritual knowledge that control spir			sses, we are bed	coming p	repared to
	C.	As we start to understand or share spiritual knowledge that c			weaknesses, we	e are pr	eparing to
	D.	As we start understanding our cknowledge that contributes to c		engths and weaknes	sses, we begin to	o share tl	he spiritual
	(1)	A	(2) B	(3) C		(4) D
11.	A.	Akbar's administration did not us on the solar year, whose new year				l the Fasli	year based
	В.	Akbar's administration did not us the solar year, whose new year da	e the lunar year, but instead	of deviced a new rec	koning called th	e Fasli yea	ar based on
	C.	Akbar's administration did not us on the solar year whose new year			•		year based
	D.	Akbar's administration did not us on the solar year whose new year	•		-	the Fasli	year based
	(1)	A	(2) B	(3) C		(4) D
12.	A.	We hope that the Bill will not inaugurate a carnival of corruption where upon civil servants, politicians and their cronies merry making round the year, in the name of the poor.					
	В.	We hope the Bill will not inaugurate a carnival of corruption whereof civil servants, politicians and their cronies make merry round the year in the name of the poor.					
	C.	We hope the Bill will not inaug make merry round the year in the		on wherein civil se	rvants, politiciar	ns and th	eir cronies
	D.	We hope the Bill will not inaug merry making round the year in		on whereas civil se	rvants, politiciar	ns and th	neir cronies
	(1)	A	(2) B	(3) C		(4) D
13.	A.	The same huge population that double-edged sword if social po		•		could pro	ove to be a
	B.	The same huge population that double-edged sword if social, po		•		d also pro	ove to be a
	C.	The same huge population that double edged sword if social, po				could pro	ove to be a
	D.	The same huge population the to be a double-edged sword if so		•			also prove

14. A. Only recently I finished my treatise on Raymond Williams which had to be submitted in two months.

(2) B

(1) A

B. Only recently did I finish my thesis over Raymond Williams which I had to submit in two months.

(3) C

(4) D

Œ	18	Practice Exercises					
	C. D. (1)	Only recently did I finish my thesis	on Raymond Williams which had to be on Raymond Williams, which I had to (2) B	•	ths. (4) D		
15.	A. B. C. D. (1)	On page 6 of today's newspaper, t On page 6 of today's newspaper, t On page 6 of today's newspaper, t	ere is an advertisement about a dishwa here is an advertisement about a dish here is an advertisement for a dishwa here is an advertisement concerned a (2) B	nwasher that you are looking fo asher that you have been lookin	or. ng for.		
	EXERCISE 20						
	Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.						
	_						

- 1. A. For India, which has confronted the challenge of terrorism for nearly a decade and a half, cooperation for counter-terrorism has become the centre-piece of relations across key nations of the world.
 - B. For India that has confronted the challenge of terrorism for nearly a decade and a half co-operation against counter-terrorism has become the centre-piece of relations with key nations of the world.
 - C. For India, who has confronted the challenge of terrorism for nearly a decade, and a half co-operation against counter terrorism has become the centre-piece of relations with key nations of the world.
 - D. For India, which has confronted the challenge of terrorism for nearly a decade and a half, cooperation in counter-terrorism has become the centre-piece of relations with key nations of the world.
 - (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
- 2. A. Even as technology vigorously seeks to propel economic growth and material comforts using the fruits of physical science, its efforts are confronted by directly by ecological and environmental impacts of human actions, exacerbated with a burgeoning world population
 - B. Even as technology vigorously seeks to propel economic growth and material comforts using the fruits of physical science, its efforts are confronted directly by ecological and environmental impacts of human actions, exacerbated by a burgeoning world population.
 - C. Even as technology vigorously seeks to propel the economic growth and material comforts using fruits of the physical science its efforts are confronted directly by ecological and environmental impacts of human actions exacerbated by a burgeoning world population.
 - D. Even as technology vigorously seeks to propel economic growth and material comforts using fruits of the physical science, its efforts are confronted directly by ecological and environmental impacts of human actions, exacerbated on by burgeoning world population.
- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
- **3.** A. Recent understanding of human impacts on habitats and the consequences ecologically of human settlements show that notions like precise description, accurate quantification and reliable prediction that are intrinsic to the study of inanimate universe are only poorly applicable, if at all to earth systems associated with life.
 - B. Understanding of human impacts recently on habitats and the ecological consequences of human settlements show that notions like precise description accurate quantification and reliable prediction that are intrinsic to the study of inanimate universe are only poorly applicable if at all, to earth systems associated with life.
 - C. Recent understanding of human impacts on habitats and the ecological consequences of human settlements show that notions such as precise description accurate quantification and reliable prediction that are intrinsic to the study of the inanimate universe are if at all only poorly applicable to earth systems associated with life.

	D.	D. Recent understanding of human impacts on habitats and the ecological consequences of human settlements show that notions such as precise description, accurate qualification and reliable prediction that are intrinsic to the study of the inanimate universe are only poorly applicable, if at all, to earth systems associated with life.			
	(1)	A (2) B (3) C (4)	D		
4.	A.	Technologists espouse the view that technology, driven by human curiosity and nourished by a competitive market, will continuously develop methods to overcome nature's obstacles and help sustain economic indefinitely into the future for the benefit of all.			
	B.	Technologists espouse with the view that technology, driven by human curiosity and nourished by a com open market, will continuously develop methods to overcome nature's obstacles and help sustain economic indefinitely into the future, for the benefit of all.			
	C.	Technologists espouse of the view that technology driven by human curiosity and nourished by a competitive market, will continuously develop methods to overcome nature's obstacles and help sustain economic indefinitely into the future, for the benefit of all.			
	D.	Technologists espouse the view that the technology driven by human curiosity and nourished competitive market, will continuously develop methods to overcome nature's obstacles and help sustaining economic indefinitely into the future, for the benefit of all.			
	(1)	A (2) B (3) C (4)	D		
5.	A.	The earth's life-sustaining cycles are in such delicate balance, with the biosphere at any given time even n perturbations of the cycles by human action can profoundly change the patterns of existing life forms.	narginal		
	В.	The earth's life sustaining cycles at any given time are in such delicate balance, with the biosphere even negative perturbations of the cycles by human action can profoundly change the patterns of existing life forms.	narginal		
	C.	he earth's life-sustaining cycles are in such delicate balance with the biosphere that even marginal perturbatior of the cycles at any given time by human action profoundly changes patterns in existing life forms.			
	D.	The earth's life-sustaining cycles are in such delicate balance with the biosphere at any given time that even negative perturbations of the cycles by human action can profoundly change the patterns of existing life forms.	narginal		
	(1)	A (2) B (3) C (4)	D		
6.	A.	Faculty members teaching management and allied subjects in Indian engineering colleges and universities develop themselves personally in learning new concepts and teaching tools in engineering management ed so that they can reshape their teaching styles.			
	B.	There is a need for faculty members teaching management and allied subjects in Indian engineering colleguniversities, for developing themselves personally in learning new concepts and teaching tools in engine management education, so that they can reshape their teaching styles effectively.			
	C.	Faculty members teaching management and allied subjects in Indian engineering colleges and universitie to develop themselves personally for learning new concepts and teaching tools in engineering manageducation, such that they can reshape their teaching skills effectively.			
	D.	Faculty members, who are teaching management and allied subjects in Indian engineering colleges and univ need to develop themselves at learning new concepts and teaching tools in engineering management edus that they can reshape their teaching styles effectively.			
	(1)	A (2) B (3) C (4)	D		
7.	A.	India's decision against sending its troops to Pakistan should be an example for the other democratic na focusing more on domestic issues than on pleasing the super power's expansionist policies.	tions in		
	B.	India's decision against sending its troops to Pakistan should serve as an example to other democratic na focus more on domestic issues than on pleasing the super power's expansionist policies.	tions to		
	C.	India's decision not sending its troops to Pakistan should serve as an example to other democratic nations more on domestic issues than on pleasing the super power's expansionist policies.	to focus		
	D.	India's decision against sending its troops to Pakistan should be as an example for the other democratic nat	ions on		

focusing more on domestic issues than on pleasing the super power's expansionist policies.

(3) C

(4) D

(2) B

(1) A

- **8.** A. Recalling Rajiv Gandhi's historic efforts for the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free world, the Indian National Congress reiterated its commitment to universal nuclear disarmament.
 - B. Recalling Rajiv Gandhi's historic efforts on the establishment of the nuclear weapons-free world, the Indian National Congress reiterated its commitment to universal nuclear disarmament.
 - C. Recalling Rajiv Gandhi's historic efforts for the establishment of the nuclear weapons-free world, the Indian National Congress reiterated his commitment to universal nuclear disarmament.
 - D. Recalling Rajiv Gandhi's historic efforts in the establishment of the nuclear weapons-free world, the Indian National Congress reiterated his commitment to universal nuclear disarmament.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- 9. A. I have found that in silence one comes to know oneself and that by divesting the general mayhem of the modern world, we can once more hear, and to listen to that guiding voice within us all and by seeking that silence in nature, we will not only learn about ourselves but of the palters of peace as well.
 - B. I have found that in silence one comes to know oneself and that by diverting ourselves of the general mayhem of the modern world, we can once more hear, and listen to that guiding voice within ourselves; and by seeking that silence in nature, not only will we learn about ourselves but of the patterns of peace as well.
 - C. I have found that in silence one comes to know oneself and that by divesting ourselves of the general mayhem of the modern world, we can once more hear, and to listen to that guiding voice within us all and by seeking that silence in nature, we will learn about ourselves but of the patterns of peace as well.
 - D. I have found that in silence one comes to know oneself and that by divesting the general mayhem of the modern world, we can once more hear, and to listen to, that guiding voice within us all and by seeking, that silence in nature, not only will we learn about ourselves but of the patterns of peace as well.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- **10.** A. The country's indigenous jet fighter, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) undertook its first flight on 4 January 2001, thereby placing the country in the elite group of eight nations that have the capacity to develop their own supersonic fighter aircraft.
 - B. The country's indigenous jet fighter, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) has undertaken its first flight on 4 January 2001, thereafter placing the country in the elite group of eight nation that have the capacity to develop their own supersonic fighter aircraft.
 - C. The country's indigenous jet fighter Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) has undertaken its first flight on 4 January 2001, thereby placing the country in the elite group of eight nations that have the capacity to develop their own supersonic fighter aircraft.
 - D. The country's indigenous jet fighter Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) undertook its first flight on January 4, 2001, thereafter placing the country in the elite group of eight nations that have the capacity to develop their own supersonic fighter aircraft.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- 11. A. The hostility with which Pakistan has viewed India since 1947 has manifested itself over the past five decades, in its policy of sustained aggression against India coupled with disingenuous ploys to mask its machinations.
 - B. The hostility with which Pakistan has viewed India since, 1947 has manifested itself over the past five decades in its policy of sustained aggression against India coupled by disingenuous ploys to mask its machinations.
 - C. The hostility with which Pakistan has viewed India, since 1947, has manifested itself; over the past five decades in its policy of sustained aggression against India, coupled by disingenuous ploys to mask its machinations.
 - D. The hostility with which Pakistan, has viewed India since, 1947 has manifested itself, over the past five decades in its policy of sustained aggression against India, coupled with disingenuous ploys to mask its machinations.

12. A. Even as early as the time of Babar the process of assimilation had gone so far as he could characterise it as the most unique mode of life, a mode to which he gave the name the Hindustani way.

				Practi	ice Exercises • 1.121		
	В.	•	time of Babar the process of assimil a mode to which he gave the name tl	•	ld characterise it as the		
	C.	•	time of Babar the process of assimila f life, a mode to which he gave the na	_	ıld characterise it as the		
	D.	•	time of Babar the process of assimila a mode to which he gave the name tl		ıld characterise it as the		
	(1)	Α	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D		
13.	A.	* *	All over Cyprus, I often had the feeling that I had stumbled into a scene unchanged by the ages, a place of crumbling monasteries and dusty mountain roads where donkeys plod along with baskets of fruits and vegetables.				
	B.	* *	n had the feeling that I had stumble		monasteries and dusty		

mountain roads where ever donkeys plod along with basket of fruits and vegetables.

C. All over Cyprus, I had the feeling that I often had stumbled into a scene unchanged by the ages, a place of crumbling

monasteries and dusty mountain roads where ever donkeys plod along with baskets of fruits and vegetables.

D. All over Cyprus I had the feeling that I often had stumbled into a scene unchanged by the ages, a place of crumbling

D. All over Cyprus I had the feeling that I often had stumbled into a scene unchanged by the ages, a place of crumbling monasteries and dusty mountain roads where donkeys plod with baskets of fruits and vegetables.
 (1) A
 (2) B
 (3) C
 (4) D

11	٨	Nan annual annual annual	 	 al £a 4la a : a l a	 	

14. A. Non-governmental organizations need to be commended for their role so far as the massive task of strengthening PRIs requires a new brand of policies that is committed genuinely to democratic decentralization.

B. Non governmental organizations need to be commended for their role so far but the massive task of strengthening PRIs requires a new brand of policies that is genuinely committed to democratic decentralization.

C. Non governmental organizations need to be commended for their role so far as the massive task of strengthening PRIs required a new brand of policies that is genuinely committed to democratic decentralization.

D. Non governmental organizations need to be commended for their role so far the massive task of strengthening PRIs require a new brand of policies that is committed genuinely to democratic decentralization.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D
` '	. , -	(-) -	. , -

15. A. The Congress party may claim that caste is of no consequence to it, but it is; one reason for its losing power is the breaking away of groups based on caste, all originally part of the congress' social base, and internal caste manoeuvring.

B. The Congress party may claim that caste is of no consequence to it, but it is one reason for its losing power is the breaking away of groups based on caste, all originally part of the congress social base, and internal caste manoeuvring.

C. The Congress party may claim that caste is of no consequence to it, but it is one reason for its losing power is the breaking away of groups based on caste, all originally part of the congresses social base, and internal caste manoeuvring.

D. The Congress party may claim that caste is of no consequence to it, but, it is; one reason for its losing power is the breaking away of groups based on caste, all originally part of the congresses social base, and internal caste manoeuvring.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

16. A. Cisco's growing interest in the Indian market is not surprising, considering the large amount of money that corporates are spending to invest in state-of-the-art networking infrastructure.

B. Cisco's growing interest in the Indian market is not a surprise, considering the large amount of money that corporates are to spend to invest in state-of-the-art networking infrastructure.

C. Cisco's growing interest in the Indian market is not surprising, considering the large amounts of money that corporates are to spend to invest in state-of-the-art networking infrastructure.

D. Cisco's growing interest in the Indian market is not a surprise, considering the large amounts of money that corporates are spending to invest in state-of-the-art networking infrastructure.

(1) A

	C.	The Orwellian year of 1984 will always be remembered with the organized massacre of members of the Sikh community in the wake up of the assassination of India's first woman prime minister.			
	D.	 The Orwellian year of 1984 will always be rememb community in the wake to the assassination of India 		embers of the Sikh	
	(1)	(1) A (2) B	(3) C	(4) D	
18.	A.	 Isolationism has its advantages, but it is worth reme probability sit out a global boom too. 	mbering a country that sits through a global	recession will, in all	
	B.	Isolationism has its advantages, but it is worth remore probability, sit out a global boom too.	embering a country that sits out a global red	cession might, in all	
	C.	Isolationism has its advantages, but it is worth reme probability, sit out a global boom too.	mbering that a country that sits out a global	recession will, in all	
	D.	 Isolationism has its advantages, but its worth remer all probability, sit out a global boom too. 	mbering that a country that sits out a global	recession might, in	
	(1)	1) A (2) B	(3) C	(4) D	
19.	A.	 The soul, being eternal, is at home with the conte sense-perception, it contemplates the world of char 		onfused, when as in	
	В.	The soul, being eternal, is at home in the contemplate perception, contemplates the world of changing th	•	d, when as in sense-	
	C.	 The soul, being eternal, is at home in the contemplat contemplates the world of changing things. 	ion of eternal things, but lost and confused, a	s sense-perception,	
	D.	 The soul, being eternal, is at home in the contempla perception, it contemplates the world of changing 	<u> </u>	ed when as in sense-	
	(1)	(1) A (2) B	(3) C	(4) D	
20.	A.	 Modern democracies—unlike those that of antion Presidents or Prime Ministers, and expects of them 			
	В.	A modern democracy—unlike those of antiquity—or or Prime Ministers, and expects of them the kind of		lividuals, Presidents	
	C.	 A modern democracy—unlike that of antiquity—co or Prime Ministers, and will expect of them the kind 			
	D.	 Modern democracies—unlike those of antiquity—or or Prime Ministers, and will expect of them the kind 		lividuals, Presidents	
	(1)	(1) A (2) B	(3) C	(4) D	

E. Cisco's growing interest in the Indian market is not without surprise considering the large amount of money that

17. A. The Orwellian year of 1984 will always be remembered by the organized massacre of members of the Sikh commu-

B. The Orwellian year of 1984 will always be remembered for the organized massacre of members of the Sikh

(3) C

(4) D

corporates are to spend to invest in state-of-the-art networking infrastructure.

community in the wake of the assassination of India's first woman prime minister.

(2) B

nity in wake of the assassination of India's first woman prime minister.

(4) D

(4) D

EXERCISE 21

/ = 7
1
\sim

(1) A

(1) A

Directions for questions 1 to 15: In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

- 1. A. Environmentalists, strongly advocating the view that the challenge for modern science is to devise ways through which human societies may learn to draw sustenance by the earth's natural resources infrastructure in such a way that the natural balance among the components of the infrastructure is not unduly perturbed by human action.
 - B. Environmentalists, strongly advocating the view that the challenge for modern science is to devise ways by which human societies may learn to draw sustenance from the earths natural resources infrastructure in such a way that the natural balance between the components of the infrastructure is not unduly perturbed by human action.
 - C. Environmentalists strongly advocate the view that the challenge for modern science is to devise ways by which human societies may learn to draw sustenance from the earth's natural resources infrastructure in such a way that the natural balance among the components of the infrastructure is not unduly perturbed by human inaction.
 - D. Environmentalists, strongly advocate the view that the challenge for modern science is to devise ways on which human societies may learn to draw sustenance from the earth's natural resources infrastructure in such a way that the natural balance among the components of the infrastructure is not unduly perturbed by human inaction.

(3) C

(3) C

	(')	A.	(Z) D	(3)	(4)
2.	A.	One of the minor redeeming featur	es of the British rule in India was the s	string of professional and scien	tific agencies
		they set up to gathering information	on on the Country's physical assets ar	nd cultural inheritance.	

(2) R

- B. Of the minor redeeming features of the British rule in India was the string of professional and scientific agencies they set up to collect information on the Country's physical assets and cultural inheritance.
- C. One of the minor redeeming features of the British rule in India was the string of professional and scientific agencies they set up to collect information on the Country's physical assets and cultural inheritance.
- D. One of the minor redeeming features of the British rule in India was the string of professional and scientific agencies they set up for gathering of information on the Country's physical assets and cultural inheritance.

3. A.	Taking unilateral steps on trade, economic cooperation and people-to-people-contact will help India liberate hersel

- from the limited confines of the current negotiating framework with Pakistan.

 B. Taking unilateral steps on trade, economic cooperation and people-to-people-contact will help India liberating
- herself from the limiting confines of the current negotiating framework with Pakistan.

 C. Taking unilateral steps on trade, economic cooperation and people-to-people-contact will help India liberate from
- the limited confines of the current negotiating framework with Pakistan.

 D. Taking unilateral steps on trade, economic cooperation and people-to-people-contact will help India liberate itself

	from the limiting confines of the cu	irrent negotiating framework with Pa	akistan.	
(1)	A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- **4.** A. The onset of the industrial revolution in Europe marked the beginning of the technological divide, leading to an increasing rich-poor divide both among and inside nations.
 - B. The onset of the industrial revolution in Europe marked the beginning of a technological division, leading to an increasing rich-poor divide both among and within nations.
 - C. The onset of the industrial revolution in Europe marked the beginning of a technological divide, leading to an increasing rich-poor divide both between and among nations.
 - D. The onset of the industrial revolution in Europe marked the beginning of the technological divide, leading to an increasing rich-poor divide both among and within nations.

(1) A (2) B	(3) C	(4) D
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5. A.	Rural India is in urgent need of knowledge empowerment and the challenge before us is to enlist technology as an
	ally in the movement for economic, social and gender equity.

- B. The rural India is in an urgent need of knowledge empowerment and the challenge before us is to enlist the technology as an ally in the movement for economic, social and gender equity.
- C. There is an urgent need for knowledge empowerment in the rural India and the challenge before us is to enlist technology as an ally in the movement of economic, social and gender equity.
- D. Rural India is in urgent need for knowledge empowerment and the challenge before us is to enlist technology as an ally in the movement for economic, social and gender equity.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- **6.** A. The sailing has been far from smooth for the minor sea ports in India, who are projected as a key driver of the economy both in terms of attracting private investment for their development and in accelerating cargo transportation using the waterways.
 - B. Projected as a key driver of the economy, both in terms of attracting private investment for their development and in accelerating cargo transportation using the waterways, the sailing for the minor sea ports in India has been far from smooth.
 - C. For the minor sea ports in India, who are projected as a key driver of the economy in terms of attracting private investment for their development and in accelerating cargo transportation using the waterways, the sailing has been far from good.
 - D. Projected as a key driver of the economy, both in terms of attracting private investment for their development and in accelerating cargo transportation using the waterways for the minor sea ports in India, the sailing has been far from good.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- 7. A. As in Pakistan, in India there seems to be a widening gulf among those who see the most important issue before the Indian polity as the struggle between secular and non-secular forces, and those who see the inroads being made by capitalism and imperialism into the country as a primary concern of the present day.
 - B. As in Pakistan, in India there seems to be a widening gulf between those who see the most important issue before the Indian polity as the struggle between secular and non-secular forces and those who see the inroads being made by capitalism and imperialism into the country as the primary concern of the present day.
 - C. As in Pakistan, in India there seems to be a widening gulf among those who see the most important issue before the Indian polity as the struggle between secular and non-secular forces, and those seeing the inroads being made by capitalism and imperialism inside the country as the primary concern of the present day.
 - D. As in Pakistan, in India there seems to be a widening gulf between those who see the most important issue before the Indian polity as the struggle between secular and non-secular forces, and those who see the inroads being made from capitalism and imperialism into the country as a primary concern of the present day.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- **8.** A. While strike, as a means of obtaining benefits from the Government deserves to be discouraged as it brings the entire administrative machinery to a grinding halt, it is sad that the supreme court has ruled that employees should not include in a strike for fulfilment of their genuine demands.
 - B. While strike as a means of obtaining benefits from the government deserve to be discouraged as it brings the entire administrative machinery to a grinding halt, it is sad that the supreme court has rule that employees should no resort in a strike even for fulfilment of their genuine demands.
 - C. While strike as a means for obtaining benefits from the government deserves to be discouraged as it brings the entire administrative machinery to a grinding halt, it is sad that supreme court has ruled that employees should not resort to a strike even for fulfilment of their genuine demands.
 - D. While strike as a means of obtaining benefits from the government deserves to be discouraged as it brings the entire administrative machinery to a grinding halt, it is sad that the supreme court has ruled that employees should not resort to a strike even for fulfilment of their genuine demands.

(1)	A	(2) B	(3) C	(4)	D

- 9. A. The increase in the violence that had already claimed hundreds of lives has raised doubts at the ability of Indonesia's military and police forces to restore peace in the largely undeveloped province, situated north-east of Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, with a population of 1.4 million.
 - B. The increase in the violence that had already claimed hundreds of lives has raised doubts about the inability of Indonesia's military and police forces to restore peace in the largely undeveloped province, with a population of 1.4 million situated north-east of Jakarta, the Indonesian capital.
 - C. The increase in the violence that had already claimed hundreds of lives has raised doubts about the inability of Indonesia's military and police forces to restore peace in the largely undeveloped province, situated north-east of Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, with a population of 1.4 million.
 - D. The increase in the violence that had already claimed hundreds of lives has raised doubts on the inability of Indonesia's military and police forces to restore peace in the largely undeveloped province, with a population of 1.4 million, situated north-east of Jakarta, the Indonesian capital.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- 10. A. The great similarity between the ancient Roman, Greek and other pre-Christian religions and the Hindu religion and the great many parallels that existed between the pre-Christian religions and Hinduism both on the religious beliefs and their mythology was pointed out by Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, while delivering a lecture on pre-Christian religions and literature of Europe, under the auspices of the Indian Institute of World Culture, at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
 - B. The great similarity between the ancient Roman Greek and other Pre-Christian religions, and Hindu religion and the great many parallels that exist among the pre-Christian religions and Hinduism both on the religious belief as well as their mythology was pointed out by Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, while delivering a lecture on pre-Christian religions and literature of Europe under the auspices of the Indian Institute of World Culture at the Indian Institute Science Bangalore.
 - C. The great similarity in the ancient Roman, Greek and other pre-Christian religions and Hindu religion and the great many parallels existing between the pre-Christian religions and Hinduism in the religious belief as well as their mythology was pointed by Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, while delivering a lecture on pre-Christian religions and literature of Europe under the auspices of the Indian Institute of World Culture at the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore.
 - D. The great similarity in the ancient Roman, the Greek and other pre-Christian religions, and the Hindu religions, and the great many parallels which exist between pre-Christian religions and Hinduism not only on the religious believes but on their mythology as well was pointed out by Prof. J.B.S Haldane, on delivering a lecture on pre-Christian religions and literature of Europe, under the auspices of the Indian Institute of World Culture at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- 11. A. The LTTE made a fervent appeal to India the EU, the US and the UK to use its diplomatic good offices to persuade Sri Lanka to abandon its destructive militaristic approach and adopt the rationale path of peace, reconciliation and constructive dialogue.
 - B. The LTTE made a fervent appeal to India, EU, US and UK to use its diplomatic good offices to persuade Sri Lanka to abandon its destructive militaristic approach and adopt the rational path of peace, reconciliation and constructive dialogue.
 - C. The LTTE made a fervent appeal to India, the EU, the US, and the UK to use their diplomatic good offices to persuade Sri Lanka to abandon its destructive militaristic approach and adopt the rationale path of peace, reconciliation and constructive dialogue.
 - D. The LTTE made a fervent appeal to India, the EU, the US and the UK to use their diplomatic good offices to persuade Sri Lanka to abandon its destructive militaristic approach and adopt the rational path of peace, reconciliation and constructive dialogue.

12. A. Scientists have successfully developed the world's first commercial wave power station that promises to fulfil a growing need of coastal communities all over the world, especially islands, replacing diesel generation with clean indigenous power.

- B. Scientists have successfully developed the world's first commercial wave-power station that promises to fulfil a growing need of the coastal communities all over the world, especially islands, to replace diesel generation with clean indigenous power.
- C. Scientists have successfully developed the world's first commercial wave-power station that promises to fulfil a growing need of coastal communities all over the world, especially islands, to replace diesel generation by clean indigenous power.
- D. Scientists have successfully developed the world's first commercial wave-power station that promises to fulfil a growing need of the coastal communities all over the world, especially islands, for replacing diesel generation by clean indigenous power.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- 13. A. Historians with a very long term view of the past would emphasise that people in the land that became Bangladesh had declared independence many times, in many ways, over the centuries.
 - B. Historians with a very long term view into the past would emphasise that people in the land, that became Bangladesh have declared independence many times, in many ways, over the centuries.
 - C. Historians with a very long term view of the past would emphasise that people in the land that became Bangladesh have declared independence many times, in many ways, over the centuries.
 - D. Historians with a very long term view into past would emphasise that people in the land that became Bangladesh had declared independence many times, in many ways, over the centuries.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

- **14.** A. The indiscipline, inefficiency, lack of commitment and indifference to the sentiments of the public at large, which are inherent in the work culture of most government departments, have resulted in the supreme court verdict banning strikes for even just causes.
 - B. The indiscipline, inefficiency, lack of commitment and indifference to the sentiments of the public at large, which is inherent in the work culture of most government departments, have resulted in the supreme court verdict banning strikes for even just causes.
 - C. The indiscipline, inefficiency, lack of commitment and indifference to the sentiments of the public at large, which is inherent in the work culture of most government departments, has resulted in the supreme court verdict banning strikes for even just causes.
 - D. The indiscipline, inefficiency, lack of commitment and indifference to sentiments of the public at the large, which are inherent in the work culture of most government departments results in the supreme court verdict banning strikes for even just causes.

(1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

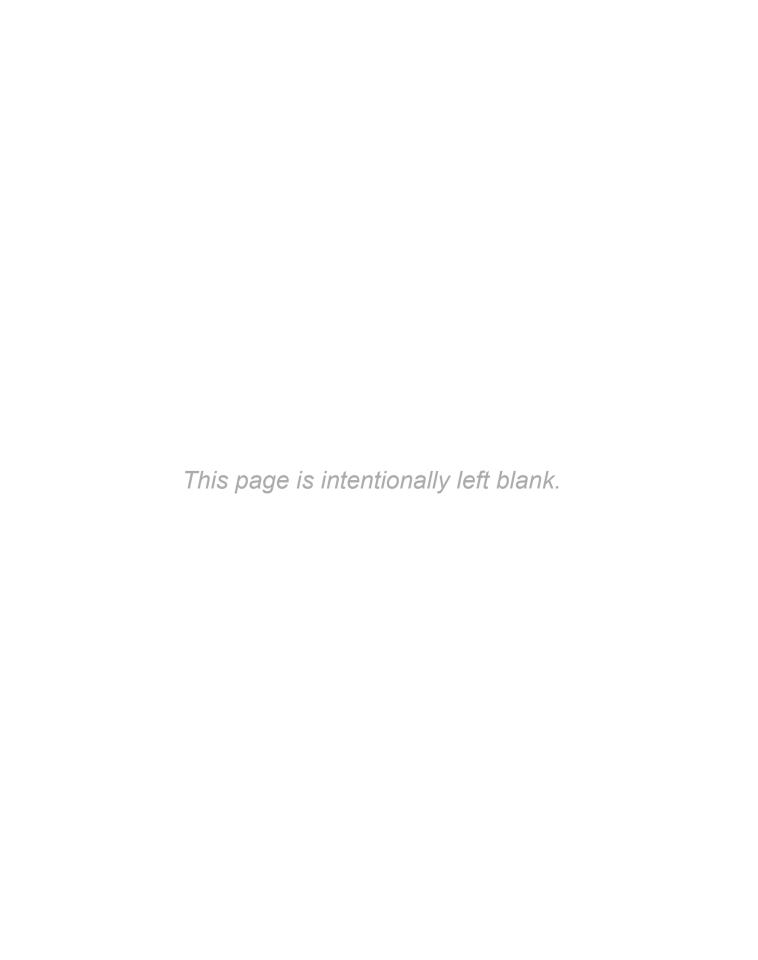
- **15.** A. There would be a sea of change if India's commissions that will look into matters of life and death had some of the powers which the Ken Starr Commission enjoyed while probing an instance of presidential dalliance.
 - B. There would be sea changes if India's commissions that look into matters of life and death had some of powers which the Ken Starr Commission enjoyed while probing an instance of presidential dalliance.
 - C. There would be a sea changes if India's commissions that has looked into matters of life and death had some of the powers which the Ken Starr Commission enjoyed while probing an instance of presidential dalliance.
 - D. There would be a sea-change if India's commission looking into matters of life and death had some of the powers which the Ken Starr Commissions enjoyed while probing an instance of presidential dalliance.

Answer Keys

1									
1. 2 2. 1	3. 1 4. 3	5. 2 6. 2	7. 3 8. 4	9. 1 10. 4	11. 2 12. 2	13. 2 14. 2	15. 2 16. 2	17. 4 18. 1	19. 1 20. 3
Exercise 2	,								
1. 3 2. 3 3. 3	4. 2 5. 3 6. 3	7. 1 8. 2 9. 2	10. 3 11. 4 12. 2	13. 3 14. 4 15. 1	16. 3 17. 3 18. 3	19. 1 20. 2 21. 3	22. 2 23. 4 24. 4	25. 2 26. 2 27. 3	28. 3 29. 1 30. 2
Exercise 3	i								
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Exercise 4									
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Exercise 5	;								
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Exercise 6									
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Exercise 7	•								
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Exercise 8	}								
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Exercise 9)								
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Exercise	10								
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Exercise	Exercise 11								
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Exercise	2 12								
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Exercise	13								
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Exercise	2 14								
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Exercise	e 16								
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Exercise	e 17								
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Exercise	e 18								
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Exercise	2 19								
1. 2 2. 2	3. 2 4. 2	5. 3 6. 1	7. 1 8. 4	9. 2 10. 4	11. 3 12. 3	13. 4 14. 4	15. 3		

Exercise	e 20								
1. 4	3. 4	5. 4	7. 2	9. 2	11. 1	13. 1	15. 1	17. 2	19. 4
2. 2	4. 1	6. 1	8. 1	10. 1	12. 4	14. 2	16. 1	18. 3	20. 2
Exercise	e 21								
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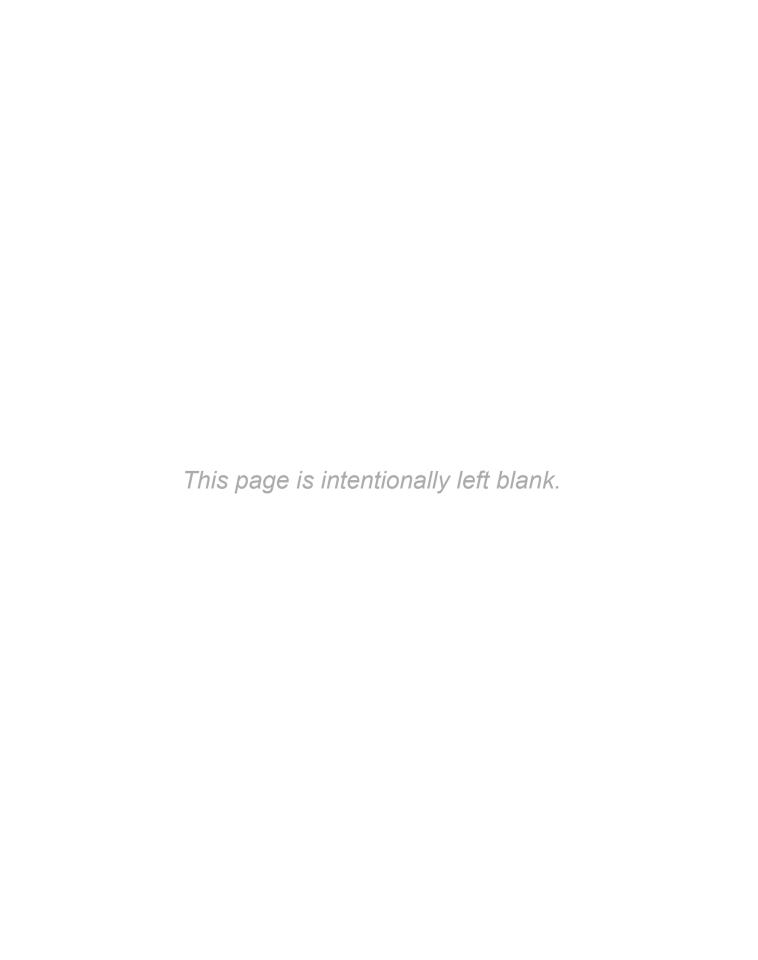


PART 2

Vocabulary

Vocabulary Building

Practice Exercises



Vocabulary Building

COMMON ROOTS

In this chapter, some of the most commonly used Roots are given. Corresponding to the Root in the first column, its meaning is given in the second column. Given

in the third column are words (and their meanings) that contain the corresponding Root given in the first column.

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
ac, acr	sharp	ACRIMONIOUS ACERBITY ACIDULATE	bitter, caustic bitterness of temper to make somewhat acid or sour
aev, ev	age, era	PRIMEVAL COEVAL MEDIEVAL or MEDIAEVAL	of the first age of the same age or era of the middle ages
agog	leader	DEMAGOGUE PEDAGOGUE	false leader of people teacher (leader of children)
agaro	to discuss or speak	PANEGYRIC	formal praise
ali	another	ALIAS ALIENATE	assumed (another) name estrange (turn away from another)
alt	high	ALTITUDE ALTIMETER	height instrument for measuring height
alter	other	ALTRUISTIC ALTER EGO	unselfish, considering others a second self
am	love	AMOROUS AMITY AMICABLE	loving, especially between genders friendly friendship
anim	mind, soul	ANIMADVERT UNANIMOUS MAGNANIMITY	cast criticism upon of one mind greatness of mind or spirit
ann, enn	year	ANNUITY BIENNIAL PERENNIAL	yearly remittance every two years present all years; living for several years

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
anthrop	man	ANTHROPOLOGY MISANTHROPE PHILANTHROPY	study of man hater of mankind love of mankind; charity
apt	fit	APTITUDE APT	skill suitable
aqua	water	AQUEDUCT AQUA FORTIS	passageway for conducting water nitric acid (strong water)
arch	ruler, first	ARCHAEOLOGY MONARCH ANARCHY	study of antiquities (study of first things) sole ruler lack of government
aster	star	ASTRONOMY ASTERISK DISASTER	study of the stars star-like type character (*) catastrophe (contrary star)
aud, audit	hear	AUDIBLE AUDITORIUM AUDIENCE	able to be heard place where people may be heard hearers
auto	self	AUTOCRACY AUTOMOBILE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AUTONOMY AUTOMATION	rule by one person (self) vehicle that moves by itself story of one's own life the power or right of self government a self moving machine
belli	war	BELLICOSE BELLIGERENT REBELLIOUS	inclined to fight inclined to wage war resisting authority
ben, bon	good	BENEFACTOR BENEVOLENCE BONUS	one who does good deeds charity (wishing good) something extra above regular pay
biblio	book	BIBLIOGRAPHY BIBLIOPHILE BIBLE	list of books lover of books The Book
bio	life	BIOGRAPHY BIOLOGY BIOCHEMIST	writing about a person's life study of living things student of the chemistry of living things
breve	short	BREVITY ABBREVIATE BREVILOQUENT	briefness shorten marked by brevity of speech
bucolics	a herdsman	BUCOLIC DECADENT CADENCE	pertaining to the tending of cattle, rustic, countrified deteriorating intonation, musical movement
cad, cas	to fall	CASCADE	waterfall
cap, capt, cept, cip	to take	CAPTURE PARTICIPATE PRECEPT	seize take part wise saying (originally a command)
capit, capt	head	DECAPITATE CAPTAIN	remove (cut off) someone's head chief
carn	flesh	CARNIVOROUS CARNAGE CARNAL	flesh-eating destruction of life fleshly

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
ced, cess	to yield, to go	RECEDE ANTECEDENT PROCESS	go back, withdraw that which goes before go forward
cele	swift	CELERITY DECELERATE ACCELERATE	swiftness reduce swiftness increase swiftness
cent	one hundred	CENTURY CENTENNIAL CENTIPEDE	one hundred years hundredth anniversary many-footed, wingless animal
chron	time	CHRONOLOGY ANACHRONISM CHRONICLE	time-table of events a thing out of time sequence register events in order of time
clan	secret	CLANDESTINE	secret, something done in a sly manner
cid, cis	to cut, to kill	INCISION HOMICIDE FRATRICIDE INFANTICIDE PESTICIDE UXORICIDE SORORICIDE	a cut (surgical) killing of a man killing of a brother killing of an infant that which kills pests killing of wife killing of a sister
cit, citat	to call, to start	INCITE EXCITE RECITATION	stir up, start up stir up recalling (or repeating) aloud
civi	citizen	CIVILIZATION CIVILIAN CIVIL	society of citizens, culture member of community courteous
clam, clamat	to cry out	CLAMOROUS DECLAMATION ACCLAMATION	loud speech shouted approval
claud, claus, clos, clud	to close	CLAUSTROPHOBIA CONCLUDE	fear of closed places finish
clavis	key	ENCLAVE CONCLAVE	territory locked within a foreign country meeting held in a closed room
cognosc, cognit	to learn	AGNOSTIC INCOGNITO COGNITION	lacking knowledge, skeptical travelling in assumed name knowledge
compl	to fill	COMPLEMENT COMPLY	that which completes something fulfil
cord	heart	ACCORD CORDIAL DISCORD	agreement (from the heart) friendly lack of harmony
corpor	body	INCORPORATE CORPOREAL CORPSE	organize into a body pertaining to the body, fleshly dead body
cracy	rule	THEOCRACY GERONTOCRACY PLUTOCRACY BUREAUCRACY	that constitution of state in which god is regarded as sole sovereign government by old men. government by the wealthy a system of government by officials, responsible only to their departmental chief

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
		GYNAECOCRACY OCHLOCRACY KAKISTOCRACY TIMOCRACY	government by women mob rule government by the worst a form of government in which property is the quality for office
cred, credit	to believe	INCREDULOUS CREDULITY CREDENCE	not believing, skeptical gullibility belief
culpa	fault, blame	EXCULPATE CULPABLE CULPRIT	free from blame which can be punished one who is at fault
cur	to care	CURATOR SINECURE SECURE	person who has the care of something position without responsibility safe
curr, curs	to run	EXCURSION CURSORY PRECURSOR	journey brief forerunner
da, dat	to give	DATA MANDATE DATE	facts, statistics command given time
deb, debit	to owe	DEBT INDEBTEDNESS DEBENTURE	something owed debt bond
dem	people	DEMOCRACY DEMAGOGUE EPIDEMIC	rule of the people (false) leader of the people widespread (among the people)
derm	skin	EPIDERMIS PACHYDERM DERMATOLOGY	skin thick-skinned quadruped study of skin and its disorders
detergere	to rub or wipe away	DETERGENT TERCE	a cleansing agent that which is smooth or clean-cut
di, diurn	day	DIARY DIURNAL	a daily record of activities, feelings etc. pertaining to daytime
die, diet	to say	ABDICATE DICTION	renounce speech
doc, doct	to teach	DOCILE DOCUMENT DOCTOR	obedient; easily taught something that provides evidence learned person (originally teacher)
domin	to rule	DOMINATE DOMAIN DOMINANT	have power over land under rule prevailing
dour	hard, severe, sour (in appearance)	OBDURATE DURESS INDURATED	hard to move; obstinate under threat or coercion morally hardened or callous
dubit	doubt	INDUBITABLY	doubtlessly
duc, duct	to lead	VIADUCT AQUEDUCT	arched roadway artificial waterway
dynam	power, strength	DYNAMIC DYNAMITE DYNAMO	powerful powerful explosive engine making electrical power

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
fus	pour	EFFUSIVE DIFFUSE	gushing, pouring out widespread (poured in many directions)
gam	marriage	MONOGAMY BIGAMY POLYGAMY	marriage to one person marriage to two people at the same time having many wives or husbands at the same time
gen, gener	class, race	GENUS GENERIC GENDER	group of animals with similar traits characteristic of a class class organized by sex
gen	to give birth to	GENE CONGENITAL GENEALOGY PSYCHOGENIC	unit or factor of heredity existing from birth study of the family tree born in or caused by the mind
grad, gress	go, step	DIGRESS REGRESS GRADUAL	to astray (from the main point) go backwards step by step, by degrees
graph, gram	writing	EPIGRAM TELEGRAM STENOGRAPHY	pithy statement instantaneous message over great distance shorthand (writing narrowly)
greg	flock, herd	GREGARIOUS EGREGIOUS	tending to group together as in a herd conspicuously bad; shocking
helio	sun	HELIOTROPE HELIOGRAPH	flower that faces the sun instrument that uses the sun's rays to send signals
hemera	day	EPHEMERAL	short lived
icon	image, a statue	ICONOCLAST	one who attacks cherished beliefs or one who does not respect conventional ideas
it, itiner	journey, road	EXIT ITINERARY	way out plan of journey
jac, jact, jec	to throw	PROJECTILE TRAJECTORY EJACULATORY	missile; something thrown forward path taken by thrown object casting or throwing out
jur, jurat	to swear	PERJURE JURY ADJURATION	testify falsely group of men and women sworn to seek the truth solemn urging
labor, laborat	to work	COLLABORATE LABORIOUS	work together with others difficult
leg, lect, lig	to choose, to read	ELECTION LEGIBLE ELIGIBLE	choice able to read able to be selected
leg	law	LEGISLATURE LEGITIMATE LEGAL	law-making body lawful lawful
liber, libr	book	LIBRETTO LIBEL	the "book" of a musical play slander (originally found in a little book)
liber	free	LIBERATION LIBERAL	the fact of setting free generous (giving freely); tolerant
log	word, study	ENTOMOLOGY ETYMOLOGY MONOLOGUE	study of insects study of word parts and derivations speech by one person

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
loqu, locut	to talk	SOLILOQUY LOQUACIOUS ELOCUTION	speech by one individual talkative speech
luc	light	ELUCIDATE LUCID TRANSLUCENT	enlighten clear allowing some light to pass through
magn	great	MAGNIFY MAGNANIMITY	enlarge generosity, greatness of soul
mal	bad	MALEVOLENT MALEDICTION MALEFACTOR MALIGNANT	wishing evil curse evil-doer disposed to do harm
man	hand	MANUSCRIPT EMANCIPATE	written by hand free (let go from the hand)
mar	sea	MARITIME SUBMARINE MARINER	connected with seafaring undersea craft seaman
mater, matr	mother	MATERNAL MATRIARCH MATRILINEAL	pertaining to motherhood female ruler of a family, group, or state descended on the mother's side
mendicus	poor man	MENDICANT	beggar
mens	measure	MENSURATION IMMEASURABILITY	the act of finding by measurement and calculation, the length, area, volume of bodies that which cannot be measured
mit, miss	to send	MISSILE TRANSMIT	projectile send across
mime	an actor who mimics or imitates	MIMESIS PANTOMIME	imitation acting that is unaccompanied by words
mob, mot, mov	move	MOBILIZE MOTILITY IMMOVABLE	cause to move ability to move not able to be moved
mon, monit	to warn	ADMONISH PREMONITION MONITOR	warn foreboding watcher (warner)
mori, mort	to die	MORTUARY MORIBUND IMMORTAL	funeral parlour dying not dying
morph	shape, form	ANTHROPOMORPHIC	in the shape of man
mut	change	IMMUTABLE MUTATE MUTABILITY	not able to be changed undergo a great change changeableness, inconsistency
nat	born	INNATE NATIVITY	from birth birth
nav	ship	CIRCUMNAVIGATE NAVAL	sail around the world pertaining to ships
neg	deny	NEGATION RENEGE RENEGADE	denial deny, go back on one's word turncoat, traitor

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
nomen	name	NOMENCLATURE NOMINAL COGNOMEN	act of naming, terminology in name only (as opposed to actual) surname, distinguishing nickname
nov	new	NOVICE RENOVATE NOVELTY	beginner make new again newness
oikos	dwelling	ECOLOGY ECUMENIC ECONOMICS	a study of plants or animals or of people and institutions in relation to environment general, universal study of house hold management
onoma, onyma	name	ANONYMOUS HOMONYM ONOMATOPOEIA PARONOMASIA PATRONYMIC PSEUDONYM PARONYM	unnamed a word having the same sound and perhaps the same spelling as another but different meaning and origin the formation of a word in limitation of the sound of the thing meant a play upon words derived from the name of a father or an ancestor a fictitious name assumed a word from the same root or having the same sound as another
oper	to work	COOPERATION	working together
pac	peace	PACIFY PACIFIC PACIFIST	make peaceful peaceful person opposed to war
para	contrary to	PARADOX	that which is contrary to receive opinion
pass	feel	DISPASSIONATE IMPASSIONED IMPASSIVE	free of emotion emotion-filled showing no feeling
pater, patr	father	PATRIOTISM PATRIARCH PATERNITY	love of one's country (fatherland) male ruler of a family, group or state fatherhood
path	disease, feeling	PATHOLOGY APATHETIC ANTIPATHY	study of diseased tissue lacking feeling; indifferent hostile feeling
ped, pod	foot	IMPEDIMENT QUADRUPED PEDESTAL PEDESTRIAN PEDOMETER PODIUM	stumbling-block; hindrance four-footed animal the support of a column, statue etc. on foot, of walking (second meaning - uninspired) an instrument for counting paces and so approximately measuring distance walked a platform, dais
ped	child	PEDAGOGUE PAEDIATRICIAN	teacher of children children's doctor
pel, puls	to drive	COMPULSION EXPEL	a forcing to do drive out, banish
pet, petit	to seek	PETITION APPETITE COMPETITIVE	request craving, desire complete with others

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
phil	to love	PHILANTHROPIST ANGLOPHILE PHILANDERER PHILOSOPHER PHILATELIST	benefactor, lover of humanity lover of everything English one involved in brief love affairs a lover of wisdom one who loves collecting stamps
phoebe	fear	ASTRAPHOBIA BALLISTROPHOBIA CLAUSTROPHOBIA ERGOPHOBIA NYCTOPHOBIA OCHLOPHOBIA PANOPHOBIA PHOTOPHOBIA SITOPHOBIA XENOPHOBIA TRICHOPHOBIA	fear of celestial space fear of missiles fear of closed place fear of work fear of night fear of mob a form of melancholia marked by groundless fears fear of light fear of food fear of strangers fear of hair
pleos	full	PLENARY PLENIPOTENTIARY PLETHORA PLENITUDE PLEONASM PLENUM DEPLETE EXPLETIVES REPLENISH REPLETE	fully attended having full powers over abundance fullness; completeness a redundancy of words completely fillied empty superfluous use of words fill again filled with
pon, posit	to place	POSTPONE POSITIVE	place after definite, unquestioned
port, portat	to carry	PORTABLE EXPORT	able to be carried carry out (of country)
poten	able, powerful	OMNIPOTENT POTENTATE IMPOTENT	all-powerful powerful person powerless
psych	mind	PSYCHOLOGY PSYCHOSIS PSYCHOPATH	study of the mind mental disorder mentally ill person
put, putat	to trim, to calculate	PUTATIVE COMPUTATION AMPUTATE	supposed (calculated) calculation cut off
pyr	fire, heat, fever	ANTIPYRETIC PYROTECHNICS EMPYREAN PYROGNOSTIC PYROLATRY PYROLOGY	medicine used against fever the art of making fireworks formed of pure light or fire pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven pertaining to listing of minerals by flame fire-worship a treatise on heat
quer, ques, quir, quis	to ask	INQUIRY INQUISITIVE QUERY	investigation questioning question

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
robor	strength	CORROBORATION	conformation
reg, rect	rule	REGICIDE REGENT INSURRECTION	murder of a ruler ruler rebellion; overthrowing of a ruler
rid, ris	to laugh	DERISION RISIBILITY RIDICULOUS	scorn inclination to laughter deserving to be laughed at
rog, rogat	to ask	INTERROGATE PREROGATIVE	question privilege
rupt	to break	INTERRUPT BANKRUPT RUPTURE	break into insolvent a break
sacr	holy	SACRILEGIOUS SACRAMENT	impious, violating something holy religious act
sci	to know	OMNISCIENT CONSCIOUS	knowing all aware
scop	watch, see	PERISCOPE MICROSCOPE	device for seeing around corners device for seeing small objects
scrib, script	to write	TRANSCRIBE CIRCUMSCRIBE	make a written copy write around, limit
sect	cut	DISSECT BISECT	cut apart cut into two pieces
ced, sess	to sit	SEDENTARY SESSION	inactive (sitting) meeting
sent, sens	to think, to feel	CONSENT RESENT	agree show indignation
sequi, secut, seque	to follow	CONSECUTIVE SEQUEL NON SEQUITUR	following in order that which follows something that does not follow logically
solv, solut	to loosen	ABSOLVE DISSOLUTE ABSOLUTE	free from blame morally lax complete (not loosened)
somn	sleep	INSOMNIA SOMNOLENT SOMNAMBULIST	inability to sleep sleepy sleepwalker
soph	wisdom	SOPHISTICATED	worldly wise
spec, spect	to look at	SPECTATOR CIRCUMSPECT	observer cautious (looking around)
spir	breathe	SPIRITED	full of life (breath)
string, strict	bind	STRINGENT CONSTRICT STRICTURE	strict become tight limit, something that restrains
stru, struct	build	CONSTRUCTIVE CONSTRUE	helping to build analyze (how something is built)

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
suit (sal, sil, sault)	jump or leap	RESILIENT EXULTANT	capable of gaining its original shape rejoicing, triumphant (jumping with joy)
		SALIENT SOMERSAULT DESULTORY ASSAULT	important to leap or jump while turning the heels over jumping from one thing to another without rational or logical connection jumping towards (i.e., attack)
tang, tact, ting	to touch	TANGENT CONTINGENT	touching depending upon
tempor	time	CONTEMPORARY EXTEMPORANEOUS TEMPORIZE TEMPORAL	at the same time impromtuous delay pertaining to time
ten, tent	to hold	TENABLE TENURE RETENTIVE	able to be held holding of office holding; having good memory
term	end	INTERMINABLE TERMINATE	endless end
terr	land	TERRESTRIAL SUBTERRANEAN	pertaining to earth underground
therm	heat	THERMOSTAT DIATHERMY	instrument that regulates heat sending heat through body tissues
tome	a slice, a piece cut off	ЕРІТОМЕ ЕСТОМУ	embodiment (after cutting off non-essential material or condensation) surgical cutting example, appendectomy
tors, tort	twist	DISTORT TORSION TORTUOUS RETORT CONTORT EXTORT NASTURTIUM	twist out of true shape or meaning act of twisting twisting to twist back a reply, to answer sharply or wittily to twist together or upon itself to twist out by force; to gain by violence or compulsion a nose twister, so named because of its pungent odour
tract	drag, pull	DISTRACT INTRACTABLE	pull (one's attention) away stubborn, unable to be dragged
trud, trus	push, shove	INTRUDE PROTRUSION	push one's way in something sticking out
turb	trouble	IMPERTURBABLE TURBID	that cannot be disturbed or troubled; calm and serene disordered, troubled, muddy, thick
urb	city	URBAN URBANE SUBURBAN	pertaining to a city polished, sophisticated, pertaining to a city dweller outside of a city

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
vac	empty	VACUOUS EVACUATE	lacking content, empty-headed compel to empty an area
vad, vas	go	INVADE EVASIVE	enter in a hostile fashion not frank; eluding
veni, vent, ven	to come	INTERVENE CONVENTION	come between meeting
ver	true	VERACIOUS VERIFY VERITY VERISIMILITUDE VERDICT	truthful check the truth truth; most often used in plural and with eternal appearance of truth a true saying; therefore a presumably first judgement made on the basis of verified judgement
verb	word	VERBOSE VERBIAGE VERBATIM	wordy excessive use of words word for word
vers, vert	turn	VERTIGO REVERT	turning dizzy turn back (to an earlier state)
via	way	VIADUCT TRIVIAL	roadway (arched) trifling (small talk at crossroads)
vid, vis	to see	EVIDENCE VISTA	things seen view
vinc, vict, vanq	to conquer	INVINCIBLE VANQUISH	unconquerable defeat
viv, vit	alive	VIVISECTION VIVACIOUS VITALITY	operating on living animals full of life liveliness
voc, vocat	to call	AVOCATION PROVOCATION INVOCATION	calling, minor occupation calling or rousing the anger of calling in prayer
vol	wish	MALEVOLENT VOLUNTARY	wishing someone ill of one's own will
volv, volut	to roll	CONVOLUTION	coiled state

PREFIXES

a, an	[not, without]	amoral (without a sense of moral responsibility), atheism, anaemia, atypical, atom (not	ad (ac af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at)	[to, towards]	admire (look at with wonder), attract, admit, advance, allege, announce, assert, aggressive, accept
		cutable), apathy (without feeling)	ambi, amb	[both, around]	ambidextrous (skilled with both hands), ambiguous,
ab, abs, a	[from, away]	abnormal, avert (turn away)	amphi	[both]	amble amphibious (living on
acro	[high]	acropolis (high city), acrobat, acrogen (of the highest class), acronym, acrophobia (fear of height)	ana	[on, up, backward]	both land and water), amphitheatre analysis (loosing up or taking apart for study), anatomy, anachronism

ana	[before]	antedate, anteroom, antebellum, antecedent	extra, extro	[beyond, outside]	extraordinary (beyond the ordinary), extracurricular,
anti, ant	[against]	anticommunist, antidote, anticlimax, antacid, Antarctic	for	[away or off]	extrovert, extraneous forswear (to renounce an
аро	[from, off]	apostasy (standing from, abandoning a professed belief), apology, apothecary, apostle	fore	(before in time)	oath) foretell (to tell beforehand), forecast, foreshadow, foregone, forefather
be	[on, way]	bedeak, belabon, bequest, bestow, beloved	hemi, demi, semi	[half]	hemisphere, hemicycle, semicircle, demitasse
bene, bon	[well]	benefit, benefactor, benevolent, benediction, bonus, bonafide, bonanza	homo	[man]	Homo sapiens, homicide, homunculus, hominid
bi, bis, bin	[both, double, twice]	bicycle, biweekly, Binoculars, bilateral, biscuit	hyper	[over, above]	hypercritical, hyperemia, hypersensitive, hypertensive, hyperactive
by	[side, close, near]	bypass, bystander, by- product, bylaw, byline	hypo	[under]	hypodermic, hypothesis, hypotension
cata	[down, against]	catalogue, catapult, catastrophe, cataclysm	idio	[private, personal]	idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiomatic
circum, circ	[around]	circumference, circumspect	il (ir, in, im)	[not]	incorrect, illegal, immoral, irregular
co (con, col, cor, com)	[together, with]	compose. copilot, conspire, collect, concord	in (il, im)	[into]	inject, inside, illuminate, impose, illustrate, implant,
coni	[dust]	coniosis (disease which comes from inhaling dust)	infra	[beneath]	imprison infrared
contra, counter	[against]	controversy, contradict, counterpart	inter	[between]	intercollegiate, interfere, intervene, interrupt (break
de	[from, down]	demote, depress, degrade, deject, deprive	intra	[within]	between) intramural, intravenous
di	[two, twice]	dilemma, diatom, dissect, diploma	intro	[into, inward]	(within the veins) introduce, introvert (turn
dia	[through, between]	diameter, diagonal, diagram, diagnosis, dialogue	macro	[large,	inward) macrodent (having large
dis, dif	[apart, away, reverse]	dismiss, distort, distinguish, diffuse	mal	excessive] [badly, poor]	teeth), macrocosm maladjusted, malnutrition,
dys	[badly, ill]	dyspepsia (digesting badly, indigestion), dystrophy	meta	[beyond, after,	malfunction, malady metabolism (thrown beyond,
em, en	[in, into]	embrace enslave		with]	literally; hence, chemical and physical change),
epi	[upon]	epidermis (upon the skin, outer layer of the skin), epitaph, epithet, epigram,			metaphor, metamorphosis, metaphysical
		epitome	mis	[incorrect, bad]	misuse, misprint
eu, ev	[well]	eulogize (speak well of, praise) eupepsia, euphony,	miso	[hating, wrong]	misanthropist, misogamist, miser
ex, e, ec, ef	[out]	eugenics expel (drive out), ex-mayor, exit, exorcism, eccentric (out	mono	[one]	monoplane, monotone, monogamy, monochrome, monocle
		of the centre position), eject, emit	multi	[many]	multiply, multiform, multilateral

neo	[new]	neopaganism, neoclassic,	sub	[under]	submerge (put under),
non	[not]	neologism, neophyte nontaxable (not taxed), nontoxic, nonexistent,			submarine, subhuman, subject, substitute, subsoil, suburb
ob (of, op,	[towards,	nonsense obstruct, offend, oppose,	suf (sug, sup, sus)	[from under]	suffer, suggest, support, suspect, sufficient, suspend
oc) para	against] [beside, almost]	occur parasite (one who eats	super, supr, sur	[above, over, more]	supervise, superman, survivor, supreme,
		beside or at table of another), paraphrase, parody, parachute, paramedic, parallel	syn (sym, sys, syl)	[with, together]	supernatural, superior sympathy, system, synthesis, symphony, syllable, synchronize (time together),
penta	[five]	pentagon (figure or building having five angles or sides), Pentateuch, pentameter, pentathlon	trans, tra	[across, beyond]	transoceanic, transmit, traverse (lying across as a bridge over a stream),
per	[throughout, completely]	pervert (completely turn wrong, corrupt), perfect, perceive permanent,	tri	[three]	transfusion tricycle, triangle, tripod, tristate
peri	[around]	persuade, pervade perimeter (measurement	un	[not, release]	unfair, unnatural, unbutton, unfasten
		around an area), periphery, periscope, pericardium,	under	[beneath]	underground, underling
		period	uni	[one, below]	unicycle, uniform, unify, universe, unique
poly	[many]	polygon (figure having many angles or sides), polygamy, polyglot, polychrome	ultra	[beyond, exceedingly]	ultramodern, ultraviolet, ultraconservative
post	[after]	postpone, postwar, postscript, postseason	vice	[in place of]	vice-president, vice- admiral, viceroy
pre	[before]	prewar, preview, precede, prevent, premonition	■ SUFFIXE	FC	
pro	[forward, in favor of]	project (throw forward), progress, pro-abortion, promote, prohibition	able, ible	[able, can do]	capable, agreeable, edible,
pseudo	[false]	pseudonym (false or assumed name), pseudo, pseudopodia	ad, ade	[result of action]	individual), blockade
re	[back, again]	reclaim, revive, revoke, rejuvenate, retard, reject, return	age	[act of, state of,	(the result of a blocking action), lemonade salvage (act of saving),
retro	[backwards]	retrorspective (looking backwards), retroactive,	al	collection of] [relating to]	storage, forage sensual, gradual, manual, natural (relating to nature)
se	[aside]	retrorocket, retrofression seduce (lead aside), secede,	algia	[pain]	neuralgia (nerve pain)
16		secrete, segregate	an, ian	[native of, relating to]	(Czechoslovakian, African)
self	[by oneself]	self-determination, self- employed, self-service, selfish	ance, ancy	[action, process, state]	assistance, allowance, defiance, resistance
sesqui	[one and a half]	sesquicentennial (one and one-half centuries)	ant	[performing, agent]	assistant, servant, defiant

ar, er, or	[one who, that	doctor, baker, miller,	ful	[full of]	frightful, careful, helpful
, . , .	which]	teacher, racer, amplifier		[]	(full of help)
ard, art	[one who]	drunkard, dullard, braggart	fy	[make]	fortify (make strong), simplify, terrify, amplify
ary, ery, ory	[relating to, quality, place where]	dictionary, dietary, bravery, dormitory (a place where people sleep)	hood	[order, condition, quality]	manhood, womanhood, brotherhood
asis, esis, osis	[action, process, condition]	genesis, hypnosis, neurosis	ible (see able)		
ate	[cause, make]	enumerate, liquidate, segregate (causing a group to be set aside)	ic	[nature of, like]	acidic, metallic (of the nature of metal), heroic, poetic
cian	[having a certain skill or art]	logician, musician, beautician, magician, physician	ice	[condition, state, quality]	justice, malice
cide	[kill]	homicide, pesticide, genocide (killing a race of	id, ide		(a thing connected with or belonging to) fluid, fluoride
cule, ling	[very small]	people) molecule, ridicule, duckling (very small	ile	[relating to, suited for, capable of]	domicile, agile, juvenile, senile (related to being old), missile
cy	[action, function]	duck), sapling hesitancy prophecy,	ine	[nature of]	feminine, masculine, geniuine, medicine
dom	[quality, realm, office]	normalcy boredom, freedom, kingdom, stardom,	ion, sion, tion	[act of, state of, result of]	action, injection, infection, suspension (state of suspending)
		wisdom (quality of being wise)	ish	[origin, nature, resembling]	foolish, Irish, clownish (resembling a clown)
ee	[one who receives the action]	employee, devotee, nominee (one who is nominated), refugee, trustee	ism	[doctrine, system, manner, condition, characteristic]	alcoholism, exorcism, heroism (characteristic of a hero), Communism, realism
ee	[made of, make]	silken, frozen, oaken (made of oak), wooden, lighten	ist	[one who, that which]	artist, dentist, violinist, racist
ence, ency	[action, state of, quality]	difference, conference, proficiency (quality of being proficient), urgency	ite	[nature of, quality of, mineral product]	expedite, Israelite, graphite, sulfite, dynamite (quality of being powerful)
er (see ar)		being pronelent), urgency	ity, ty	[state of, quality]	captivity, chastity, fraternity, clarity
ery (see ary)			ive	[causing, making]	assertive, abusive (causing
esce	[to become]	acquiesce (become restful, peaceful), coalesce			abuse), affirmative, exhaustive
escent esis (see asis)	[in the process of]	convalescent, obsolescent	ize	[make]	emphasize, liberalize [make liberal), idolize,
ese (see asis)	[a native of, the	Japanese, Vietnamese			penalize, publicize
	language]	vapanoso, violanioso	less	[without]	baseless, careless [without
esque	[in the style of]	burlesque, arabesque			care), artless, fearless, helpless
ess	[female]	actress goddess, lioness	ling		
et, ette	[a small one, group]	midget, octet, baronet, bassinet	(see cule)		
fic	[making, causing]	scientific, specific	ly	[like, manner of]	carelessly, fearlessly, hopelessly, shamelessly

2.18 • Vocabulary Building

ment	[act of, state of, result] [a resulting thing]	contentment, alignment, amendment (state of amending), achievement patrimony, alimony,	rhea	[flowing, discharge]	pyorrhoea, diarrhoea, gonorrhea [discharge from the reproductive organs]
- 0	[acrimony	ship	[office, state,	friendship, authorship,
ness	[state of]	carelessness, restlessness, lifelessess		quality, profession]	scholarship, <i>skill</i> , dictatorship
old	[like, resembling]	asteroid, spheroid, tabloid, anthropoid	some	[like, apt, tending to]	lonesome, threesome, gruesome
ology	[study, science, theory]	biology, anthropology, geology, neurology	tude	[state of, condition of]	gratitude, multitude (condition of being many), aptitude, solitude
or (see ar) ory (see ary) osis (see asis)			ure	[state of, act, process, rank]	culture, literature, pressure, rupture (state of being broken)
ous	[full of, having]	gracious, nervous, vivacious (full of, having) gracious,	ward	[in the direction of]	eastward, forward, backward
		nervous, vivacious (full of life), spacious	y	[inclined to, tend to]	cheery, crafty, faulty, dirty, itchy

Practice Exercises

SYNONYMS

EXERCISE 1 (LEVEL 1)

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer. 1. FAMISHED (1) agricultural (2) hungry (3) prestigious (4) feasible 2. UMPTEEN (1) numerous (2) youthful (3) rainy (4) convergent 3. OVATION (1) applause (2) growth (3) abuse (4) attraction **4.** FAD (1) illness (2) tradition (3) obesity (4) voque 5. ZEST (1) humour (2) push (3) attitude (4) enthusiasm

Directions for questions 6 to 20: For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is most appropriate in the given context.

- $\textbf{6.} \ \ \text{Oblivious:} \\ \text{The minister seemed } \\ \underline{\text{oblivious}} \\ \text{ of the prejudices that prevailed in the village.} \\$
 - (1) aware

(2) unaware

(3) insouciant

- (4) enthusiastic
- 7. Inveterate: Alex Abraham, an inveterate traveller, has put together various anecdotes from his life.
 - (1) creative

(2) energetic

(3) habitual

(4) respectable

18. Munificent: Not every one can find a munificent patron.

(1) generous

(2) interested

(3) supportive

(4) understanding

19. Cognizant: The NDA benches were <u>cognizant</u> of the occasion's importance.

(1) ignorant

(2) familiar

(3) apathetic

(4) aware

20. Inadvertently: We had <u>inadvertently</u> left without paying the bill.

(1) deliberately

(2) unintentionally

(3) suddenly

(4) cautiously

EXERCISE 2 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 16: Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

1.	ABSTRACT (1) peculiar (4) diagnostic	(2)	summary	(3)	normal
2.	COMPLACENT (1) disappointed (4) flimsy	(2)	evasive	(3)	satisfied
3.	EXTERMINATE (1) evict (4) annihilate	(2)	dissociate	(3)	accuse
4.	STALWART (1) watchful (4) subtle	(2)	sturdy	(3)	delicate
5.	SIMULATE (1) accumulate (4) gamble	(2)	smile	(3)	pretend
6.	BEDLAM (1) comfort (4) tumult	(2)	flesh	(3)	lament
7.	CHAGRIN (1) current (4) intoxication	(2)	annoyance	(3)	charge
8.	DUNK (1) douse (4) smell	(2)	stale	(3)	wet
9.	INNOCUOUS (1) inept (4) indecent	(2)	indomitable	(3)	harmless
10.	BIZARRE (1) bookish (4) jubilant	(2)	odd	(3)	tasty
11.	PANACEA (1) wonder (4) honey	(2)	elixir	(3)	placebo

23. Vindicate: The performance of the Indian stock markets has vindicated the confidence reposed in it by global investors.

(3) belied

(2) increased

(1) belittled

(4) justified

24.	Complicity: The corrupt bureaucrat was	nted to rationalize his <u>complicity</u> in th	he br	rutal killing.
	(1) duplicity(4) collusion	(2) support	(3)	innocence
25.	Lamentable: Any one in India who pr knowledge.	ides himself on the purity of his cul	lture	shows a <u>lamentable</u> lack of historical
	(1) deplorable(4) wistful	(2) mournful	(3)	distressful
26.	Supercilious: Murali Manohar Joshi had	his usual supercilious expression.		
	(1) benevolent (4) cheerful	(2) superior	(3)	doleful
27.	Preposterous: Their claims to the inheri	tance is absolutely <u>preposterous</u> .		
	(1) legal(4) ethical	(2) justified	(3)	outrageous
28.	Surreptitious: She sneaked a surreptition	ous glance at her watch.		
	(1) furtive (4) sharp	(2) brazen	(3)	straight
29.	Rigours: The soldiers at Kargil were una	ble to face the rigours of a harsh clim	nate.	
	(1) troubles(4) vagaries	(2) severity		chill
30.	Presumptuous: Would it be presumptu	ous of me to ask to borrow your car?		
	(1) careless(4) shameless	(2) disrespectful	(3)	impertinent
		EXERCISE 3 (LEVEL 3)		
		EXERCISE 3 (LEVEL 3)		
Ĵ	Directions for questions 1 to 14: Eac most suitable synonym (word which r			r choices. From the choices, select the nark its number as the answer.
1	OSTENSIBLE			
1.	(1) strong	(2) desirable	(3)	apparent
	(4) fateful			
2.	MUNIFICENCE			
	(1) animosity(4) generosity	(2) exhilaration	(3)	administration
3.	ABYSMAL			
	(1) shameless(4) horrible	(2) dangerous	(3)	profound
4.	EMBARGO			
	(1) challenge(4) quarrel	(2) restraint	(3)	departure

(4) shrivelled

17.	7. Ignominy: Casting away the <u>ignominy</u> of thumb impression and replacing it with signature is the first objective.				
	(1) disgrace(4) disadvantage	(2)	need	(3)	glory
18.	Pugnaciously: Roosevelt had said <u>pugr</u> the last.	nacio	ously that it would count in the er	nd no	ot who fired the first shot but who fired
	(1) peacefully(4) vigorously	(2)	aggressively	(3)	pithily
19.	Penchant: Israel has not shed its pench	<u>ant</u>	for insisting on conditions that Pa	alest	ine cannot meet.
	(1) option(4) obsession	(2)	inclination	(3)	predisposition
20.	Reprehensible: The use of helicopter la	unc	hed missile has been <u>reprehensib</u>	ole.	
	(1) commendable(4) suppressed	(2)	exemplary	(3)	deplorable
	ANTONYM				
			EXERCISE 4 (LEVEL 1)		
	Directions for questions 1 to 5: Each which is opposite in meaning (antony	-	•		ices. From the choices, identify the one ras your answer.
1.	CONSIDERATE (1) Comprehensive (4) Indifferent	(2)	Atrocious	(3)	Malignant
2.	HAPHAZARD (1) Cumbersome (4) Zigzag	(2)	Concocted	(3)	Orderly
3.	ROBUST (1) Sturdy (4) Feeble	(2)	Imaginaive	(3)	Muscular
4.	BOISTEROUS (1) Serene (4) Tumultuous	(2)	Rowdy	(3)	Violent
5.	DULL (1) Monstrous (4) Ghastly	(2)	Fascinating	(3)	Horrid
	Directions for questions 6 to 20: In each that is inappropriate as a replacemen			sage	given. Select as your answer, the word

6. Precocious: The <u>precocious</u> child has been the talk of the town of late.

(2) gifted

(3) garrulous

(1) talented

(4) bright

19. Diffused: The tube light that cast a diffused milky glow over my bed has now been replaced by a blue night lamp.

(3) mild

(2) morbid

(1) muffled

(4) diluted

						Tractice Exercises
20.	(1)	s : If he <u>wilts</u> under pressure now, tl droops withers		eam is sure to lose. sags	(3)	butchers
				EXERCISE 5 (LEVEL 2)		
- -						
		rections for questions 1 to 15: Eac e which is opposite in meaning (an				choices. From the choices, identify the mber as your answer.
1.	IMN	1ACULATE				
		Unclean Accumulated	(2)	Immobile	(3)	Motherly
2.	AGO	GRAVATE				
		Segregate Accommodate	(2)	Adulterate	(3)	Ameliorate
3.	FRA	GRANT				
		Malodorous Ulterior	(2)	Utopian	(3)	Capricious
4.	CRU	JDE				
		Cruel Primeval	(2)	Sophisticated	(3)	Malevolent
5.	MEI	LOWED				
		Ripened Ridiculous	(2)	Sensational	(3)	Immature
6.	VIN	DICTIVE				
		Forgiving Disproving	(2)	Relentless	(3)	Revengeful
7.	ALT	RUISM				
		Kindness Benevolence	(2)	Selfishness	(3)	Tenderness
8.	MIT	IGATE				
		Soothe Aggravate	(2)	Abate	(3)	Assuage
9.	NO	/ICE				
		Adept Greenhorn	(2)	Dilettante	(3)	Amateur

(2) Capacity

(3) Consciousness

10. OBLIVION

(1) Obscurity

(4) Strength

(2) prerogative

(3) submission

(1) point of view

(4) assertion

22. Ameliorating: Nelson Mandela always felt that agitation, within the framework of t <u>ameliorating</u> the condition of the Blacks in his country.			he framework of the law, was the only safe method of
	(1) deciding(4) improving	(2) mitigating	(3) alleviating
23.	Profound: Neils Bohr once rematruth may well be another prof		tement is a false statement. The opposite of a <u>profound</u>
	(1) complex(4) weighty	(2) regal	(3) philosophical
24.	Intrinsic: What is important is t date is accurate or not.	ŕ	therefore, let us not get into a debate on whether the
	(1) inherent(4) innate	(2) underlying	(3) mysterious
25.	Appalled: I was appalled when	Diana told me that her father ofte	n beat her mother.
	(1) wonder-struck(4) disgusted	(2) horrified	(3) shocked
26.	Lucid: The phenomenon wasn	't easy to describe but the child, su	ırprisingly, gave a very <u>lucid</u> explanation.
	(1) articulate(4) graphic	(2) perplexing	(3) intelligible
27.	Woes: An empathy towards th	e woes of your friends will help yo	ou in building a lasting relationship.
	(1) tribulations(4) jubilations	(2) adversities	(3) misery
28.	Fatigued: Though he looked fa	atigued, the man's eyes gleamed at	the sight of his young daughter.
	(1) strained (4) jaded	(2) fathomless	(3) exhausted
29.	Manifestation: This is just a ma	nifestation of his immense talent.	
	(1) expression(4) coincidence	(2) indication	(3) display
30.	Harnessed: His boundless ene	rgy needs to be <u>harnessed</u> constru	ctively for his benefit.
	(1) bridled(4) channelled	(2) yoked	(3) undergirded
		EXERCISE 6 (LEV	/EI 3)
		LALINCISE O (LEV	LL 3)
			llowed by four choices. From the choices, identify the and mark its number as your answer.
1	IGNOMINIOUS		
1.	(1) Crooked	(2) Dishonest	(3) Ominous
	(4) Laudable	(2) Distionest	(5) Offilinous
2.	GROUCHY		
	(1) Cantankerous	(2) Grumpy	(3) Contented

(4) Surly

2.30 • Practice Exercises

3.	IMPUDENT (1) Rude (4) Insolent	(2)	Courteous	(3)	Impertinent
4.	SALUBRIOUS (1) Hale (4) Hygienic	(2)	Robust	(3)	Unhealthy
5.	TRAITOROUS (1) Perfidious (4) Treacherous	(2)	Recreant	(3)	Devoted
6.	COGNIZANT (1) Observant (4) Oblivious	(2)	Perceptive	(3)	Conscious
7.	VIRULENT (1) Unpleasant (4) Benign	(2)	Soft	(3)	Clear
8.	INSUBORDINATE (1) Observant (4) Depressed	(2)	Servile	(3)	Calculating
9.	EXPOSTULATION (1) Immigration (4) Approbation	(2)	Susceptibility	(3)	Elegance
10.	DISPARAGE (1) Evolve (4) Converge	(2)	Expose	(3)	Appreciate
11.	FORTITUDE (1) Benefit (4) Cowardice	(2)	Eruption	(3)	Chivalry
12.	GERMANE (1) Considerate (4) Upstart	(2)	Genuine	(3)	Irrelevant
13.	OSSIFICATION (1) Liquefaction (4) Viability	(2)	Flexibility	(3)	Vigour
14.	CAPRICIOUS (1) Greedy (4) Resolute	(2)	Mutable	(3)	Rigid
15.	OPPROBRIOUS (1) Respectful (4) Imitable	(2)	Miscible	(3)	Inspiring

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Directions for questions 16 to 20: In each question below, a word with its usage given. Select as your answer, the word that is inappropriate as a replacement to the word in the main sentence.

	CODDECT LISAGE OF WODDS		
	(1) skulduggery(4) truce	(2) ruse	(3) subterfuge
20.	alone.		he Trojans could not be overcome by might
	(1) ponderous(4) bombastic	(2) pretentious	(3) stilted
19.	Pompous: No one was impressed by th	e <u>pompous</u> speech of the young mar	٦.
	(1) talent (4) proclivity	(2) propensity	(3) abhorrence
18.	Penchant: He displayed an amazing <u>pe</u> more often.	enchant for numbers and it was evide	ent that we would hear of his achievements
	(1) aesthetic beauty(4) maladroitness	(2) awkwardness	(3) clumsiness
17.	Gaucherie: It is said that even a great own whenever he addressed a gathering.	orator like Abraham Lincoln was a pict	ture of <u>gaucherie</u> for the first few moments
	(1) obscure (4) vague	(2) scholarly	(3) recondite
16.	Abstruse: Mr Dixon gave a very abstrus	se explanation in support of his theory	v.

CORRECT USAGE OF WORDS

EXERCISE 7



Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each question, there are sentences: Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the <u>italicized</u> and <u>highlighted</u> words/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentence. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

- 1. (A) To argue that military victory **bestow** [A]/bestows [B] legitimacy is to say that might is right, and that ends justify **means** [A]/the means [B] two longstanding western taboos.
 - (B) The credibility of the Anglo–US Media suffered *a slow but steady [A]/slow but steady [B]* erosion on their Iraq coverage.
 - (C) Limca Book of Records represents *the world record breaking achievements/[A] world record breaking achievements [B]* of more than a billion Indians and is the only record book of its kind in India.
 - (D) Many companies in the segment expect *higher proportion of their sales [A]/a higher proportion of their sales [B]* to come through the organized retail chains.
 - (1) ABBAA

(2) BBAAB

(3) ABABB

- (4) BABAB
- 2. (A) When the Bangalore International Airport gets commissioned, probably in May, the current phase *in* [A]/of [B] airport infrastructure expansion will be complete [A] /will complete [B].
 - (B) The substance of Hillary Clinton's proposals on mortgages, like that of her health care plan, **suggest [A]/suggests [B]** a strong progressive sensibility.
 - (C) The law, which goes into effect on 1 August, is intended **to strengthen [A]/strengthening [B]** an existing set of antitrust regulations.

	(D)	Large format retail stores <i>give [A]</i> possible in small multi-brand outle	gave [B] enough space to display thets.	ne entire range of their produc	ts that is not				
	(1)	ABBAA	(2) BAABB	(3) BABAA	(4) BBAAA				
3.	(A)	The US has acted in a timely mann sitimulus to the economy.	er by swift [A] swiftly [B] lowering in	A] swiftly [B] lowering interest rates and by give [A] giving [B] fiscal					
	(B)	Workers in the unorganized sector to come into effect from 1 April, 20	will also cover [A]/be covered [B] ur 1008.	nder the health insurance schei	me expected				
	(C)	The government may soon make t [B] but also for selling of shares be	he filing of annual information returr yond a particular value.	n cumpulsory not just to buy [A	l]/for buying				
	(D)	People have started [A] started [B	I living in it for a year now, relegating	g past and future to a back seat					
	(1)	BBBBA	(2) BABAA	(3) ABABA	(4) AABBB				
4.	(A)	·	t [B] the system and the curriculum eachers to adapt themselves to the c		the teaching				
	(B)	More than the curriculum, it is the rigid systems of examination and ranking that has made school education so [A]/ as [B] stressful.							
	(C)	This is of course not the first time that the presumed virtues of complex financial products have been questioned in the developed world <i>nor [A] or [B]</i> , for that matter, in India.							
	(D)	Dupont's lark needs flat scrubland buildings.	d but [A]/though [B] in Spain much	of this has been used for co	nstruction of				
	(1)	BABAA	(2) ABBAB	(3) ABABB	(4) BAABA				
5.	(A)	After making a mark on [A] in [B] the medical animation sector, Coimbatore–based Mark IV Animation Studios is in the process to <i>launch [A]/of launching [B]</i> an e-learning system.							
			here should be an attempt to reap [A] at ways and means of tackling [A]/to		-				
	(D)	Driven [A]/driving [B] to the wall, o	distributors have found a way to circu	umvent the regulations.					
	(1)	AABBA	(2) AABBB	(3) BAABA	(4) BBAAA				
6.	(A)	In <i>today's [A]/todays'</i> competitive so productivity.	enario each company should investigo	ate into [A]/investigate [B] ways	of increasing				
	(B)	Teachers in the primary school are properly [B]	e responsible for making sure that th	neir pupils do behave properl y	/ [A]/behave				
	(C)	The short-term course in English pressions.	rovided by the Osmania University sh	ould provide <i>more [A]/more of</i>	[B] practical				
	(D)	If a mountainous country has no countries.	natural resources, it has [A] so it ha	s [B] to rely heavily on import	s from other				
	(1)	ABBAA	(2) AAABB	(3) BAABB	(4) BAABB				
7.	(A)	With the fear of recession loomin gasoline.	g over [A]/on [B] them, people hav	re begun to hoard [A]/horde [[B] food and				
	(B)	They decided to trade in their car f	or something smaller and more econ	omic [A]/economical [B].					
	(C)	An amusement park is just what ch	nildren need in that <i>locale [A]/local [i</i>	B].					
	(D)	The nuclear deal could not be sign	ed without the ascent [A]/assent [B] o	of the left parties.					
	(1)	AABAB	(2) ABABA	(3) AAAAB	(4) ABBAA				
8.		The city was <i>a [A]/the [B] mace [A]</i> His teacher's words proved to be a	/maze [B] of dimly lit alleys. great morale [A]/moral [B] booster f	for the young adoloscent.					

(C) The Met office has predicted *changeable* [A]/changing [B] weather for Monday.

	(D)	Implicit [A]/Fynlicit [D] yn daystan d	ling haturaan tha tura naytiga yasultaa	lin smooth governons						
		AABAB	ling between the two parties resulted (2) ABBAB	(3) ABABB	(4) ABAAA					
			,		. ,					
9.	(A)	All of us grow up and in time I too outgrew my lingering respect of [A]/for [B] Kipling as anything [A]/everything [B] but a wordsmith—a crafts man of high talent without a soul.								
	(B)		apple at [A]/grapple with [B] the pro	spect that their nation will bec	ome an auto-					
		based society like the United Stat	tes, much faster than expected.							
			they have <i>a little [A]/little [B]</i> moral st		-					
	(D)		artition of India is still seen by many a s, whether [A]/even if [B] it is the cons ness of Gandhi.'							
	(1)	BABBA	(2) BAABA	(3) BBABB	(4) BABBB					
10.	(A)	Delhi heaved a sigh of [A]/in [B] kilometres, but it brought the city] relief after the Olympic torch run v y on [A]/to [B] its knees.	was over; it was hardly a run,	just over two					
	(B)	A sudden downpour caught peor to the bone.	ple unaware [A]/unawares [B] at ma	ny places in the city and they w	ere drenched					
	(C)		ly taken in granted [A]/taken for gra	nted [B].						
		, <u> </u>	hat a global environmental calamity i		nd [B].					
	(1)	ABABB	(2) BBBBB	(3) ABBBB	(4) ABABB					
11.	(A)	Economics [A]/Economy [B] and	space [A]/place [B] are the two most	important factors for buyers or	n the look out					
	(5)	for mid-size cars.	W							
) The lead actors took a <i>curtain call [A]/curtain raiser [B]</i> at the end of the performance.) The grand <i>final [A]/finale [B]</i> of the week long celebrations will be a dance recital by the well known Bharat Natyam								
	(C)	dancer.	ie week long celebrations will be a da	ince recital by the well known b	Tiarat Natyaiii					
	(D)	The IPL will draw to a close [A]/b	ring to a close [B] in the month of Jur	ne.						
	(1)	BAAAB	(2) BBBAB	(3) BAABA	(4) ABABA					
12.	(A)	Pavan Varma, the translator of Gulzar's poetry has the ability to juxtapose [A]/ justify [B] a thought with an image so powerfully that a reader is literally wrung [A]/wrenched [B] out of his or her world.								
		The actress <i>pitched up [A]/pitched in [B]</i> her bit to promote her neice's serial.								
		People in public life should be be	• •							
	(D)	The American election may see a top post.	woman break out [A]/break through	1 [B] the barrier of male predom	inance to the					
	(1)	ABBBA	(2) ABABB	(3) BABAB	(4) ABBAB					
13	(A)	After retirement Ram has been le	ading a <i>hermetic</i> (A)/ <i>hermitic</i> (B) life							
10.			vernment official being highly respo		e queries (A)/					
		<i>questions</i> (B) of the public.		•	•					
			nantle (A)/ mantel (B) fell on the your	-						
	(D)	In order to spoil the chances of t voting by voting for the second by	he ruling party candidate the opposi	tion party resorted to <i>tactical</i>	(A)/ tactful (B)					
	(1)	BAAAA	(2) ABAAB	(3) BBBBA	(4) BABBB					
14			ning(B) house but rarely interacted w							
14.			udicated(B) the winner of the compe							
		• •	<i>lebrate(A)/ calibrate(B)</i> voter reactio							
			ant(A)/ complacent(B) about global v							
	(E)	-	ar(A)/forbid(B) from stone throwing a	-						
	(1)	AAAAB	(2) BABAB	(3) AABAA	(4) AABBA					

(1) AABBA

15.	(A)	His pay was commensurate(A))/consummate(B) with his qu	ualifications.						
	(B)	His sense of morality <i>impelled(A)/compelled(B)</i> him to act.								
	(C)	The neighbours constantly cosystem.	omplained of the <i>racket(A)/r</i>	racquet(B) the yo	ungsters were m	aking with tl	heir hi-fi			
	(D)	Her <i>artless(A)/artistic(B)</i> air w	on her many friends.							
		A large sum of money was nee	•	ne ailing mall						
		AABAB (2) AAAAB (3) AABBB (4) BABAB								
	(')	7.0.07.0	(2) 70000	(3)	7.0.000	(1)	<i>57</i> (<i>57</i> (<i>5</i>			
16.	(A)	Megha was aroused(A)/rouse	d(B) from sleep at 8:30 a.m. b	y her mother.						
		The new president asserted(A)/assented(B) that he would put an end to terrorism.								
	(C)	A bevvy(A)/bevy(B) of beautif	ful girls lined up for the show.	•						
	(D)	Television is a boon(A)/boom(B) to farmers who need advice on raising crops.								
	(E)	His noxious(A)/obnoxious(B)	behaviour didn't exactly help	him to win friend	ds.					
	(1)	ABABA	(2) BABAB	(3)	BBAAB	(4)	BABAA			
17.		Even at the ripe old age of nin								
		It was a <i>historic(A)/historical(B)</i> meeting between two great singers from hitherto warring nations.								
		She felt one with nature when she involved herself in outdoors(A)/outdoor(B) activities.								
	(D)	The upcoming musician devise	ed a tune based on the melo	dious call of the o	riel(A)/oriole(B)					
	(E)	India's nuclear capability will b	oe used only for peaceable(A))/ peaceful(B) pur	poses.					
	(1)	ABABA	(2) BAAAB	(3)	AAABB	(4)	BABBB			
18.	(A)	The police officer was facilitat	r ed(A)/ felicitated(B) for his b	orave conduct dur	ing the attack by	insuraents.				
101		The police officer was facilitated(A)/ felicitated(B) for his brave conduct during the attack by insurgents. Everyone felt it was time to revamp(A)/vamp(B) the existing safeguards.								
		When he wore his uniform his behaviour suddenly became more <i>officious(A)/official(B)</i> and overbearing.								
		After the illness his voice was barely <i>auditory(A)/audible(B)</i> .								
		We were fascinated by the pra								
		BAABB	(2) AAABB		BABBA	(4)	ABABB			
	(1)	DAADD	(Z) AAADD	(3)	DADDA	(4)	ADADD			
19.	(A)	The participants waited with b	paited (A)/bated (B) breath fo	r the results to be	announced.					
	(B)	Like humans plants are also sen	escent (A)/sentient (B) beings,	and are capable of	f feeling through tl	ne senses.				
	(C)	Ensure that you pack some ser wet now.	nsible (A)/sensitive (B) clothes	s as the weather o	n the mountains i	s likely to be	cold and			
	(D)	She was so overwhelmed with	happiness that she did not f	and words to expr	ess her feelings (A	A)/sentiment	s (B).			
		Her deceased (A)/diseased (B)		-	J .		. ,			
		ВААВВ	(2) BBAAA		BAABA	(4)	ABABA			
20.	(A)	We had to take a long and tort for security reasons.	tuous (A)/torturous (B) route	to reach the place	e as the shorter ro	ute was cord	oned off			
	(B)	He is <i>loathe</i> (A)/ <i>loath</i> (B) to in	vesting his money in the shar	re market.						
	(C)	Politicians who vigorously constituencies after winning the		votes before the	polls, seldom v	risit their re	spective			
	(D)	The envelope (A)/envelop (B)	was marked 'strictly confiden	tial'.						
	(E)	Strawberries topped with fresl	h cream is my favourite desse	ert (A)/desert (B)						

(2) AABBB

(3) BABBA

(4) ABBAA

EXERCISE 8 (LEVEL 2)

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7	/
_	•

Directions for questions 1 to 30: In each question, there are sentences: Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the <u>italicized</u> and <u>highlighted</u> words/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentence. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

- 1. (A) If the Videocon group's bid for Motorola Inc's mobile–phone business, would go [A] goes [B] through, it would [A]/ it will [B] become the world's third largest handset producer.
 - (B) If he had brought [A]/brought [B] the movie to Broadway, he would have put Lenny Kravitz in it.
 - (C) If Mr Putin's Russia is accepted as an emerging democracy, it will be [A]/would be [B] difficult to justify the new containment policy.
 - (D) If he won a lottery, he would donate [A]/would have donated [B] the major part of it to a worthy cause.
 (1) AAABB
 (2) ABAAA
 (3) ABBAB
 (4) BBAAB
- 2. (A) The Russians *demonstrated [A] had demonstrated [B]* their support for Mr Putin's policies when they re-elected him *on [A]/for [B]* a second term.
 - (B) We may have to quarantine *environmental* [A]/environment [B] water and take total control of how we use it.
 - (C) The west Australian government responded by sinking new bores into the *layered [A]/layer [B]* acquifers beneath the city.
 - (D) When you don't know what's confronting you, the ability of your systems to adapt to **change [A]/changing [B]** conditions is essential.
- (1) BBAAB (2) BBBBA (3) BABAA (4) ABABA
- (A) Breaking five month [A]/a five month [B] full in Srinagar, militants on Wednesday made an abortive bid blowing [A]/to blow [B] up the only flyover in the city.
 - (B) Facing a strident attack from the opposition in the Rajya Sabha, the government *had justified* [A]/justified [B] its policy.
 - (C) Refuting the charge, of the government diluting the foreign policy, Mr Mukherjee *asserted [A]/had asserted [B]* that India was not in isolation.
 - (D) Dismissing the charge that parliament was not **been taken [A]/being taken [B]** into confidence, Mr Mukherjee gave assurance to the house.
- (1) AABBA (2) BAABA (3) BBAAA (4) BBBAB
- 4. (A) Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, as well as his cabinet colleagues, have [A]/has [B] indicated that there would [A]/will [B] be no elections this year.
 - (B) Yami, the number two in command of the once underground guerrilla party, along with active members of the annual Maoist movement, was [A]/were [B] arrested.
 - (C) Just like the railways pioneered online ticketing in India, public sector enterprizes *is* [A]/are [B] championing the cause of e-procurement.
 - (D) The Maharashtra Bank with the State Bank of India *has* [A]/have [B] disbursed around Rs 7 crore as farm loans.
- (1) BAABA (2) AABAB (3) BBABA (4) ABBAB
- 5. (A) When the waiver is announced each one of the fifteen thousand farmers, who **has** [A]/have [B] land holdings upto 15 acres **would** [A]/will [B] heave a sigh of relief.
 - (B) Every man and every woman of the entire village know [A]/knows [B] that it is a political move to divide farmers.
 - (C) Neither the Prime Minister nor the congress President *have* [A]/has [B] heard the farmer's pleas.
 - (D) Almost every-one of the infrastructure companies has [A]/have [B] discounted ambient factors like construction risks.
 - (1) BBBAA (2) BBBBA (3) ABABB (4) AAABB

- 6. (A) In the past few years, the imaginative [A] /imaginary [B] distinctions between [A]/among [B] urban life and the natural world have crumbled.
 - (B) The decision of the election commission of India to hold Assembly elections in Karnataka before the expiry of the six-month [A]/six-months [B] term of the Preisdent's rule ends a period of political uncertainty.
 - (C) Now Hamlet is primarily [A]/primary [B] a drama of revenge, one of the most dislikeable of all human passions
 - n

	(-)	restricted by printering [7:1], printering	, <u>,</u>	Di a arama or revenge, one or are		or distinctions of all flatfiall	Pus.	310113		
	(D)	The winds blow unceasingly sappir that nothing is worth an effort.	ng y	our energy, blighting your hopes a	and	producing [A]/produce [B]	a co	nviction		
	(1)	BBBAA	(2)	ABBBA	(3)	ABBAA	(4)	BAAAA		
7.	(A)	The itinerant vendors without the pavements.	eir ov	wn shop they were selling [A]/we	ere s	s elling [B] their things on [[A] iı	n [B] the		
	(B)	Many of us have travelled to countries where table etiquette requires the use of a fork and knife [A]/a knife and fork. [B]								
	(C)	Most of the ruthless criminals real they are prepared to take the risk.	lize	they may be caught in the long i	run,	nevertheless [A]/but neve	erth	eless [B]		
	(D)	We sent a letter explaining the rea a letter explaining the reasons for			r cus	stomers [A]/We sent all ou	r cus	stomers,		
	(1)	BABAB	(2)	ABBBA	(3)	BAAAB	(4)	BABBB		
8.	(A)	I thought the students should unchaperoned.	be	appraised [A]/apprised [B] of	the	e dangers of [A]/in [B]	goin	g there		
	(B)	There is no absolute means of <i>calibrating</i> [A]/celebrating [B] public awareness of political issues.								
	(C)	Desperate [A]/disparate [B] meas	ures	are needed to stem the rot that is	s see	eping into society.				
	(D)	Diabetics prefer to skip the desser	t [A]	I/desert [B] in a meal.						
	(1)	ABBAA	(2)	AABAB	(3)	ABABB	(4)	BAAAA		
9.	(A)	The <i>complications [A]/complexit</i> understood by few Indians.	ies	[B] of the system of voting to e	elect	t the [A]/ an [B] American	Pres	sident is		
	(B)	David Fincher paints from a <i>pallet [A]/palatte [B]</i> consisting of earth colours.								
	(C)	The fall from the seventh story [A]/storey [B] of the apartment complex killed him instantaneously.								
	(D)	The stationary [A]/stationery [B]	wag	on was hit from behind by a spee	ding	g engine.				
	(1)	BAAAB	(2)	BBAAA	(3)	BABBA	(4)	ABBBB		
10.	(A)	Running a story about the famous individuals.	s act	tors' [A]/actor's [B] private life wa	as a	breach [A]/breech [B] of th	ne p	rivacy of		
	(B)	The Minister's speech on the suffer	ring	of the farmers struck a sympathet	tic c	hord [A]/cord [B] in the As	sem	bly.		
	(C)	Climactic [A]/climatic [B] changes	are	a normal feature of this land.						
	(D)	The outbreak of yet another bout of	of vi	olence did not <i>augur [A]/auger [E</i>	B] w	ell for the peace talks.				
	(1)	BAABA	(2)	ABABA	(3)	AAAAB	(4)	ABBAB		
11.	(A)	Police had to fire on the ante [A]/a	ınti	[B] government agitators, to quell	I [A].	/stop [B] the violence.				
	(B)	A congenital defect affected the a	ural	[A]/oral [B] faculties of the child,	leac	ding to impaired hearing.				
	(C)	I am not <i>adverse [A]/averse [B]</i> to	help	oing the poor, but I do not approv	e of	begging.				
	(D)	They drove around in their BMW, o	pen	aly flouting [A]/flaunting [B] their	nev	v-found wealth.				

12. (A) The note on the board *denotes* [A]/connotes [B] that someone has been [A]/had been [B] here before me.

(3) ABBBB

(4) BAABB

(2) BABAB

(B) Cigar smoking is a habit of the affluent [A]/effluent [B].

(1) ABBAB

(4) ABABA

(3) ABBBA

		provides excellent notes a	nd a massive bibliography.					
	(B)	In spite of the exhaustive	[A]/exhausting [B] search, they c	lid not find enough incriminating evi	dence.			
	(C)	An air of suspense and fea	r seemed to envelop [A]/envelop	pe [B] the gathering.				
	(D)	The two linguists were qui	bbling over the etymology [A]/e	ntymology [B] of some words.				
	(1)	AAABA	(2) BAABA	(3) ABABA	(4) BAAAA			
14.	(A)	She does a lot of <i>honorary</i>	[A]/honourable [B] work in [A]/	at [B] her daughter's school.				
	(B)	Her hypercritical [A]/hyp thoroughly.	ocritical [B] comments on this	debut performance served only	to demoralise him			
	(C)	Rising prices and high infla	ation have fuelled the fear that a	recession is immanent [A]/ imminent	[B].			
	(D)	The informer [A]/informal	nt [B] helped to police to track do	own the slippery criminal.				
	(1)	AABAB	(2) ABABA	(3) AAABA	(4) BAABA			
15.	(B)	across party lines are busy The government recently u	kicking out [A]/kicking off [B] ro ove a nettle [A]/stuck a nettle [B	nbly constituencies in Andhra Prades oad shows to connect with [A]/to [B] I around a mid-sized producer of bio on Indone [A]/condole [B] the bereaved	the 'aam admi'. diesel.			
				neur he doesn't belong to a business				
		ABBAB	(2) BAABB	(3) BAAAB	(4) ABABB			
	(1)	ADDAD	(Z) DAADD	(3) DAAAD	(4) ADADD			
16.	(A)	Faith is like a virus passed down [A]/through [B] generations. Richard Dawkins says: by imposing religion on children who are too inexperienced to judge for themselves, we are perpetuating [A]/perpetrating [B] beliefs that are leading to murderous intolerance.						
	(B)			otal lack of evidence and such delusi cannot be settled by <i>reasonable</i>				
	(C)	She was <i>grasping</i> [A]/gasp	oing [B] for air as she ran out of the	he burning house.				
	(D)	Spicy smells wafted across	[A]/through [B] the air.					
	(1)	AABAB	(2) AABAB	(3) AAABB	(4) BAAAB			
17.	(A)	Doctors and paramedical staff in all emergency and intensive care wards at the Rajasthan Government Sawai Man Singh hospital had their hands filled [A]/had their hands full [B] trying to revive blood splattered victims, many of them brought in a semi-conscious state from the sites [A]/sights [B] of the bomb blasts.						
	(B)		xpression may be propagated b when practised inopportunely.	y most countries, but certain institu	tions are wary [A]/			
	(C)	-	eflection of the success of India's opment and evoke [A]/invoke [B]	middle and upper classes who form the image of a 'Shining India'.	the engine which is			
	(D)	In two years time he <i>clock</i>	ed in [A]/clocked up [B] more tha	an 50 victories.				
		BAAAA	(2) BBAAB	(3) ABAAB	(4) BAAAB			
18.		[A]/inclusive [B] philosoph	ny which is apparent from a peru	consolidate the system of Visistadvait sal [A]/pursuance [B] of many incide sue [B] for the government from sev	nts of his life.			

(C) I was compelled to *alter [A]/altar [B]* the arrangements once again to suit my fussy client.

13. (A) The rich lucidity of the book is supplemented [A]/complemented [B] by [A]/with [B] a scholarly approach which

(2) AAAAA

(D) The shirt on the *hanger* [A]/hangar [B] did not have a single crease.

(1) ABABA

	(C)	The continuous rattle [A]/pra	ttle [B] of the child annoyed me.								
	(D)	Democratic ideals are based o	on the <i>precepts [A]/precincts [B]</i> t	hat all men are born equal.							
	(1)	BAABA	(2) BAAAA	(3) BBABB	(4) ABABA						
19.	(A)		High profile departures could lead fresh talent to think doubly [A]/twice [B] about signing with a major brand and persuading established artists to stick around is especially tricky when labels are asking for a bigger slice [A]/cut [B] of the pie.								
	(B)		eople dispersed [A]/displaced [B] International Rescue Committee	•	majority are women						
	(C)	"You can't sell a car for that company to Ratan Tata.	price" said, Osamu Suzuki, head	of the <i>epistolary [A]/eponymo</i>	us [B] Japanese car						
	(D)	Sudhamshu would not hesitat	te to disassemble [A]/dissemble ,	[B] the reason for his visit if he co	ould profit from it.						
	(1)	BABBB	(2) BAABB	(3) BABAA	(4) ABABA						
20.	(A)		The captain was <i>loath</i> (A)/ <i>loathe</i> (B) to chance his arm by going for big hits, as the others to follow him in batting order were not recognized batsmen.								
			keeping in view the guest's palet	= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	(C)	The diamonds were encased ((A)/ enchased (B) in a gold setting								
	(D)	As the efforts to bribe and <i>inve</i> declared a <i>martial</i> (A)/ <i>marita</i>	eigh (A)/inveigle (B) the anti–gove II (B) law.	rnment stance of the militants fai	led the government						
	(1)	BBABA	(2) ABBBA	(3) BAAAB	(4) BAAAA						
	(B) (C) (D) (E) (1)	It was considered to be the me This course offered by the coll The <i>epithet(A)/epitaph(B)</i> on There is a general air of <i>eupho</i> BAAAB	icized(B) the police for failing to a ost shameful(A)/shameless(B) ed lege is accredited(A)/creditable(A his grave called him 'a brave sold oria(A)/euphemism(B) after the ed (2) ABABA	pisode in the history of parliame 3) by the university. ier'. lections. (3) BABBB	ent. (4) BAABA						
	(B)	Punitive(A)/putative(B) measures have to be adopted by the government to warn potential offenders.									
	(C)		ed with the equable(A)/equitable	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	(D)		(B) her for writing such an interes	-							
	(E)	They were sentenced to death	n for their part in the coop(A)/co u	p(B).							
	(1)	BABAB	(2) BAAAB	(3) BBAAB	(4) ABABA						
23.	(A)	He may profess to be very libe	eral but I can see covert(A)/overt	(B) racism in all his actions.							
	(B)	The house appeared to be tot	ally bereaved(A)/ bereft(B) of hu	man activity.							
	(C)	Some bankers obtained huge	sums of money in collision(A)/co	ollusion(B) with politicians.							
	(D)	He perused(A)pursued(B) his	ambition with a determination tl	nat was unparalleled.							
	(E)	A visit to the book shop was ii	ncidental(A)/ accidental(B) to the	e day's programme.							
	(1)	AABBA	(2) ABBBA	(3) AAAAA	(4) BABAA						
24.	(A)	Martial(A)/marital(B) law wa	s lifted from several towns when	the disturbances had ceased.							
	(B)		nctively(A)/ intuitively(B) ducked								
	(C)	- ·	te(A)/prosecute(B) him because t								
			everal renowned authors to supp	-							
	(E)		natters relating to his family kept								
		AABBA	(2) BABAB	(3) AABAA	(4) AAAAA						
	(1)	, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(2) 5110110	(3) 11110117	(7) (1)						

25.	(A)	The church authorities final	ly consented to beautify (A)/ be	atify (B) Mother Theresa.					
	(B)	The number of days are to be reckoned (A)/ beckoned (B) for calculating the interest.							
	(C)	The speaker spoke in a cheers.	contemptuous (A)/contempt	<i>ible</i> (B) tone against all politi	icians drawing loud				
	(D)	The spat between the actor of the film.	and the director is seen as a hyp	e (A)/ hyperbole (B) by the two to e	nhance the prospects				
	(E)	The English could bring the Indians.	e entire nation under their con	trol on account of the servitude (A)/ servility (B) of the				
	(1)	ABAAB	(2) BAAAA	(3) BABBA	(4) BBABB				
26.		• • •	-	ut the effect television has on a ch	ild's life.				
		·	under severe <i>censor</i> (A)/ <i>censu</i>						
	(C)	People tend to faun (A)/ faw	(n (B) over politicians in order to	curry favour with them.					
	(D)	We checked into a luxury suite in the <i>annex</i> (A)/ <i>annexe</i> (B) of the hotel.							
	(E)	Many children abdicate (A)	abrogate (B) the responsibility	of their aged parents.					
	(1)	BBBBA	(2) ABBAB	(3) BABBB	(4) ABBBA				
27.	(A)	Though Hari is highly knowledgeable, his <i>presumptuous</i> (A)/ <i>presumptive</i> (B) attitude has earned him many enemies.							
	(B)	The shimmering (A) /simme	<i>ring</i> (B) discontent within the p	arty came into the open during th	e meeting.				
	(C)	The minds of the youth are	corrupted by the sedulous (A)/s	seductive (B) nature of the cinema	today.				
	(D)	The <i>insanitary</i> (A)/ <i>insanity</i> public against the local aut		in (A)/pertain (B) in the city have	drawn the ire of the				
	(1)	BABBB	(2) ABBAB	(3) BAAAA	(4) BAABB				
28.	(A)	A meeting is being held at the Town Hall tomorrow to <i>felicitate</i> (A)/ <i>facilitate</i> (B), the actor on his winning the national award.							
	(B)	The <i>inequalities</i> (A)/ <i>inequities</i> (B) in the standards of living of the rich and the poor call for an <i>equitable</i> (A)/ <i>equable</i> (B) distribution of the fruits of the economic boom.							
	(C)	Everyone considers the actr	ess a ravenous (A)/ raving (B) be	eauty.					
	(D)	Some of the countries have its human rights violations.	urged the UN to levy economic	c sanction (A) /sanctions (B) agains	st Israel on account of				
	(1)	AAABB	(2) BBABA	(3) AABAA	(4) BBBBB				
29.	(A)	I came down from my room	upstairs on hearing the <i>palave</i>	r (A)/ pallor (B) in the hall downsta	irs.				
	(B)	The factory went on steam	(A)/ stream (B) on the first of thi	s month.					
		*		ngs being rather intrepid (A)/ insip i	id (B).				
		The manager could not pu		(A)/indolent (B) behaviour toward					
	(1)	BABAB	(2) BAABA	(3) ABBAB	(4) AABAB				
	(1)	DADAD	(2) BAABA	(3) ADDAD	(4) AADAD				
30.	(A)	26th January 1950 was a <i>his</i> sovereign democratic repub		for India because it was on this da	y that India became a				
	(B)		(A)/corporeal (B) punishment	on children.					
		Let not jealousy warp (A)/w							
		•		augur (A)/auger (B) well for econo	omic stability.				
	(E)			emented (B) the antique look of the	•				
	. ,			. ,					

(2) BABAB

(3) BBAAB

(4) AAAAB

(1) AAAAA

EXERCISE 9 (LEVEL 3)

			ACRCISE 9 (LEVEL 3)						
	ita	rections for questions 1 to 20: In each que licized and highlighted. From the italicizerase(s) to form correct sentence. Then, from	ed and highlighted words/phra	se(s) select the most appropria					
1.	(A)	The users must also accept the realities for [B] a price.	[A]/the reality [B] that enjoying	world-class facilities comes wit	th [A]/come			
) Italian fashion icon Giorgio Armani's namesake corporation has entered in [A]/entered into [B] a joint venture with DLF to tap India's expanding luxury consumer market.							
		It's true that past promises are no guard		•					
		The affiliating system in India is a <i>curse</i>							
	(1)	BAABB (2)	ABABA	(3) BBAAB	(4)	BABBB			
2.	(A)	I like talking to grooms and gardeners, [A]/in [B] the house keeper's room.	and I derive inexpressible pleasu	ure from [A]/'for'[B] being invi	ted t	to tea <i>a</i>			
		On entering certain kinds of wild country, I have an instinctive feeling about [A]/of [B] home-coming. What most clearly marks [A]/marks off [B] cognitivism from behaviorvism is the belief that there are hidden causes of behaviour.							
	(D)	The state government has expressed coin the capital city.	nsiderable concern for [A]/abou t	t [B] the rapid rise in the latest o	crime	e figure			
	(1)	ABBBB (2)	BAAAB	(3) BAABB	(4)	AABBA			
3.		The continuous [A]/continual [B] critici and contain inflation.			actio	on to tr			
		Equal [A]/Equitable [B] distribution of wealth should be the goal of a democratic government. She declared proudly to her friends that her husband was loyal [A]/faithful [B] to her.							
		There was a barely perceptible [A]/perc	•						
			BABBA	(3) ABBAB	(4)	ABABA			
4.	(A)	When the popular actor died [A]/had di [A]/wreath [B] on the body.	ed [B] the Chief Minister himself	condoled the family and place	ed a ı	wreath			
	(B)	The sceptic [A]/septic [B] refused to bel	ieve that the house was haunted	I .					
		In a bid to get control of herself after the or unpleasant images.			lunv	velcome			
	(D)	The power meter [A]/metre [B] appeare	ed to be faulty since consumption	n was low but bills were high.					
	(1)	ABABA (2)	BAAAB	(3) ABABB	(4)	BABAA			
5.		"If you want a <i>luxurious [A]/luxuriant [I</i> The <i>lama [A]/llama [B]</i> taught us simple	,] new shampoo."					
	(C)	He said he was loath [A]/loathe [B] to c	riticize his guru as he was deeply	obliged to him.					
	(D)	Release from of internment [A]/interme	ent [B] meant the beginning of a	new life.					
	(1)	BAAAA (2)	AABBB	(3) BAABA	(4)	AABAE			
6.	(A)	The biennial [A]/biannual [B] meeting	s of the party were [A]/was [B]	too infrequent to work out a	a stra	ategy to			

- strengthen the cadres.
 - (B) They waited with **bated** [A]/baited [B] breath for the announcement of the results.

	(C)	The faun [A]/fawn [B] coloured dre	ss suited her complexion.						
	(D)	The forward [A]/foreword [B] to th	e book was a mere acknowledgeme	nt of gratitude to various peop	ole.				
	(1)	BAABA	(2) AAABB	(3) ABAAB	(4) AAAAB				
7.	(A)	They say I am a 'foodie' – a gourman	nd [A]/gourmet [B] who is not too pa	rticular about [A]/in [B] what h	ne eats.				
	(B)	She knew me only by sight, but was	s graceful [A]/gracious [B] enough to	o come up and greet me.					
	(C)	He refused to answer the question	on the ground [A]/grounds [B] that l	he might incriminate himself.					
	(D)	In educational theory the <i>heuristic</i> through their own investigation.	c [A]/hermetic [B] method of learni	ng allows children to learn in	dependently				
	(1)	AAABA	(2) BBABA	(3) AABBA	(4) BAABA				
8.	(A)	It is not <i>irrational [A]/impractical [aprice one pays.</i>	B] to depreciate [A]/ deprecate [B] the	e low quality of goods one get	s for the high				
	(B)	There appears to be a <i>distinctive</i> [A	A]/distinct [B] chill in relation's betwe	en the two neighbours.					
	(C)	He made a fervid [A]/fervent [B] ap	ppeal to the villagers to desist from v	iolence.					
	(D)	It was factious [A]/fractious [B] infi	ghting that led to the defeat of the p	party at the hustings.					
	(1)	ABABA	(2) ABBBA	(3) BABAB	(4) BBBBA				
9.	(A)	Indians tend to have variants which its associated [A]/associate [B] hea	affect [A]/effect [B] the activity of a alth problems like diabetes and cardi		n obesity and				
	(B)	The 100% hike in fees of seven IITs was necessitated for the IITs to <i>cope with [A]/to cope up with [B]</i> the rising cost of education and running of institutes.							
	(C)	For a country crowing on [A]/crowing about [B] its growth rate, the fact that 53% children in India aged under five years live without basic health care should make its head hang in shame.							
	(D)	Poor sanitation over-crowded roor nesting [B] ground for more crime a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e made observation homes a	nestling [A]/				
	(1)	ABABA	(2) ABBBA	(3) BBBBB	(4) AAABB				
10.	(A)	You have to give [A]/hand [B] it to Craig Venter he is not someone who thinks small [A]/little [B] , he attempted to patent parts of several hundred genes–the first time anyone tried to do so.							
	(B)	They dug up their garden and moved it <i>lock, stock and barrel [A]/scraping the bottom of the barrel [B]</i>							
	(C)	The roads are chock-a-block [A]/ch	ock and block [B] with traffic.						
	(D)	He evaded the questions about the	incident and tried to explain [A]/ex	plain away [B] the causes.					
	(1)	ABABA	(2) BABBA	(3) BABBB	(4) BAAAB				
11.	(A)	Ideally, wisdom is total <i>perspective</i> pertinent [B] relationships.	re [A]/prescriptive [B]–seeing an ob	oject, event, or idea in all its ,	possible [A]/				
		I am so busy these days, I have to co							
	(C)	To buttonhole [A]/buttress [B] its omedia.	claim of being responsible for the bla	asts, the Jihadi outfit sent vide	o clips to the				
	(D)	The IPL is the new deity on whose o	altar [A]/at whose altar [B] you are s	upposed to pay obeisance.					
	(1)	BBBAA	(2) ABBBA	(3) AABBA	(4) ABABA				
12.	(A)		ite the spread of political democrac government's performance with reg nportant factor in determining electo	gard to the growth rate or all					

(B) It is doubtful whether India will be able to achieve its full economic potentate [A]/potential [B] or succeed in further

accelerating its growth rate beyond what it has achieved.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

(C)	C) Routine warlike activity in history was much more mundane, endemically [A]/essentially [B] taking place between neighbouring small scale polities.						
(D)	If I tell you something will you keep	it under your cap [A]/hat [B].					
(1)	ABABA	(2) AABBA	(3) AABBB	(4)	AABAB		
	The politicisation of internal assistar [A]/decimated [B] by a major cyclor In recommending tougher penaltic	ne has brought the plight of ordinary es for drunken driving, the parliam	y Burmese on the fore [A]/to th nentary standing committee o	e foi on tra	re [B]. ansport,		
	tourism and culture has underlined national problem.	d [A]/undermined [B] the imperativ	e of an urgent response to an	inte	nsifying		
(C)	The government has initiated certa compensate for the suffering.	in steps to control prices but their	impact is insufficient [A]/inefi	ficier	it [B] to		
(D)	After the initial resume screening, directly.	companies employ a further asses	sment tool to whet [A]/vet [B	8] ap	plicants		
(1)	AAABA	(2) ABABA	(3) BBBAA	(4)	ABAAB		
(A)	The unofficial directions by Oil Marketing Companies to distributors in various states to freeze [A]/freize [B] new LPG connections and curtail distribution [A]/disbursement [B] of booked LPG cylinders have caught the Petroleum Ministry off guard.						
(B)	The party problems cannot be solve	ed by simple [A]/simplistic [B] meast	ures such as "ignore it".				
(C)	We must meet sometime [A]/some	time [B].					
(D)	The protruberant [A]/protruberand	:e [B] on his lower jaw gave his jawli	ne a more determined look.				
(1)	ABAAA	(2) ABABB	(3) ABBAB	(4)	ABBBA		
	The touring team's captain won the						
(B)	When Charles Darwin propounded demurrage (A)/ demurral (B) from se		evolution for the first time h	ne m	net with		
(C)	Mahatma Gandhi was <i>imperious</i> (A))/ impervious (B) to ridicule.					
(D)	The leader's integrity had always be	en impeccable (A)/ implacable (B).					
(1)	AAABA	(2) BBAAB	(3) AABAB	(4)	BABBA		
(A)	The momentary (A)/momentous (B) decision is likely to land him in trou	ıble.				
(B)	The stranger's craggy (A)/cranny (B)	face showed his age despite his atte	empts to cover it up.				
(C)	With his sedate batting he was a pe	rfect foible (A)/ foil (B) to his dashing	g partner.				
(D)	The stigma (A)/ enigma (B) of being	caught for embezzlement (A)/ embe	e llishment (B) will continue to h	naun	t him.		
		(2) ABBAA	(3) AABAA		BABAB		
(A)	A sense of fear and uncertainty has	permeated(A)/ pervaded(B) Mumb	aikars after the terrorist attacks				
	The pediar(A)/pedaller(B) pushed h	-					
(C)	He enrolled himself into the nearest	gym to control his increasing <i>girth</i>	(A)/width(B)				
	Optimal(A)/Optimum(B) benefits ca			ctior	ning.		
(E)	She agreed with whatever the child						
	•	(2) BAAAB	(3) BAABB	(4)	ABABA		
(Δ)	He produced a brilliant feint (A)/ fai	i nt (B) and threw the hall into the ne	t				
(A)							
` '			vastating cartinquake.				
(- /	(C) The team was congratulated for its extraordinary fete (A)/ feat (B).						

- (D) The bailout package given by the government will help the automobile industry to weather (A)/ whether (B) the crisis, albeit temporarily.
- (E) The custom of a widow burning herself on the funeral pyre (A)/ pier (B) of her husband was prevalent in ancient India.
- (1) ABBBA

(2) BBABA

(3) BBBBB

- (4) ABBAA
- 19. (A) Being a very miserly person he is *loath* (A)/*loathe* (B) to spending money even on things which are essential.
 - (B) You must make a conscious effort to put a *curb* (A)/*kerb* (B) on your spending habits.
 - (C) Political turmoil in the country helped the army to **seize** (A)/**cease** (B) power.
 - (D) The recession has raised the **spectre** (A)/**scepter** (B) of poverty and unemployment in the world.
 - (E) The date of launching of the new product was kept under warps (A)/wraps (B).
 - (1) AAAAA

(2) AAAAB

(3) BAABA

- (4) BAAAB
- 20. (A) The defeat of the veteran at the hands of a novice in the elections has **chastised** (A)/**chastened** (B) him a bit.
 - (B) The 9/11 attacks were seen by the world as an affront to the Americans *hubris* (A)/*debris* (B).
 - (C) The *luxuriant* (A)/*luxurious* (B) growth of green vegetation around the hotel added to the scenic beauty.
 - (D) The violinist's performance on the stage today did not **confirm** (A)/**conform** (B) to the **soaring** (A)/**souring** (B) standards set by himself.
 - (1) ABAAA

(2) BAABA

(3) ABBBB

(4) BBBAB

MATCH THE WORD WITH USAGE

EXERCISE 10 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 8: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand columns (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

1. RAISE

- A. Levy or collect or bring together
- E. The girl has been raised in a very conservative environment.
- В. Cause to be heard or considered
- F. We decided to raise some money to help the flood victims.
- C. Increase the amount or value or strength of G.
 - I will raise this issue at the right moment.

D. Bring up; educate The doctor raised the potency of the drug before administering it to the patient.

(1) G В Н (2)

A F

(3) G (4)F

F C

B G Η C

В Ε C Η В Н C G

D Ε D Ε D F

D E

2. STAMP

- ground etc.
- A. Bring down (one's foot) heavily on the E. Rahul Dravid's century bore the stamp of class all over it.
- B. A characteristic mark or impression
- F. The hot-tempered boy stamped his feet angrily when his mother did not get him a chocolate.

	C.	An instrument for putting on a mark	pat	ttern o	r	G.	He hobnobs with people of a particular stamp on	ly.	
	D.	. Character, kind				H.	Please get the stamp made immediately from Par	k Str	eet.
	(1)	((2)				(3)	(4)	
	Α	F	Α	Е			A F	Α	Е
	В	E	В	F			В Н	В	F
	C	Н	C	G			C G	C	Н
	D	G	D	Н			D E	D	G
3.	STA	AND							
	A.	. To be on your feet, upright				E.	The former line of reasoning must stand as it is.		
	В.	Remain valid or unaltered				F.	Learn a foreign language, since it will stand y stead.	ou ii	n good
	C.	Be advantageous or serviceable				G.	How can you stand so much of noise and dust you?	: all	arounc
	D.	. Endure without yielding or comp	laiı	ning		H.	After the attack of jaundice, she can't even sta support.	nd v	withou
	(1)	((2)				(3)	(4)	
	Α	H	A	G			A E	Α	F
	В	E	В	Е			B F	В	Н
	C		C	F			СН	C	E
	D	G	D	Н			D G	D	G
4.	BEA	AT							
	A.	. To be too difficult for somebody				E.	"Start early to beat the heat," I advised my guest.		
	В.					F.	I will be happy only when I beat my husband in o	hes	S.
	C.	To avoid something				G.	How the thief entered the house beats me.		
	D.	. To defeat somebody				Н.	The rain beat against the door.		
	(1)	((2)				(3)	(4)	
	Α	F ,	Α	Е			АН	Α	G
	В	Н	В	G			ВЕ	В	Н
	C	G	C	F			C F	C	E
	D	E	D	Н			D G	D	F
5.	KN	OCK							
	A.	. Strike with an audible, sharp blow			E.	П	knocked against a drunkard in the crowded marke	t.	
	В.	Collide with or come across casuall	у		F.	W	/hen the lights went off. I knocked the flower vase o	n th	e table
	C.	To hit something so that it moves o	r b	reaks	G.	В	e careful! Don't knock your head on the cupboard.		
	D.	. To hit something accidentally with hard blow	a s	short,	Н.	Н	le knocked the door three times.		
	(1)	((2)				(3)	(4)	
	Α	G	Α	F			АН	Α	G
	В	н	В	G			ВЕ	В	F
	C		C	Н			C F	C	E
	D	E	D	Е			D G	D	Н

6. BALANCE

- A. The difference between an amount due and E. an amount paid
- B. Offset or compare (one thing with another) F.
- C. Establish equal or appropriate proportions G. of elements in
- D. Stability of body or mind

(1)						
Α	Н					

B E C G D F

(2)

A G
B H
C E
D F

F.

A balanced diet contains all the nutrients required by the body.

He regained his balance pretty soon considering the fact that it was a nerve-racking accident.

The balance would be paid by the end of the coming month.

H. You have to balance the pros and cons and then decide.

(3) A E B F

B H
C E
D G

(4)

A F

7. FIELD

- A. An area of operation or activity or subject E. of study
- B. The region in which a force is effective
- C. To provide a candidate to represent you in G. an election
- D. An area of land for growing crops, keeping H. animals etc.

(1)

B G C F D E

A H

B C

C F D E

G

Н

It was a pleasure to see the lush, green fields.

D G

C H

The National Party has fielded the best candidates and I feel it will win the elections this time.

We have an august gathering here with each person being an authority in his field.

The magnetic field of the earth is not symmetric to the geographical north or south of the globe.

(4)(3) Ε Н Α В G В G C Ε F C F D D H

8. INTRODUCE

- A. To tell two or more people who have not E. met before what each others names are
- B. To make somebody learn about something F. for the first time
- C. To put something into something
- D. To formally present a new law so that it can H. be discussed
- The DNA is then introduced into the host cell.
- The lecture introduces the students to the contents of the course.
- G. He introduced me to a German girl at the party.
 - The bill will be introduced in the monsoon session of the parliament.

(1)
A G
B E
C F
D H

(2)
A G
B H
C E
D F

(3)
A G
B F
C H
D E

(4) A G B F C E D H



Directions for questions 9 to 20: In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

9. COMMUNICATE

- 1. The deaf and dumb communicate by means of sign language.
- 2. The excitement was palpable and communicated itself to the crowd.
- 3. People living in the suburbs have to communicate a long distance every day.
- 4. A majority of people, these days, prefer to communicate through e-mail.

10. RAW

- 1. Dostovsky's novels often portray life in the raw.
- 2. Women labourers often get raw deal from contractors.
- 3. Her own experiences provided the raw material for her first novel.
- 4. Being marooned on the island forced them to eat raw meat.

11. CHANGE

- 1. The property changed hands several times in the last decade.
- 2. Expecting a change of heart from that stubborn mule is useless.
- 3. Some of my old dresses will have to be changed to fit me now.
- 4. Trees begin to change colour with the onset of autumn.

12. HOUSE

- 1. Juhi gave up a lucrative career to dedicate herself to keeping house and raising a family.
- 2. The bill becomes an act when it is passed by both the house of parliament.
- 3. Rupa is a publishing house that brings out inexpensive editions.
- 4. Even after a year since its release the movie is still playing to packed houses.

13. TRIUMPH

- 1. Her victory, Sheen felt, was a personal triumph on her old rival.
- 2. The winning team returned home in great triumph.
- 3. Virtue always triumphs over vice in commercial movies.
- 4. The apprehension of the notorious terrorist was a triumph of international cooperation.

14. NATURE

- 1. Technological inventions have changed the basic nature of society.
- 2. As we were driving through the Himalayas, we often stopped to admire the beauty of the nature.
- 3. It is in the nature of things that children think their parents are old fashioned.
- 4. She is such a gentle person that it is not in his nature to be unkind.

15. MIND

- 1. With the marriage round the corner, Ram had a lot on his mind.
- 2. I don't mind admitting that initially I was scared to face the audience.
- 3. Singing helped Rosy taking her mind off her troubles.
- 4. I just can't recall the event-it has gone clean out of my mind.

16. KNOCK

- 1. As a signal, he knocked three times on the door.
- 2. In the darkness, I knocked over a flower vase.
- 3. His cruel comments hurt me very badly and knocked my confidence.
- 4. The two rooms had been knocked to one.

17. VALUE

- 1. The value of the property around cyber towers is rising.
- 2. The area is valued for its fertile river beds.
- 3. Having seen enough of the world, Indian youth now wish to return to traditional value.
- 4. Ranjita refused to part with the ring as it had a great sentimental value for her.

18. YOUNG

- 1. Even at seventy Raji was young at heart and was adored by her grand children.
- 2. The new music album is sure to be a hit with young.
- 3. The children were fascinated to see the sparrow feeding her young.
- 4. The clothes she wears are much too young for her.

19. APPROACH

- 1. The students approached the well-known company for sponsorship.
- 2. As we approached the house we could hear music and laughter emanating from it.
- 3. Her approach was quite different from the conventional.
- 4. The parents decided to adopt a different approach for discipline.

20. BARGAIN

- 1. When the minister agreed to answer a few questions he got more than he bargained.
- 2. Ram hates shopping if he has to bargain over the price.
- 3. I picked up a few good bargains at Ajmal Khan Road in Delhi.
- 4. Being a shrewd business man he always tries to drive a hard bargain.

EXERCISE 11 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 20: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand columns (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

1. SENSE

- A. One of the five powers (sight, taste, smell, E. touch, hearing)
- "When will he ever come to his senses?" she asked exasperated

- B. Show or find the meaning of
- F. I could sense that something was amiss in the function.

C. The ability to think clearly

G. I can't make sense of what he says.

D. Be vaguely aware

H. We perceive the world through our senses.

2.48 • Practice Exercises

_			Tractice Excresses			
	(1)		(2)		(3)	
	Α	Н	A G		A E A H	
	В	G	ВЕ		B F B G	
	C	F	C F		C H C E	
	D	Ε	D H		D G D F	
2.	MA	TCI	1			
	A.		Corresponding in some essential respect with what has been mentioned.	E.	The match will start at 9.00 a.m.	
	В.		Be as good or equal to	F.	Australia finally met its match in the finals.	
	C.		A contest or competition	G.	Geetanjali would be a nice match for Govind.	
	D.		A person viewed in regard to his or her eligibility for marriage	H.	If you buy two shirts, we will give any two matching ties free of cost.	j
	(1)		(2)		(3)	
	Α	Н	A G		A H A G	
	В	F	ВЕ		B G B H	
	C	Ε	СН		C E C F	
	D	G	D F		D F D E	
3.	MA	SS				
	A.		The Eucharist, especially in the Roman Catholic Church	E.	During peak traffic hours, the entire city seems to be just a mass of humanity.	ì
	В.		A dense aggregation of objects	F.	The Mass conducted at the Church was good for the salvation of the soul.	1
	C.		The ordinary people; the majority	G.	Science students must know that mass and weight are entirely different.	į
	D.		The quantity of material that something contains	H.	The masses are bothered only about the problems of day-to-day living and therefore, have no time for politics or sports.	
	(1)		(2)		(3)	
	Α	Н	A G		A F A E	
	В	G	В Н		B E B F	
	C	F	C E		СНСН	
	D	Ε	D F		D G D G	
4.	QU	ОТ	E			
	A.		Cite (an author, book, etc.)	E.	You have omitted the quote marks; please incorporate them now.	١
	_			_		

4.

			now.
B.	The marks used to indicate the words used by someone	F.	The Don demanded that they quote their price quickly and leave.
C.	Repeat someone's statement	G.	In this context, I would like to quote Shakespeare who said, "To err is human, to forgive divine".
D.	State the price of a job	H.	I have given you the information you wanted but please don't quote me.

(1	1)	(2)			(3)		(4)	
Α	G	A	4	G		Α	Н	Α	F
В			3	E		В	E	В	Н
C	_		_	Н		C	G	C	G
D) F	[)	F		D	F	D	E
5. H	IANG								
,	A.	Let droop			E.	The judge pronounce hanged.	ed that the notorious murc	lerer	will be
I	В.	Be present or imminent especial sively or threateningly	ly	oppres-	F.	An eerie silence hung there.	g around the rooms as if (ghos	ts lived
(C.	To kill somebody as a punishmen	t		G.	I like to hang my dres	ses in the wardrobe for eas	y ha	ndling.
1	D.	To attach something at the top s lower part is free	0	that the	H.	The criminal hung is proceedings.	head in shame throughou	ut th	e court
(1	1)	(2)			(3)		(4)	
Α	. E	,	4	Н		Α	F	Α	Н
В	F	E	3	F		В	G	В	F
C	Н		2	G		C	E	C	E
D	G	Ι)	E		D	Н	D	G
6. T	RAC	(
	A.	The direction that somebody is m	o	ing in	E.	The fugitive was track	ed down by the police dog	js.	
I	В.	To find somebody by following left behind by them	th	e marks	F.	India has one of the lo	ongest railway tracks in the	wor	ld.
(C.	To follow the course or developm	er	nt of	G.	The young detective s things seem to fit like	seems to be on the right tra a jig-saw puzzle.	ıck a	nd now
1	D.	Rails that a train moves on			H.	Please keep track of y	our expenses.		
(1	1)	(2)			(3)		(4)	
A			Ą	G		A	Н	Α	Н
В	F	E	3	E		В	E	В	F
C	Ε		2	Н		С	F	C	E
D	Н])	F		D	G	D	G
7. B	LUE								
	A.	Having the colour of a clear sky			E.	She choked on the fo	od and her face became bl	ue.	
I	В.	Sad, depressed			F.	Her blue eyes attracte	ed many.		
(C.	Moves or jokes that are obscene			G.	She felt uncomfortate blue jokes.	ole as her colleagues start	ed c	racking
I	D.	Looking blue in colour because breathing problem	of	cold or	H.	He has just recovered	from a fit of blues.		
(1	1)	(2)			(3)		(4)	
Α	G	P	4	E		Α	F	Α	F
В	Н	E	3	F		В	Н	В	E
C	_		_	Н		C	G	C	G
D) F	[)	G		D	E	D	Н

Practice Exercises

8.	BLC)W										
	A.		To be moved by the wind or breath	som	nebody's	E.	We often blow to coo	l coffee or tea.				
	В.		A hard hit with a weapon etc.			F.	The wind blew open the door.					
	C.		To send out air from the mouth			G.	She was knocked out of her senses by a single blow.					
	D.		To break something with explos	ives	5	H.	The safe had been blo	own by the thieves.				
	(1)			(2)			(3)		(4)			
	A	G			F		A	Н	Α	F		
	В	Ε		В	Н		В	G	В	G		
	C	F		C	G		C	E	C	E		
	D	Н		D	E		D	F	D	Н		
9.	PEC	5										
	A.		A piece of wood or plastic for attaching wet clothes to a clothes line			E.	The NCC cadet hit hard to peg the tent firmly.					
	В.		To fix or keep at a particular leve	el		F.	The management was	s keen to peg pay increase	at 5°	%		
	C.		To fasten something with pegs			G.	You can hang your rai	n coat an the peg near the	doc	or.		
	D.		A short price of wood for hanging	ng tl	hings	Н.	As it was windy the m	aid used clothes pegs.				
	(1)			(2)			(3)		(4)			
	Α	G		Α	Н		Α	G	Α	G		
	В	F		В	F		В	Н	В	Н		
	C	Ε		C	Е		C	F	C	Е		
	D	Η		D	G		D	E	D	F		
10.	RO	тс										
	A.		The basic cause, source or origin	1		E.	The roots of the evi wealth.	I lie in the iniquitous dis	tribu	ution of		
	В.		The embedded part of a bodily organ of tructure		organ or	F.	The dog rooted out th	ne casket full of gold jewell	ery.			
	C.		The essential substance or nature something			G.	My canine tooth has got dislodged from the root.					
	D.		Find or extract by rummaging			H.	A doctor should first	get to the root of a proble	m aı	nd then		

(1)

A E B G C Η D F

(2)

А Н B F C E D G

recommend medicines.

(3) A F B G C E D H

(4)

A G В Н C F D E

11. GRIND

Rub together gratingly A.

- The molars grind food into a pulp.
- To produce something such as flour by F. B. crushing
- The wind grinds corn without any pollution.

	C.		Crush something into small pieces	G.	Without proper lubrication, parts of the machine were grinding together noisily.
	D.		To make something sharp or smooth by rubbing against a hard surface	H.	He ground the knife on the grinding stone.
	(1)		(2)		(3)
	Α	G	A F		A F A H
	В	F	B E		B G B E
	C	Е	C G		C E C F
	D	Н	D H		D H D G
12.	SET	Γ			
	A.		Fixed, unchanging, unmoving	E.	A set of false teeth is referred to as a denture.
	В.		A group of similar things that belong together in some way	F.	He is so set in his thinking that I find it futile to get into any discussion with him.
	C.		Prepare the way or conditions for something	G.	I set the table for dinner as we had guests.
	D.		To arrange knives forks etc., on the table for a meal	Н.	The stage is set for him to make a comeback into the national team.
	(1)		(2)		(3)
	Α	G	A G		A F A F
	В	Н	B F		B G B E
	C	E	C H		СН СН
	D	F	D E		D E D G
13.	FLA	۱SH			
	A.		To come into your mind suddenly	E.	The girl flashed her diamond-studded engagement ring at her friends.
	В.		To show something to somebody quickly	F.	I couldn't comprehend his theory instantly but on my way back suddenly flashed upon me.
	C.		To shine very brightly but for a short time	G.	I saw a lightning flashed across the sky.
	D.		To appear on a television screen for a short time.	Н.	The detailed description of the criminal was flashed over T.V.
	(1)		(2)		(3)
	Α	F	A G		A E A F
	В	Ε	ВН		B F B E
	C	Н	C E		C H C G
	D	G	D F		D G D H
14.	DIE				
	A.		Be very embarrassing	E.	He wanted to buy the die so that his products would be uniform.
	В.		To stop existing, to disappear	F.	I nearly died when I saw him and realized he had heard what

I said.

	C.		A block of metal with a pattern cut into it	specia	al s	hape	or	G.	He was ready to die for his country.	
	D.		To stop living					H.	Old customs are dying under the onslaught of modernity.	
	(1)				(2)				(3)	
	Α	G			Α	Н			A G A F	
	В	F			В	F			в н в н	
	C	Ε			C	E			C E C E	
	D	Н			D	G			D F D G	
15.	СО	NTI	ROL							
	A.		The power to make decision country, an area etc is run.	ion al	bou	t how	a	E.	The pilot was in panic when the controls of the aircraft faile to function.	d
	В.		The ability to make someb want	ody d	do w	/hat yo	ou	F.	The ruling party hopes to have better control after the election.	ie
	C.		The act of restricting, limit something.	ing o	r m	anagir	ng	G.	To keep the population in check, birth control measure must be implemented.	35
	D.		Switches and buttons machine.	to	оре	erate	а	H.	Once the bell rang, the teacher lost control of the class.	
	(1)				(2)				(3) (4)	
	Α	Ε			Α	Н			A H A F	
	В	Н			В	G			B F B H	
	C	G			C	Е			C E C G	
	D	F			D	F			D G D E	
16.	AB:	STR	ACT							
	A.		Not tangible or concrete					E.	Such abstract questions do not fascinate him at all.	
	В.		A summary or statement of a book etc	of the	cor	itents	of	F.	The secretary, in order to abstract the attention of her bos coughed violently.	s,
	C.		Disengage; distract					G.	Please remember that it is only an abstract and not the entirestory.	e
	D.		Extract; remove					H.	To abstract the truth from the corrupt official, the polic decided to interrogate him.	:e
	(1)				(2)				(3) (4)	
	Α	F				F			A E A E	
	В	G			В	Е			B F B G	
	C	Ε			C	G			C G C F	
	D	Н			D	Н			D H D H	
17.	DE	SCF	END							
				na 2	doc	cond:	200	_	The plane circled and then began to descend	
	A.		Slope downwards, lie aloi slope	ny a	ues	cenull	ıy	L.	The plane circled and then began to descend.	
	В.		Be passed by inheritance					F.	It does not do any good to your reputation if you descend t violence at the drop of a hat.	:О

C. Degrade oneself or stoop morally to G. The land there gradually descends into the sea making Durban an ideal beach resort. D. To come down from a higher to a lower H. This mansion descended to me from my grandfather. level. (1) (2) (3) (4)A E A G A G Α G В F В Н В Ε В G F F C C C Η C D Ε D E D H D H **18.** BARE Without using tools or weapons A. He managed to retain the post with the help of a bare majority. F. The bare facts are before you; it is upto you how you present В. Scanty, very less C. Unfurnished; empty G. The villager managed to kill the man-eater with his bare hands. D. Unadorned He looked at the bare cupboards and tears rolled down his cheeks as he realized that he was now utterly penurious. (1) (2) (3)(4)Α G A H Α G Α F Ε B E В F В Ε В C Н C F C Ε C G D F D G D Н D H 19. ACCOUNT An arrangement with the bank to keep E. I always keep my household account up-to-date. A. money, take some out etc. B. A written record of money received and F. I have several accounts with different banks. spent C. A regular customer G. She gave the reporters a full account of the incident. D. A written or spoken description of H. The company has lost several accounts after the change in something management. (1) (2) (3) (4)A H A F Α Ε Н В F В Ε В F В F C Ε C G C G C Н D G D G D H D E **20.** FALL A. Stumble or be drawn into E. The fall of man is the subject of Milton's 'Paradise Lost'.

F.

Since the choices are very close, there is every chance of a

good number of examinees falling into a trap.

B.

To occur at a certain time or place

- C. To drop from a higher level to a lower level
- D.
- G. Prices continue to fall in the stock market.
- To decrease in amount, number H. The accent in the word "family" falls on the first syllable.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Α	Н	Α	Н	Α	F	Α	G
В	F	В	G	В	Н	В	Н
C	G	C	E	C	E	C	Ε
D	E	D	F	D	G	D	F



Directions for questions 21 to 30: In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

21. OPPOSITE

- 1. Being an adolescent, Mrinal felt shy talking to members of the opposite sex.
- 2. The Raos live further down, on the opposite side of the road.
- 3. The bank is opposite to the supermarket.
- 4. The Minister for external affairs will visit China, early next month, for talks with his Chinese opposite number.

22. EARTH

- 1. Yasho was the happiest person on earth when she won the gold medal.
- 2. Aditya flung his bike on the earth and rushed inside when he saw smoke emanating form the house.
- 3. The good earth always gives back several times what you put in.
- 4. Be sure to earth household electrical gadgets so that they are safe to handle.

23. GATHER

- 1. The whole family gathered together for the couple's silver wedding anniversary.
- 2. With the factory locked out the machines are gathering dust.
- 3. When the dogs started barking Anusha gathered her skirt and ran.
- 4. The campaign has gathered momentum in recent weeks.

24. PACK

- 1. Nearly a lakh packed into the stadium to watch the cricket final.
- 2. The actress tried to avoid the pack of journalists waiting outside her house.
- 3. Packs of savage dogs were set upon the escaped convict.
- 4. The company offers a flexible packing service for the regular customers.

25. LOAD

- 1. Knowing that her family was not affected by the tsunami took a load of Sunitha's mind.
- 2. The mountaineers carried heavy loads in their backpacks.
- 3. Load the camera with film before we set out.
- 4. Controlling a load of boisterous kids is a difficult task.

26. STRENGTH

- 1. Bhanu's strength of character is what I find most remarkable.
- 2. The party used the leader's birthday as an occasion for a show of strength.
- 3. The waves lashed the shore with tremendous strength.
- 4. The ability to keep calm is one of Vasu's many strengths.

27. BELOW

- 1. Dictionaries have pronunciation guide given below each page for easy reference.
- 2. The movement of the traffic below the bridge had been affected by heavy rain.
- 3. A temperature below zero point added to our woes.
- 4. Aarthi dived below the surface of the water and emerged triumphant.

28. CAUSE

- 1. I don't mind chipping in if it is for a good cause.
- 2. The carelessness of a smoker caused the fire in the forest.
- 3. The cause of this trip is to raise funds for the tsunami victims.
- 4. Were the police able to decipher the cause of the accident?

29. DISTANCE

- 1. Molly had been warned to keep her distance of the boss if she didn't want to get hurt.
- 2. Jayanthi keeps her colleagues at a distance.
- 3. Meher had been admiring him from a distance right from her childhood.
- 4. With the coming of internet, distances have died a natural death.

30. UNDERSTAND

- 1. The staff agreed to work on Sunday on the understanding that they would get a compensatory leave.
- 2. I just can't understand why Umesh behaved as he did.
- 3. In some sentences the object is understood without being stated.
- 4. I thought it was understood my travel expenses would be borne by the company.

EXERCISE 12 (LEVEL 3)



Directions for questions 1 to 7: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand columns (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

1. NOSE

A.		The ability to detect a particular thing	E.	The aircraft dived, nose down.		
В.		The part of the face used for breathing an smelling things	d F.	My Labrador has a good nose.		
C.		The front part of a plane	G.	The overpowering smell made us all wrinkle	our nos	es.
D.		A sense of smell	Н.	He is a perspicacious person with a nose for	rumours	5.
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)	
Α	G	A G		АН	Α	Н
_		5 F		5 -	-	_

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
Α	G	A G	А Н	Α	Н
В	Н	B F	B E	В	G
C	E	C E	C G	C	Ε
D	F	D H	D F	D	F

2. HALF

- A. Either of two equal or corresponding parts.
- В. Either of the two periods of play in sports.
- C. **Partly**
- D. An amount equal to half of something
- The meeting scheduled at 2 O'clock actually started at half past 2 p.m.
- F. He gave one half of his property to his wife.
- Brazil scored an equalizer in the second half in the finals against German.
- I am half, inclined to agree with my opponent's specious H. argument.

(1)					
Α	Ε				
В	F				
C	Н				
D	G				

(2) A F G СН D E

(4)(3)Α F Η F В G C E C Ε D H D G

I too had my moments and I remember the time I was

Every man is the man of the moment on his wedding day.

selected to represent my country in the Olympics.

3. MOMENT

- A time of crisis or test A.
- The one of importance at the time in F. B. question
- Be impressive, happy etc, on occasions C.
- An exact or particular point of time D.
- The moment of truth has come and it is an opportunity to G. show that we are champion material. At last, the moment has come when all of us are together H. again.

(1)		
Α	G	
В	Ε	
C	F	
D	Н	

(2) A E B F C Н D G

(3) (4)A G G Α F B F СН C E D F D H

4. ABSORB

- A. Include or incorporate as part of itself or E. oneself
- B. To interest someone very much
- C. Take in or suck up
- D. To deal with changes, costs etc.
- Children can absorb even three languages if they are taught these before the age of five.
- F. The company is unable to absorb such huge losses.
- G. It is unlikely that the country will absorb all the immigrants.
- Н. Kids find the cartoon network absorbing.

(1)			
Α	G		
В	F		
C	Н		
D	Ε		

(2) A G В Е C F D H

(4) (3)A G A E В Н C Ε C H D F D G

F

5. EYE

- A. To look at somebody or something E. carefully
- B. Either of the two organs on the face that F. you see with
- C. The ability to see
- D. A particular way of seeing something
- (1) A F B E C G D H

- Rahul's concern brought tears to Ritika's eyes.
- The beggars eyed the biscuits greedily.
- G. It needs a sharp eye to recognise the subterfuge.
- H. He looked at the design with the eye of an architect.
- (2) (3) (4)A E G Α Α Н B F Ε F В СН C F C E D G D H D G

6. FIGURE

- A. A number representing a particular amount
- B. One of the numbers between 0 and 9.
- C. The shape of the humanbody.
- D. A statue of a person or an animal
- (1)
 A G
 B E
 C H
 D F

- A G B F C E

D H

(2)

- E. A day after the tragedy the figures for the dead and missing kept rising.
- F. Beauty queens are expected to have an hour glass figure.
- G. Six figure salaries were unimaginable a couple of decades ago.
- H. The bronze figure was artistic.

(3)		(4)	
Α	G	Α	Ε
В	E	В	G
C	F	C	F
D	Н	D	Н

7. DETERMINE

- A. Find out or establish precisely
- B. Decide or settle
- C. To decide definitely to do something
- D. To make something happen in a particular H. way
- (1) (2)
 A F A E
 B E B G
 C G C F
 D H D H
- E. We have to resolve the issue and determine who should be playing in the match tomorrow.
- F. Let's sit down and determine the extent of damage caused by the recent floods.
- G. Your attitude determines your altitude.
 - We determined that it would be prudent to leave at once rather than wait for the next train.

(3)		(4)	
Α	F	Α	Н
В	E	В	Ε
C	Н	C	F
D	G	D	G



Directions for questions 8 to 20: In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

8. PICTURE

- 1. There have been a number of changes recently—let me put you in picture.
- 2. Atticus always told the old lady that she looked a picture.
- 3. Ever since he went into pictures the couple have been drifting apart.
- 4. From the reports, the picture for the service sector is encouraging.

9. MASTER

- 1. Vivek realized that he was expected to master Japanese before leaving for Japan.
- 2. Tilak has a masters in Business Administration.
- 3. The master bedroom was spacious and comfortable.
- 4. "Don't be led by others, be your own master," Sampath said severely.

10. CLOSE

- 1. The soldiers advanced in a close formation.
- 2. Over the next few months we have to keep a close eye on sales.
- 3. Alind closed down in the nineties.
- 4. The police often close ranks when one of their officers is accused.

11. BACKGROUND

- 1. The film has good background music by Rehman.
- 2. The elections in Sri Lanka took place on a background of violence.
- 3. The Director asked for more background on the company's financial position.
- 4. Since he hails from a rustic background he felt out of place at the party which was full of urban crowd.

12. DEFENCE

- 1. Whenever Roja was criticized, her brother leapt to her defence.
- 2. Why don't you give a chance for the body's natural defence mechanism to protect it?
- 3. No cost is too high when it is for the defence of the country.
- 4. News of an imminent attack forced the troops onto the defence.

13. FAVOUR

- 1. You are not doing yourself any favour working for nothing.
- 2. Can you do me a favour by picking up my letters as well?
- 3. Strikes and hartals have lost favour with workers because of cutthroat competition.
- 4. Celebrities are in favour with the media only briefly.

14. SCALE

- 1. The government has scaled back its growth forecast of the economy.
- 2. At the other end of scale are people for whom life is a constant struggle.
- 3. Increasing production often helps in realising the economies of scale.
- 4. Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman to scale the Everest.

15. OFFENCE

- 1. No offence, but I'd really like to explore the ruins on my own.
- 2. A minor offence like stealing bread changed the life of Jean Valjin.

- 3. The government has launched a new offence against poverty.
- 4. The movie was banned for causing offence to a particular religious group.

16. TRAVEL

- 1. 'Do you travel to New York often?' the agent asked.
- 2. Rumours may be the only thing that travel faster than light!
- 3. Travels help to broaden our understanding of other people.
- 4. Perishable commodities like milk and fruit do not travel well.

17. WEATHER

- 1. All our expectations from the new management just weathered away.
- 2. If the weather holds we can go for a hike tomorrow.
- 3. The old lady had weathered many storms and had come out successfully.
- 4. She goes for her morning walk, religiously, in all weathers.

18. ELEMENT

- 1. Customer relations has become an important element of business.
- 2. Vineet was in his elements at the reunion party.
- 3. Being exposed to the elements is a part of fishermen's lives.
- 4. The element of surprise makes gifts attractive.

19. FIGHT

- 1. Even a timid woman will fight like a tiger if it is to protect her child.
- 2. Governments fight shy of taking harsh measures when an election is round the corner.
- 3. The brothers fought over their inheritance.
- 4. It is time to fight back child molestation.

20. GLOSS

- 1. The family decided to gloss over their differences since the occasion demanded it.
- 2. The new lip gloss lasts much longer than the old ones.
- 3. The tragic news has taken the gloss of the celebration.
- 4. The author has glossed several words and phrases at the end of the lesson.

Answer Keys

1. 2	3. 1	5. 4	7. 3	9. 3	11. 1	13. 1	15. 1	17. 4	19.
2. 1	4. 4	6. 2	8. 1	10. 4	12. 3	14. 3	16. 2	18. 1	20.
Exercise	e 2								
		7. 2	10. 2	13. 3	16. 4	19. 4	22. 2	25. 1	28.
1. 2 2. 3	4. 2 5. 3	7. 2 8. 1	10. 2 11. 2	13. 3 14. 1	16. 4 17. 4	19. 4 20. 2	22. 2 23. 4	25. 1 26. 2	28. 29.

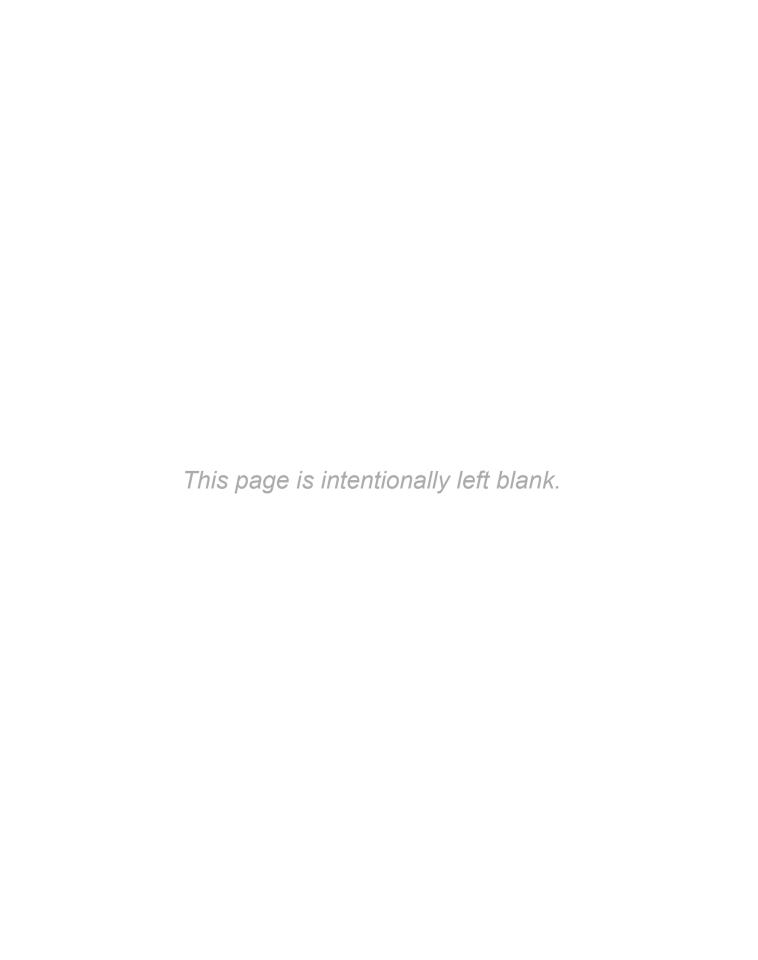
Exercise	2 3								
1. 3	3. 3	5. 4	7. 1	9. 1	11. 4	13. 1	15. 1	17. 1	19. 2
2. 4	4. 2	6. 2	8. 4	10. 2	12. 3	14. 3	16. 1	18. 2	20. 3
2. 1	2	0. 2	0. 1	10. 2	12. 3	11. 5	10. 1	10. 2	20. 3
Exercise	2 4								
1. 4	3. 4	5. 2	7. 4	9. 4	11. 2	13. 2	15. 4	17. 2	19. 2
2. 3	4. 1	6. 3	8. 3	10. 1	12. 3	14. 4	16. 3	18. 1	20. 3
Exercise	. 5								
		7 2	10 2	12 1	16 1	10 2	22 1	25 1	20 2
1. 1	4. 2	7. 2	10. 3	13. 1	16. 1	19. 2	22. 1	25. 1	28. 2
2. 3	5. 3	8. 4	11. 1	14. 4	17. 2	20. 3	23. 2	26. 2	29. 4
3. 1	6. 1	9. 1	12. 3	15. 4	18. 4	21. 2	24. 3	27. 4	30. 3
Exercise	e 6								
1. 4	3. 2	5. 3	7. 4	9. 4	11. 4	13. 2	15. 1	17. 1	19. 1
2. 3	4. 3	6. 4	8. 2	10. 3	12. 3	14. 4	16. 2	18. 3	20. 4
2. 3	5		0. 2	100 5	12, 5	1	10. 2	10, 5	20.
Exercise	2 7								
1. 2	3. 1	5. 4	7. 1	9. 1	11. 3	13. 1	15. 2	17. 4	19. 2
2. 3	4. 4	6. 1	8. 4	10. 3	12. 4	14. 4	16. 2	18. 1	20. 4
Exercise	e 8								
1. 2	4. 3	7. 4	10. 1	13. 4	16. 3	19. 1	22. 1	25. 2	28. 1
2. 1	5. 2	8. 4	11. 4	14. 2	17. 4	20. 2	23. 2	26. 1	29. 3
3. 4	6. 4	9. 3	12. 2	15. 2	18. 1	21. 4	24. 3	27. 2	30. 4
Exercise	9								
1. 4	3. 2	5. 1	7. 3	9. 4	11. 2	13. 4	15. 4	17. 3	19. 2
2. 1	4. 1	6. 2	8. 2	10. 4	12. 4	14. 3	16. 3	18. 4	20. 2
Exercise	e 10								
1. 2	3. 1	5. 3	7. 2	9. 3	11. 3	13. 1	15. 3	17. 3	19. 4
2. 1	4. 4	6. 2	8. 4	10. 2	12. 2	14. 2	16. 4	18. 2	20. 1
Exercise	e 11								
1. 4	4. 2	7. 3	10. 1	13. 4	16. 4	19. 2	22. 2	25. 1	28. 3
2. 1	5. 4	8. 4	11. 1	14. 4	17. 2	20. 3	23. 3	26. 3	29. 1
3. 3	6. 2	9. 2	12. 4	15. 4	18. 1	21. 3	24. 4	27. 2	30. 4
Exercise	· 12								
		E 1	7 2	0 2	11 2	12 1	15 2	17 1	10 4
1. 4	3. 4	5. 1	7. 3	9. 2	11. 2	13. 1	15. 3	17. 1	19. 4
2. 2	4. 3	6. 4	8. 1	10. 1	12. 4	14. 2	16. 1	18. 2	20. 3

PART 3

General Verbal Ability and Reasoning

Verbal Ability

Reasoning



Verbal Ability

ANALOGIES

In an analogy question, we should first identify the **exact** relationship between the two capitalized words called **stem words**. Once we have done this, we need to 'frame' a sentence using both the words in such a manner that the words' relationship is brought out in a clear, specific and common sensible manner. For example, if the main words were:

KITTEN CAT

B

The **correct** sentence would be: A **KITTEN** is a young one

A

of a <u>CAT</u>

The **incorrect** ones are:

- 1. A KITTEN goes wherever a CAT goes.
- 2. There are many KITTENs for a single CAT
- 3. A CAT goes with KITTENs.
- 4. CATs give birth to KITTENs.

These do not make clear or specific sense. Now, once a sentence which makes most sense is 'framed', we should replace the **stem words** in the sentence with the choice-pair words (in the same order) and see if they make **similar** 'sense'.

For example, let us say the following are the choices for the above stem words, (identify the similar pair question)

stable : horse
 dog : puppy
 swarm : bees
 kid : goat

Our sentence is "A KITTEN is a young one of a CAT". Replacing the stem words with the choice-pair words, we get,

- 1. A stable is a young one of a horse.
- 2. A dog is a young one of a puppy.
- **3.** A **swarm** is a young one of (a) **bees**.
- **4.** A **kid** is a young one of a **goat**.

Well, the **answer** is clearly (4) as the sentence makes similar sense as in our stem words' sentence (NOT (2) as the order has changed)

In case, one is left with more than one choice after following the above method, it only means the sentence one **framed** wasn't specific enough.

Also, note that sometimes the degree of relationship, the type of relationship etc., may also matter.

EXERCISE 1 (LEVEL 1)



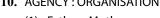
Directions for questions 1 to 10: In each of the following questions, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

1. ADVANCE : RETREAT

(1) Buy: Sell (2) Push: Pull (3) Create: Destroy

(4) Forward: Onward

2. BODY: HAND (1) Pin: Nail (2) Chair: Table (3) Automobile: Wheel (4) Thorn: Flower 3. POLYMER: CELL (1) Coin: Money (2) Food: Wheat (3) Chain: Link (4) Fibre: Plastic 4. CADAVER: ANIMAL (2) Stick: Timber (1) Corpse: Man (3) Death: Life (4) Word: Sentence 5. PISTOL: TRIGGER (2) Gun: Holster (1) Sword: Scabbard (3) Motor: Switch (4) Rifle: Soldier 6. POETRY: RHYME (1) Chair: Table (2) Mystery: Suspense (3) Shakespeare: Drama (4) Clothes: Paper 7. ARCHIPELAGO: ISLAND (1) Book: Page (2) Cloud: Rain (3) Table: Tablecloth (4) Sky: Blue 8. CELL: CHROMOSOME (1) Drug: Ailment (2) Tree: Leaves (3) Air: Oxygen (4) Molecule: Nucleus 9. RADIUM: CURIE (1) Museum: Artefact (2) Atom: Galileo (3) Telephone: Bell (4) Drama: Shakespeare 10. AGENCY: ORGANISATION



(3) Sister: Brother (1) Father: Mother (2) Mother: Parent

(4) Night: Sleep

Directions for questions 11 to 20: In each of the following questions, a capitalized pair of words is given followed by four pairs of numbered words. Three of the numbered pairs exhibit the same relation between the words as the capitalized pair of words. Identify the numbered pair which does not exhibit the same relationship as the capitalized pair and mark its number as your answer.

11. IMPORT: EXPORT

(1) Inhale: Exhale (2) Include: Exclude (3) Inspire: Expire

(4) Increase: Decrease

12. MILK: MILKMAID

(1) Letters: Postman (3) Newspaper: Newspaper Boy (2) Biscuit: Baker

(4) Document: Courier Boy

13. SHEEP: PEN (1) Bee: Hive (2) Dog: Kennel (3) Horse: Stable (4) Pigeon: Burrow 14. CAT: KITTEN (1) Dog: Pup (2) Deer: Fawn (3) Lion: Lair (4) Pig: Piglet 15. COW: CALF (1) Duck: Duckling (2) Goat: Sheep (3) Frog: Tadpole (4) Horse: Colt 16. DUKE: DUCHESS (1) Heir: Heiress (2) Deer: Stag (3) Fox: Vixen (4) Wizard: Witch 17. PRESIDENT: MINISTER (1) Boss: Secretary (2) Employee: Employment (3) Brigadier: Lieutenant (4) Chief Executive: Manager 18. MILK: CHEESE (2) Cotton: Clothes (1) Water: Ice (3) Rainbow: Rain (4) Tobacco: Cigar 19. PRINCIPAL: SCHOOL (1) President: India (3) Buddha: Burma (2) Monarch: Britain (4) Governor: State 20. DARK: FAIR (2) Plants: Animals (1) North: South (3) Death: Life (4) Living: Nonliving

EXERCISE 2 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: In each of the following questions, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

1. PROPERTY: MORTGAGE

(1) Money: Lend(4) Security: Price

(2) Equity: Interest

(3) Inventory: Merchandise

2. NEGOTIABLE: CHEQUE

(1) Frozen: Asset(4) Security: Price

(2) Oil: Seed

(3) Bank: Money

3. SCEPTRE: SOVEREIGNTY

(1) King: Crown(4) Flag: Reverence

(2) Sword: Soldier

(3) Dove: Peace

4.	CABIN: CABOOSE	(2)	D. I	(2)	
	(1) Captain: Chef(4) Chair: Table	(2)	Bedroom : Kitchen	(3)	School : College
5.	OCEAN : SALINE				
	(1) Honey: Bee(4) Heaven: Paradise	(2)	Sugar : Sweet	(3)	Rose : Red
6.	FUR: BEAR				
	(1) Fleece: Sheep(4) Hair: Man	(2)	Coat : Shirt	(3)	Plume : Feather
7.	CLOUD: SILVER LINING				
	(1) Breeze: Wind(4) Summer: Winter	(2)	Aircraft : Wings	(3)	Rose : Thorn
8.	CANE: BAMBOO				
	(1) Wood: Woodpecker(4) Elephant: Tusk	(2)	Timber: Tree	(3)	Rubber : Malaysia
9.	BELLS: JINGLE				
	(1) Crow: Caw (4) Clock: Time	(2)	Anklets : Tinkle	(3)	Pig : Snuff
10.	COGENT : CONVINCING				
	(1) Insane: Distinguished(4) Pertinent: Irrelevant	(2)	Laconic : Pithy	(3)	Jovial : Abstruse
11.	RETROSPECTION: PAST				
	(1) Astrology: Future(4) Transience: Rigidity	(2)	Idiosyncrasy: Coherence	(3)	Prognostication : Future
12.	PENURY: AFFLUENCE				
	(1) Interrogation : Accusation4) Indigence : Poverty	(2)	Taciturnity: Verbosity	(3)	Condemnation: Mischief
13.	FRIGHTEN: PETRIFY				
	(1) Enamour : Protect(4) Heckle : Amuse	(2)	Sneer : Appreciate	(3)	Humiliate : Mortify
14.	EUPHORIA: ECSTASY				
	(1) Redundancy : Relevance(4) Conundrum : Enigma	(2)	Licentiousness: Temperance	(3)	Melancholy : Panache
15.	CONSOLIDATE: STRENGTHEN				
	(1) Anticipate : Conspire(4) Fantasize : Empathise	(2)	Modify: Change	(3)	Supplement : Delete



(4) Ape: Imitate

Directions for questions 16 to 30: In each of the following questions, a capitalized pair of words is given followed by four pairs of numbered words. Three of the numbered pairs exhibit the same relation between the words as the capitalized pair of words. Identify the numbered pair which does not exhibit the same relationship as the capitalized pair and mark its number as your answer.

16.	GALAXY: STARS (1) Brood: Chicken (4) Swarm: Flies	(2)	Crew : Sailors	(3)	Row : Soldiers
17.	BEATING : DRUMS (1) Jingling : Bells (4) Gurgling : Stream	(2)	Rustling : Leaves	(3)	Hustling : Crowd
18.	SHEEP: EWE (1) Colt: Filly (4) Pig: Sow	(2)	Dog : Bitch	(3)	Lion : Tiger
19.	PALM: FINGERS (1) Head: Hair (4) Watch: Strap	(2)	Chain: Hook	(3)	Computer : Technology
20.	ETYMOLOGY: WORDS (1) Psychology: Mind (4) Archaeology: Antiques	(2)	Anatomy : Body(3)	Phi	losophy : Language
21.	LEPROSY: BACTERIA (1) Summer: May (4) Day: Sun	(2)	Cloud: Evaporation	(3)	Violence : Anger
22.	CRUSTACEAN: CRAB (1) Invertebrate: Python (4) Incarnate: Carnivore	(2)	Marsupial : Kangaroo	(3)	Aquiline : Eagle
23.	ATTRITION: WEAR (1) Rupture: Tear (4) Recession: Economy	(2)	Sacrilege : Honesty	(3)	Melody : Rhythm
24.	WOES: MISERY (1) Bliss: Happiness (4) Felicity: Fall	(2)	Penury : Poverty	(3)	Vendetta : Revenge
25.	LEVITY : GRAVITY (1) Consecration : Desecration (4) Impropriety : Property	(2)	Zenith : Nadir	(3)	Cacophony : Euphony
26.	SAGE: WISDOM (1) Panegyric: Praise (4) Tyrant: Despotism	(2)	Quixotic: Quick	(3)	Mirth: Laughter
27.	EMANCIPATE : LIBERATE (1) Misconstrue : Misinterpret	(2)	Commiserate : Sympathize	(3)	Sequestrate : Align

28. COSMIC: UNIVERSE

(1) Sidereal: Stars (4) Sylvan: Woods

(2) Arboreal: Trees

(3) Despotic: Depot

29. ARBITRARY: METHODICAL

(1) Boisterous: Boasting (4) Mellifluous: Raucous (2) Animated: Dispirited

(3) Placid: Obstreperous

30. PLACID: DOCILE

(1) Peevish: Irritable

(4) Sanctimonious: Self-righteous

(2) Puerile: Childish

(3) Consumable: Portable

EXERCISE 3 (LEVEL 3)

Directions for questions 1 to 10: In each of the following questions, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

1. MONEY: MERCENARY

(1) Fame: Soldier (4) Sacrifice: Warrior (2) Food: Glutton

(3) believer: iconoclast

2. EULOGISE: LAMBAST

(1) Mystify: Narrate

(4) Invigorate: Debilitate

(2) Dissemble: Besmirch

(3) Malinger: Adhere

3. LION: PRIDE

(4) Sow: Sty

(1) Rabbit: Burrow

(2) Pup: Litter

(3) Whale: Consort

4. MACHIAVELLIAN: CRAFTY

(1) Amorphous: Salt

(4) Mundane: Extraordinary

(2) Romantic: Ecstatic

(3) Naïve: Gullible

5. GENEROUS: GRASPING

(1) Repulsive: Pushing (4) Rebellious: Disorderly (2) Euphonious: Discordant

(3) Churlish: Impolite

6. MUNIFICENT: STINGY

(1) Inclement: Merciless (4) Egregious: Outstanding (2) Incorrigible: Recalcitrant

(3) Articulate: Obscure

7. EPHEMERAL: PERMANENT

(4) Holistic: Complete

(1) Superficial: Extraneous

(2) Tenuous: Strong

(3) Defiant: Stubborn

8. CRAVEN: COWARDLY

(1) Synthetic: Natural

(4) Sycophantic: Scholarly

(2) Menial: Downcast

(3) Artful: Wily

9. DIFFIDENT: SHY

(1) Lacklustre: Dull

(2) Infuriating: Pleasing

(3) Jubiliant: Negligible

10. PERTINENT: IRRELEVANT

(1) Tractable : Amenable(4) Thrifty : Economical

(4) Luminous: Glorious

(2) Circumspect: Reckless

(3) Generic: General



Directions for questions 11 to 20: In each of the following questions, a capitalized pair of words is given followed by four pairs of numbered words. Three of the numbered pairs exhibit the same relation between the words as the capitalized pair of words. Identify the numbered pair which does not exhibit the same relationship as the capitalized pair and mark its number as your answer.

11. ORNITHOLOGIST: BIRDS

12. DISHONOUR: DEMEAN

(1) Entomologist: Insects(4) Philologist: Language

(2) Herpetologist: Reptiles

(3) Ichthyologist: Fossils

_ _

(1) Demolish : Annihilate(4) Articulate : Obfuscate

(2) Glorify: Extol

(3) Consecrate: Sanctify

13. GOURMET: FOOD

(1) Connoisseur : Taste(4) Maestro : Music.

(2) Savant : Knowledge

(3) Diplomat: Learning

14. RANSOM : KIDNAP

(1) Rainbow: Rain

(2) Winter: Autumn

(3) Male: Female

(4) Youth: Adolescence

15. SATURNALIAN: MERRYMAKING

(1) Bacchanalian : Drunken(4) Altruistic : Alternating

(2) Enervated: Weak

(3) Ecstatic: Joyous

16. CASTIGATE: PRAISE

(1) Inundate: Flood

(4) Persuade: Dissuade

(2) Desiccate: Hydrate

(3) Perish: Flourish

17. FASTIDIOUS: FINICKY

(1) Parsimonious: Miserly

(2) Precocious: Talented

(3) Sedate: Composed

(4) Prudent: Injudicious

18. INSIPID: ORIGINAL

(1) Ambidextrous: Unskilled

(2) Foppish: Affected

(3) Tranquil: Disturbed

(4) Taciturn: Garrulous

19. CIRCUMLOCULAR: STRAIGHT FORWARD

(1) Intrepid: Undaunted(4) Authentic: Counterfeit

(2) Emaciated: Rotund

(3) Impassive: Perturbed

20. ANTIQUATED: ANCIENT

(1) Compassionate: Lustful

(2) Fortuitous: Coincidental

(3) Pristine: Pure

(4) Spiteful: Wicked

FILL IN THE BLANKS

A fill-in-the-blanks question is one in which a sentence with one or two blanks is given and we are to fill the blanks with appropriate words from among the choices provided.

METHOD: We should **not** merely substitute the answer choices in the blanks to see which word/s make/s most sense. In fact, it is better to ignore the choices initially.

First read the sentence and understand it. Identify the context, sense of the sentence or any other verbal or logical **clue** in the sentence A **clue** to a blank is anything that indicates to us what the answer-word should be. For example—If we are given a question as follows...

Ram will			
(1) go	(2) come	(3) pass	(4) fail

We shall be 'clue' less as any of the four answer choices can go into the blank. This is so because there is no clue in the sentence.

However, if the question were as follows...

Ram will _	in	the exam as he	e is diligent.
(1) go	(2) come	(3) pass	(4) fail

...we would be able to answer it with ease. We can now narrow down to choices (3) pass and (4) fail based on the context of 'exam' and further, down to (3) pass, based on the positive quality: diligent meaning industrious. Hence, the correct answer is (3) pass.

The clues, thus, are 'exam (this provides us the context) and 'diligent' (this gives us the positive quality which can warrant only a positive result, 'pass'. A clue can be anything from context to logical sense to words. Words like and, but, yet, since, although, though, because, however, so, despite, inspite of, not only-but also, neither-nor, either-or, rather, then, instead, whereas, therefore, while, consequently, therefore, however, thus, etc., should be taken seriously for their implications.

Well, using this method one should arrive at the correct word (or sense of the word) first and then only go to the choices to see if any of the words match.

In case you are left with two or more choices, eliminate choices on the basis of collocation of words, unsuitability in the context, incorrectness of usage, formality/informality etc. Also if there are two blanks deal with one blank, at a time in the above manner. Sometimes, the words that fit in the blanks may have an obvious relationship or one blank's word many provide the clue for the other.

EXERCISE 4 (LEVEL 1)

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question has a sentence with two blanks followed by four pairs of words as choices. From the choices, select the pair of words that can best complete the given sentence.

1.	In our village, herbs grow in	but there is a of palatable vegetables.		
	(1) abundance dearth(4) affluence scarcity	(2) luxury gang	(3)	seasons draught
2.	He tried to pass the mo	ney at the bank as if it were		
	(1) stolen illegitimate(4) ill-gotten legitimate	(2) bogus genuine	(3)	dishonest counterfeit
3.	His lifestyle made him k	out his recourse to medicine made him look	_•	
	(1) lanky lean(4) diabetic acrobatic	(2) obese emaciated	(3)	fantastic lunatic
4.	The two men were very	and rather looked the same but had views	s on	important aspects of life.
	(1) close wide(4) familiar similar	(2) similar diverse	(3)	different complex

5.	Tourism has remained a area	even while there is a vast scope for its	i
	(1) rejected approval(4) glum fame	(2) prevented acceptance	(3) neglected development
6.	The physical director mentioned t	:hat some people fat muscle	through exercise.
	(1) acquire with(4) gain to atrophy	(2) lose to gain	(3) lose to accept
7.	There is nobody in this world who	is as lies in the eyes of the b	oeholder.
	· ·	(2) darkfairness	
8.	At the end of the day after a long	at work, I sit back and switch on t	o music.
			(3) haul soft
9.	The production of the crop v	was affected by the prevailing	
			(3) seasonal loss
10.	We are truly to the many har	nds and hearts that made this book	
100		(2) honoured feasible	
11.	Even as the promises that politicial least, will be beneficial to him.	ans make are, the common man	is under a perpetual that their actions, at
	(1) facetious deception(4) grave influence	(2) practical illusion	(3) ludicrous delusion
12.	The change in Afghanistan is mar	ked by the of the traditionally	women suppressed for years.
		(2) appearance quiet	
13	A project of this required e	normous amounts of water and this ne	eed was taken up in right
10.		(2) dimensions attitude	
14	According to Marvist doctring car	oitalism is labouring under inner contr	adictions that to its downfall.
17.	(1) intimidate bring up	(2) endanger bring	(3) warn bring out
	(4) threaten bring about	(=, =age	(c) Hallitti zilliğ düt
15.	With the cost of hospital for life expectancy.	care today, heath planners are turni	ng to preventive medicine as the best hope
	(1) escalating abating(4) rising enlarging	(2) ascending curtailing	(3) soaring increasing
16.	A sophisticated airplane bu	ısiness, in many ways.	
	(1) restricts expedition (4) simplifies travel	(2) eases mission	(3) inhibits journey

3.1	2 • Verbal Ability			
17.		the English language with pridatitish hardly to be of Asian or	celess words such as "amok" – a word wh	ich
	(1) impoverished apparent(4) enriched suspected	(2) endowed inconspicuous	(3) supplied observed	
18.	He was a testy old man whose	nature led to his a lot of friend	ds.	
	(1) goodlosing(4) dominating subordinating	(2) boorish acquiring	(3) irritable losing	
19.		vild, researchers have found animals _ behaviours once thought to be	complex ideas, solving problems, usi human.	ng
	(1) getting entirely(4) developing predominantly	(2) forming definitely	(3) communicatinguniquely	
20.			at it would stifle development in the worl	 d's
	(1) vindicate hopefuls(4) strengthen optimists	(2) debunksceptics	(3) repudiate pessimists	
		EXERCISE 5 (LEVEL 2)		
		Each question has a sentence with twee pair of words that can best complete	wo blanks followed by four pairs of words e the given sentence.	as
1.	When he was ridiculed he was k	out he regained very soon		
		(2) worried little	(3) chagrined composure	
2.	She is in needlework but in	n arranging the wares.		
	(1) abominable humane(4) talented untidy	(2) outlandishurban	(3) dextrous clumsy	
3.	Her dress was though she lived	in surroundings.		
	(1) gorgeous tidy(4) attractive neat	(2) splendid evasive	(3) immaculate squalid	
4.	It was of you to make such	remarks in the meeting.		
	(1) impudentimpromptu(4) politerude	(2) foolish wholesome	(3) legitimate unwanted	
5.	The American society is said to be	whereas Indian society is		
	(1) active impassive(4) catholic broad-minded	(2) licentious liberal	(3) permissive restrictive	
6.	The news about the bank threw	the financial market into a		
	(1) fraudturmoil(4) scamexcitement	(2) cheatingconfidence	(3) safety suspicion	

7.	It is better to suffer pain and	_ under your own rule than relative	_ under somebody else's.
	(1) povertyprosperity(4) achejoy	(2) loss safety	(3) hurt injury
8.	Gun control by the senator	was rejected by the House and as u	useless.
	(1) prescribed termed(4) opposed postponed	(2) championed mentioned	(3) advocated castaway
9.	The experts the old views re	garding marriage and a set of new r	ules suitable for the present times.
	(1) toldwrote(4) enunciatedaccepted	(2) rejected accepted	(3) abandoned formulated
10.	The doctors a special course	e of antibiotics on the patient to the	e disease.
	(1) used relieve(4) administered combat	(2) gave take out	(3) prescribed prove
11.	I was feeling rather when I	a yellow envelope on the table.	
		(2) jubilant glimpsed	(3) ecstatic perceived
12.	I went into a, became angi	rv. depressed and	
		(2) depression fretful	(3) tailspinmoody
13.	If I had a father, he would be a p streets.	owerful guardian who would def	end me against the many I faced in the
	(1) conjuringly hazards(4) charmingly dangers	(2) physically risks	(3) magically perils
14.	Ideas to us and gradually _	into behaviour.	
	(1) occurcoalesce(4) strikeform		(3) happen shape
15.	are bonds which can bloss	om into multi-layered attachments but	can also bind like .
	(1) Affiliations strands (4) Alliances manacles	,	(3) Agreements chains
16.	A number of journalists and lens government.	men were by the police when the	ney went to cover the drive of the state
	(1) attacked vacuous(4) assaulted eviction	(2) infringed demolition	(3) combated evacuation
17.	When I started riding a bike a co short ride.	uple of years ago I didn't think my	_ would ever be more serious than the
	(1) connection unusual(4) implication typical	(2) involvement occasional	(3) inclusion familiar
18.	l am not a, l am a		
	(1) 'have been' 'will be' (4) 'has been' 'will be'	(2) 'had been''will be'	(3) 'was been''will being'

3.14 • Verbal Ability

19.	Fans generally do not accept a	supe	erstar who destroys the delicately	y cons	structed
	(1) high profile image(4) delicate fanclubs	(2)	haggard illusion	(3)	tabloid profile
20.	A literary work appears t	the au	uthor's death.		
	(1) posthumous after(4) post for	(2)	delayed before	(3)	postscript against
21.	His devotion consistently earne	ed hii	m		
	(1) dubitable eulogy(4) unwavering tributes	(2)	undulating evaluation	(3)	swelling denunciation
22.	To in any profession, in which superior talents.	but f	ew arrive at mediocrity, is the m	nost d	lecisive mark of what is called or
	(1) thrive shrewdness(4) survive artfulness	(2)	establish intellect	(3)	excel genius
23.	Ragging which started as a/an recent past, into an exercise in sadism			niors a	nd seniors has been transformed in the
	(1) innocuous perversity(4) visible blasphemy	(2)	humorous humaneness	(3)	harmless obscenity
24.	The virtue of means the recogvalues and one's only guide to action.		n and of reason as one's or	nly so	urce of knowledge, one's only judge of
	(1) rationalism acceptance(4) probity adherence	(2)	morality abdication	(3)	honesty abandonment
25.	For ten years, candidates have been astounded females in the belie				inning and shaking hands with men's vote.
	(1) infectiouslyscurrilous(4) seductivelycalculated	(2)	fatuously dubious	(3)	ceremoniously wanton
26.	If you wish to be a rapid, efficient read minor points and you must be willing				to detail, your compulsive reference to entral themes.
	(1) excessive concentrates(4) elaborate reflect	(2)	undue dwells	(3)	aphoristic centres
27.	Jingoists can all personal mat and	terial	concerns until such time as th	neir la	and is liberated and restored to peace
	(1) dispense tranquillity(4) relinquish wherewithals	(2)	renounce plentitude	(3)	desist prosperity
28.	There is scope for a huge, new crimin make identity recognition in ex			rging	and identity cards if authorities
	(1) framing domineering(4) manipulating mandatory	(2)	spearheading dominating	(3)	manoeuvring feasible
29.		ıld lik	ke to see a/an with the US as	_	emotive issue is evident, as even those that this cannot be until they are willing
	(1) engagement recognize(4) rapprochement preserve	(2)	showdown accept	(3)	compromise dismiss

30.	In the government for going to w followed in the footsteps of earlier cor		-		the Winograd commission of enquiries
	(1) eulogizingambiguous(4) censuringpraiseworthy		criticizing lofty		
			EXERCISE 6 (LEVEL 3)		
æ					
	Directions for questions 1 to 20: Eachoices. From the choices, select the				nks followed by four pairs of words as given sentence.
1.	I him because of his behavio	iour.			
	(1) congratulate gory(4) adore obnoxious	(2)	admit stupid	(3)	detest supercilious
2.	While the world was to the hap attacks.	openi	ngs in Washington and New Yor	k, Ar	nerica's political class was by the
	(1) watching worried(4) glued devastated	(2)	alert concerned	(3)	averse excited
3.	The one thing that kept the in gothe at the Mughal Sheraton.	good	spirits at the otherwise disappoi	nting	g Agra summit was the special bar for
	(1) presspeople(4) reportersmeeting	(2)	scribes media	(3)	journalists commoners
4.	The two countries must the results who have a vested interest in the			nd pe	eace sidelining the extremist elements
	(1) declareburning(4) establishraging	(2)	demonstrate stoking	(3)	influenceigniting
5.	He on his racing wheels and hea	eads o	ut smartly, self consciously, with		_ in each stroke.
	(1) circles decision(4) pivots determination	(2)	twists resolution	(3)	turns condemnation
6.	I thank God for my, for through the				
	(1) disfigurementsourselves(4) retardationshimself	(2)	incapabilities peace	(3)	handicaps myself
7.	beyond two months'				le oil storage capacity does not extend
	(1) contentions necessities(4) disputes surplus	(2)	confabulations requirement	(3)	conflicts demands
8.	ventures.				with funds earned through capitalist
	(1) finances citadels(4) recompenses structures	(2)	funds castles	(3)	apportions fortresses
9.	The government has fired another			,	
	(1) gunreconsider(4) salvorevive	(2)	armament retrospect	(3)	tribute rejuvenate

3.16 · Verbal Ability	3.16		Verbal	Ability
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10.	The proposal met with vehement		
	(1) appreciation loyalists(4) rebuff enemies	(2) support supporters	(3) opposition critics
11.	The public outcry and the by parliament for the second day.	the women the propose	ed legislation stalled the proceedings of the
	(1) demonstrationfor(4) dramadepicting	(2) protestagainst	(3) dharnademanding
12.	The between the Platonic-Aristo throughout the ages.	otelian speculation and the spirit of t	he Great Generation of Pericles, can be
	(1) animosity detected(4) vendetta exposed	(2) conflict traced	(3) hostility discovered
13.	However, there is another group, that higher education.	of the people whose brains h	nave not been poisoned by a system of
	(1) ordinary devastating(4) vindictive elite	(2) malicious promising	(3) vicious influential
14.	The was because of the harsh _	that was unfit for habitation.	
	(1) desolationtopography(4) tenacityanagogy	(2) utopiatopology	(3) dystopiatopiary
15.	It is customary to collect during	l	
	(1) panoply pilgrimage(4) souvenirs peregrination	(2) intaglios symposium	(3) shibboleths itineration
16.	is extra-sensory perception whi	ch remains unexplained even by	<u></u> .
	(1) Illusion science(4) Telepathy theurgy	(2) Intuition ratiocination	(3) Presumption parapscychology
17.	The rains the roads and many	had to from work.	
	(1) inundated abstain(4) coursed oppugn	(2) slashed salvage	(3) cascaded refrain
18.	Luxury works a kind of magic on us, b	ut only if we allow it to be and	d rare rather than and readily available.
	(1) meretricious chintzy(4) special quotidian	(2) unique priceless	(3) exotic inexpensive
19.	The high levels of hunger and malnut survive economic growth and a	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	idia are a/an, because they stubbornly ces the growth of population.
	(1) inconsistency passive(4) absurdity swirling	(2) imperfection progressive	
20.	There was no ambiguity left in the mir for	nds of the assemblage when the lead	ders the reasons behind the demand
	(1) enumerated liberty(4) vindicated autarchy	(2) enunciated autonomy	(3) deciphered amnesty

© CLOZE PARAGRAPHS

(4) deceitfulness

A CLOZE TEST is a fill-in-the-blanks test with many sentences and many blanks. A typical fill-in-the-blanks test has mostly one sentence with one, two or sometimes 3 blanks. However, a cloze test has a paragraph with many numbered blanks to be filled in with words from among the choices. It tests one's ability to understand the context and to identify correct and appropriate words that can fit in the context. The word cloze is derived from 'closure' in Gestalt psychology and this test is also called cloze deletion test.

METHOD: The method is broadly the same as the one for fill-in-the-blank question, i.e., identify the clue for a blank and proceed to answer. However, there's a small difference: the clue for a certain blank in a sentence in the paragraph may not necessarily be there in **that sentence**. It may be present in **any other sentence** of the paragraph.

Hence, one should FIRST read the entire paragraph, understand the context, logical sense, words already used, positivity/negativity, tone and if possible the intent of the paragraph. Then, the method is the same as for the fill-in-the-blank question.

EXERCISE 7 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case and mark its number as your answer.

The recent <u>(1)</u> of genetically mixed Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon remains in Portugal, has indicated the view that modern man is a <u>(2)</u> between the two. As we already have samples of Neanderthal DNA, what is now needed is a sample of Cro-Magnon DNA to <u>(3)</u> prove that we <u>(4)</u> two sets of conflicting behavioural instincts. Our own fundamental <u>(5)</u> is displayed in all aspects of our psyche and culture.

1. (1) invention (2) hypothesis (3) belief (4) discovery **2.** (1) junction (2) offspring (3) clash (4) hybrid (2) vociferously **3.** (1) unabashedly (3) conclusively (4) equivocally **4.** (1) inherit (2) receive (3) usurp (4) capture **5.** (1) duality (2) duplicity (3) hypocrisy

Man has never truly <u>(6)</u> a novelty filled environment before. Having to live at an accelerating pace is one thing when life situations are more or less familiar; having to do so when faced by unfamiliar, strange or <u>(7)</u> situations is distinctly another. By <u>(8)</u> the forces of novelty we slam men up against the non-routine, the unpredicted. And, by so doing, we <u>(9)</u> the problems of adaptation to a new and dangerous level. For transience and novelty are an <u>(10)</u> mix.

- 6. (1) infested (2) inhabited (3) inhaled
 7. (1) unpractised (2) unqualified (3) unrelenting (4) unprecedented
 8. (1) universalizing and (2) universalizing (3) unreleasting (4) unprecedented
- 8. (1) universalizing (2) uniting (3) unleashing (4) unfolding

9. (1) escalate

(2) erase

(3) espouse

10. (1) exquisite

(2) extraneous

(3) expendable

(4) explosive

(4) estrange

Few of those who __(11)_ idolatry, or make its suppression a purpose of missionary activity, have ever seriously __(12)_ the actual use of images, in historical or psychological perspective, or __(13)_ a possible significance in the fact that the vast majority of men of all races, and in all ages, including the present, with only a few exceptions, have made use of more or less anthropomorphic images as aids to devotion. This may at least conduce to a realization of the truth __(14)_ by an incarnate Indian deity Krishna, that "the path men take from every side is mine." In explanting the use of images in India, where the method is regarded as __(15)_, it should not be inferred that Hindus or Buddhists are to be represented enmasse as less superstitious than other peoples.

11. (1) condescend

(2) obviate

(3) quell

(4) deprecate

12. (1) revered

(2) envisaged

(3) deciphered

(4) misconstrued

(2) disregarded

(3) contrived

(1) surmised(4) eluded

14. (1) expatiated

(2) moralized

(3) lauded

(4) enunciated

15. (1) sacrilegious (4) provisional

(2) profound

(3) edifying

EXERCISE 8 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 20: In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case and mark its number as your answer.

In the context of India's attempts to limit its (1) population the two-child norm must be part of a broad (2) policy; it cannot be (3) or enforceable by law. Given this reality, what is the social or political rationale for a legal provision that bars those with more than two children from holding elected office? There are some (4) assumptions at work here. Elected leaders are role models for the rest of the society and debarring those who (5) the two-child norm from holding elected office is a way of underlying one of the key elements of the country's population policy.

1. (1) increasing

(2) flourishing

(3) multitudinous

(4) burgeoning

2. (1) perspicacious

(2) pervasive

(3) pertinacious

(4) persuasive

3. (1) browbeating

(2) cretinous

(3) coercive

(4) cumbersome

4. (1) dubious (2) untrustworthy (3) ignominious (4) incredulous

5. (1) flounder (2) elicit (3) flout (4) fortify

Ben Masan and his colleagues will publish an analysis of the Smithsonian catalogue of volcanic eruptions, which records more than 3,200 such eruptions from 1700 to 1999. This analysis reveals that the months from January to March have upto 18% more eruptions than average. **(6)** was also observed in the eruptions of single volcanoes such as at Sakurajima in Japan though here, the eruption rate peaked in November. The team's first instinct was that this **(7)** was to do with a phenomenon called earth tides. These are **(8)** of the earth's crust caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and the moon. Such tides are **(9)** to those in the sea, though the amplitude of the tidal waves involved is far smaller. Unfortunately for this hypothesis variations in earth tides failed to **(10)** with variations in volcanic activity.

6. (1) seasonality (2) normality (3) predictability (4) commonality 7. (1) infrequency (2) repeatability (3) irregularity (4) periodicity **8.** (1) degradations (2) deformations (3) contortions (4) degenerations **9.** (1) analogous (3) susceptible (2) acquiescent (4) amorphous (3) invalidate **10.** (1) collaborate (2) corroborate (4) correlate

Who among us does not have a foreign holiday listed in the top five of life's <u>(11)</u> Money, as always, is the villain of the piece that leaves it, for many, just that. When Americans, British and other 'first world' travellers visit India, they certainly live it up–after all a dollar buys about 40 rupees, a UK pound about 90, and a euro about 50. In fact, it is just this foreign exchange <u>(12)</u> more than the lack of money per se, that keeps us from <u>(13)</u> to our itchy feet.

Is it possible to make the rupee travel abroad? Are there countries where someone who earns in rupees can enjoy a holiday without <u>(14)</u> his finances for the next five years? Or will the government's insistence, on keeping the rupee deliberately weak to lump up our exports, snuff the wanderlust out of the <u>(15)</u> Indian traveller?

11. (1) desires (2) achievements (3) eccentricities (4) idiosyncrasies **12.** (1) quirk (2) baffle (3) conundrum (4) aberration **13.** (1) surrendering (2) conceding (3) consigning (4) embracing **14.** (1) damaging (2) jeopardising (3) blocking (4) occluding **15.** (1) inured (2) entrenched (3) inveterate (4) sanguine

In the mid-nineteenth century religion became an/a <u>(16)</u> factor for Indian soldiers, with the greasing of cartridges and the forcing of the sepoys to cross the seas for battle providing the spark.

The people who rebelled, both Hindus and Muslims, who had lived through imperial arrogance and under rulers of different religions before the coming of the British, and it would be unrealistic to suppose that they were not <u>(17)</u> with the arrogance of princes, nawabs, rajas and 'Maharajadhirajas', and to ruling class in general, before the British rule. Ultimately, <u>(18)</u> to religious sentiment and, by extension, the imperial arrogance became <u>(19)</u> only in the context of what was perceived as "foreign rule" and the <u>(20)</u> policies of loot and extraction of surplus in various forms.

16.	٠,	inimitable inconsequential	(2)	incendiary	(3)	influential
17.		acquainted petulant	(2)	fraught	(3)	exasperated
18.		pretexts recriminations	(2)	provocations	(3)	ratifications
19.	` '	invincible unbearable	(2)	resolute	(3)	intemperate
20.	(1) (4)	stringent intricate	(2)	rapacious	(3)	infamous

EXERCISE 9 (LEVEL 3)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case and mark its number as your answer.

Puritanism was the school master of the English middle classes. It heightened their virtues, __(1)_, without eradicating, their convenient vices, and gave them an inexpugnable assurance that, behind virtues and vices alike, stood the majestic and __(2) laws of an omnipotent Providence without whose __(3)_ not a hammer could beat upon the forge. But it is a strange school which does not teach more than one lesson, and the social reactions of Puritanism, __(4)_, permanent and profound are not to be summarized in the simple formula that it fostered individualism. Weber, in a celebrated essay __(5)_ the thesis that Calvinism, in its English version, was the parent of Capitalism.

 (1) exemplified (4) invalidated 	(2) sanctified	(3) encumbered
(1) intextricable(4) inexorable	(2) savage	(3) gargantuan
3. (1) foreboding (4) forfeiture	(2) foreknowledge	(3) forethought
4. (1) trenchant(4) facetious	(2) profuse	(3) insular
5. (1) expounded (4) expunged	(2) articulated	(3) determined

People grow up in social environments in which culturally normative prejudice persists, even in communities where overt forms of <u>(6)</u> are strictly proscribed. Although official cultural norms uphold the values of equality and tolerance, cultures

continue to transmit __(7)_ messages of inferiority of historically subordinated social groups through stereotypes and other imagery. These deeply ingrained __(8)_ commonly structure attitudes, perception, and judgment despite the individual's conscious goodwill. Fortified by culture and __(9)_ in the unconscious, such prejudice cannot be __(10)_ through rational reflection alone.

(1) bigotry (4) oppression	(2) articulation	(3)	exposition
(1) clandestine (4) metaphysical	(2) camouflaged	(3)	allegorical
(1) misconceptions (4) schemas	(2) paradigms	(3)	archetypes
(1) nurtured (4) ensconced	(2) snared	(3)	precipitated
(1) conceived (4) expelled	(2) dispelled	(3)	repressed

Under the pressure of an intensifying nominalism, the ever present yet <u>(11)</u> social character of art was made increasingly manifest; this social character is incomparably more <u>(12)</u> in novel than it was in the highly stylized and remote epics of chivalry. The <u>(13)</u> of experiences that are no longer forced into *a priori* genres and the requirement of <u>(14)</u> form out of these experiences is in purely aesthetic terms, regardless of content. No longer <u>(15)</u> by the principle of stylization, the relation of content to the society from which it derives at first becomes much less refracted and this is not only the case in literature.

11.		inconsequential trifling	(2)	notional	(3)	latent
12.	` '	evident discursive	(2)	exhaustive	(3)	generic
13.	٠,	fabrication splurge	(2)	influx	(3)	opulence
14.		conjecturing unravelling	(2)	constituting	(3)	delineating
15.	(1) (4)	sublimated impelled	(2)	digressed	(3)	framed

PARAGRAPH FORMATION QUESTIONS/ BLANK IN PARA AND PARA COMPLETION

Both these question types test your ability to identify thought flow, and your familiarity with para structure.

Basically, a paragraph is a set of sentences which, together, express an idea or an idea-set.

While there are the occasional exceptions, paragraph structure usually follows a certain thought pattern, depending on content and purpose.

Content is not too difficult to determine - ask yourself, "What is it the author is speaking of in the para? What is the situation being presented?"

To determine purpose ask yourself, "What is the author's objective in presenting this info or situation?"

You'll find, then, that in many paragraphs the sequence in structure is as follows:

- 1. When the purpose is to explain something—the author would start with a line that presents a general approach to the idea, and progresses from that to a narrower or more specific reference.
- 2. When the purpose is to raise awareness—the author would first present information and detail that would then bring the issue or problem into focus.
- When the purpose is to raise anxiety or concern—the author would focus on the issue or problem in a manner that raises the reader's concern, and would then present the feature of the issue that are the reasons for the concern or anxiety.
- 4. When the purpose is to present solutions—the author would first explain the issue or problem, and then move to the possible rectification or solutions.

When the purpose is to surprise, or amaze, or cause wonder—the statement of surprise would be presented first and would be followed by the features of the idea or issue that would explain why the surprise. and so on.

With this recognition, identifying the opening sentence (sometimes the closing sentence, sometimes the clear link between 2 sentences) becomes possible.

Using these and a combination of recognition of thought flow, recognition of grammatical connectives used (pronouns, relative pronouns, demonstrative adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions) and simultaneous evaluation of choices for elimination, you should be able to arrive at the correct formation of the paragraph.

Also look for and identify these features in paragraphs (purpose and patterns) when you engage in general reading. This would be good practice.

Application of such recognition becomes important for para completion questions too, whether you are trying to spot intermediate sentences, or last sentences. When you are identifying last sentences it is important that you pick that line that effectively brings the thought-flow and the discussion, in the para, to a close (and not a line which continues with the thought-flow but leaves the discussion incomplete).

Practice, and the application of these points, should help. You could also look up 'paragraph writing' and 'paragraph structure' in a good high school grammar and composition book.

EXERCISE 10 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 6: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. Instability has taken a heavy toll on Nepal's economy.
 - B. According to estimates, while over two lakh Nepalese have been displaced by internal unrest, nearly five lakh have left in search of safety and livelihood.
 - C. Even the king's close ally China has now distanced itself from the palace.
 - D. This was followed by the ambassadors of India and the US meeting him and conveying the same message.
 - Sensing the gravity of the situation, New Delhi, in a well-coordinated move with Washington, issued a strong statement asking the king to immediately restore democracy.
 - (1) BECD (2) EDCB (3) EDBC (4) BEDC

- 2. A. Despite their breathtaking size, gentle behaviour and exceptional intelligence, whales can remain vague in the public imagination because of their isolated habitat. B. It is deeply distressing that many whales have perished in ship strikes in recent years. C. This heart-warming Thoreauvian response reflects a realization among people everywhere that humanity must protect flora and fauna from unsustainable pressures through binding conventions and treaties. D. Yet the stranding of a Juvenile female whale in the Thames led to an outpouring of affection and conservationminded concern. E. Identifying safe, whale protecting lanes for ocean-going vessels should be a priority area of the International Whaling Commission (1) DECB (2) DCEB (3) BDEC (4) EBCD 3. A. So far the mantra in the field of prevention and control of HIV has been voluntary counselling and testing-but this has been a colossal failure. B. For example, in southern Africa there should be routine testing of pregnant women, people who are to be married and tuberculosis patients. C. That way a pregnant woman who is HIV-positive can get drugs to prevent transmission to the child. D. Today 90 per cent of people with the virus don't know it. E. We need to move to widespread testing, while still allowing people to opt out. (1) BCED (2) ECDB (3) DEBC (4) DECB **4.** A. There is nothing quite as tyrannical as the tyranny of a small mind. B. It can colour the most innocent of situations in the most lurid of hues. It can spin controversies out of thin air and transmogrify an innocuous show of affection into a nation's shame. C. It can, in short, transport a world on the brink of the 21st century right back to the middle ages. D. There are no two ways about it. E. The controversy over the grandfatherly peck that Kushwant Singh planted on the cheek of the daughter of Pakistan High Commissioner is symptomatic of such a sick attitude. (1) CDBE (2) BDCE (3) DBCE (4) BCDE 5. A. Bengal which used to be considered as a nursery of Indian football, draws a blank now.
 - B. Even the key matches of the National League played in Calcutta like 'East Bengal-Churchill Brothers' fail to draw crowds. Conditions are almost the same in other parts of the country.
 - C. At present, plenty of foreign players adorn the 'big' clubs like Mohun Bagan, East Bengal and even Tollygunge Agragami.
 - D. Young children and their parents have lost interest in football, as cricket has soaked in all the glamour.
 - E. Veteran football coaches have some suggestions to offer to rejuvenate Indian football.

(1) CBDE (2) BCDE (3) CBED (4) DCBE

- **6.** A. Heart disease in its most serious form, congestive heart failure, makes life miserable for tens of millions of people worldwide.
 - B. Grim statistics such as these have long fired the guest for a man-made replacement.
 - C. When the first artificial heart was used in 1969, it kept the patient alive for 64 hours before he received a natural heart transplant. He died soon afterwards, and the quest became bogged down in ethical controversy.
 - D. But replicating the machinery of a human muscle that beats some 40 million times a year, was not just a technical challenge.
 - E. Scientists and Engineers then focussed on devices for keeping the patient alive until a donor heart became available for transplant.

(1) CBDE (2) BDCE (3) BCDE (4) CDBE

12	,
4	7

Ĵ	foi	rm a coherent paragrap	1 to 12: The sentences given in each h. Each sentence is labelled with a lead order of sentences that cons	etter. From among the four choic	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7.	A. Iı B.		receptive to acupuncture even in Checame to the notice of western scier	•	em as well as surjusitu
		· ·	r acupuncture that was propounded	·	•
	D.	•	onsidered an effective form of treatm ther physicians, but also in other part		ouncturists have beer
	E.	Acupuncture is a form spots on the body of the	of treatment of various diseases whe patient.	ich involves the insertion of fine	needles at particula
	(1)	AEBCD	(2) AECDB	(3) EACBD	(4) EACDB
8.	Α.	The chief aim of the B	ritish in modernizing India was only	to perpetuate and strengthen t	the British rule in the

country.

B. The introduction of modern infrastructure like railways, telegraph, postal services and motor transport by the British to serve their own economic and strategic interests had a unifying effect.

C. But it only stirred the spirit of nationalism in the country.

D. The introduction of modern education helped in revolutionizing the intellectual life of Indians.

E. The intelligentsia as a whole recognized the true nature of the British rule as an exploitative alien rule and realized the desperate need for pro-Indian and development policies.

(3) DDEAG

(I) EDCBA	(2) ACBED	(3) BDEAC	(4) ABCEL

9. A. There is no consequent growth in the urban infrastructure.

B. The urban areas are facing problems of lack of housing, water supply, transport, medical facilities etc.

C. Indian urbanization has been mostly unplanned, the urban population has grown in alarming proportion despite the relatively low percentage of urbanization.

D. This results in perpetuating social problems and high rate of crime.

E. There is a need to check the unplanned urbanization and improve public amenities in the existing cities to improve the quality of life in the urban areas.

(1) BCDEA	(2) EABCD	(3) CABDE	(4) CDABE

10. A. The sons and daughters of rich men who are attended by governesses, miss the warmth and affection of a loving home.

B. Poverty is wrongly considered an evil.

C. As a rule, there is more genuine satisfaction in the humble cottages of the poor than in the palaces of the rich.

D. The home of the poor, free from care and social envy, is characterised by love and unity among its members.

E. It can be found that most of the great men of earth are those who have sprung from the ranks of the poor.

(1) BDACE (2) CDEAB (3) BCADE (4) ADCEB

11. A. In the days ahead, information technology will swamp our daily lives and play an increasingly important role.

B. Information technology has now become all encompassing due to the convergence of media, telecom and computing technologies and the spread of the Internet.

C. We have come a long way since the days when computers and information technology was seen primarily as a tool for automating routine tasks and increasing productivity in office.

	D. E.		t devices and ubiquitous computing. e field of technology has changed the	landscape of our existence		
		AEBCD	(2) EBCDA	(3) BACDE	(4)	EACDB
12.	A.	This mad rush to pursue wealth is person is.	due to a constant sense of inadequa	cy, no matter how wealthy or c	omfo	ortable a
	В.	•	malady fuelled by the opening of the ϵ	economy.		
	C.		n pursuit of wealth, they leave behind		d par	ents and
	D.	This sense of inadequacy of wealt	th has caused more misery to manking	d than actual inadequacy.		
	Ε.	Loyalty to the organization has be				
	(1)	CDABE	(2) DACBE	(3) BECAD	(4)	BCEDA
	со		Each question below has four sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the mo a paragraph.			
13.	B. C. D.	It is in fact spread by an aphid wh	v a virus which is present in all parts of ich moves from infected plants to hea e is not spread through the seed, the p st cardamom growing areas. (2) BADC	althy plants.	(4)	ABCD
14.	B. C. D.	The fungal effect on the larvae is	gish, gradually starve and eventually ovisible in about a week's time. ne soil, it can enter the larvae through (2) CBAD		(4)	CDBA
15.	B. C. D.	One day, after travelling for almos With their ski poles they crossed of Two travellers set out on an adver They did not want to go looking for CBAD	nture on the Himalayan peaks.	about 2 metres wide. (3) CDBA	(4)	CABD
16.	A. B. C. D. (1)	•	•			BCDA
17.	B. C. D.	They do not go deep and, therefo The treatment is carried out by in:	t originated some 2500 years ago in Core, are painless in nature. serting needles into one or many of the function or guides the smooth worless of the space.	ne 365 spots on the human boo	dy.	CRDA



Directions for questions 18 to 20: Each question below consists of six statements denoted by 1, A, B, C, D and 6. Statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements A, B, C and D come in between statements 1 and 6 but not necessarily in that order. From the choices select the correct arrangement of ABCD to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- 18. 1. It is very easy to acquire bad habits, such as eating too many sweets, or consuming alcohol.
 - A. In case of addicts of drinks, alcohol is not at all necessary in any way to anybody.
 - B. The more we do a thing, the more we tend to like doing it.
 - C. Millions of people do without it.
 - D. This is called the 'force of habit.'
 - 6. In view of the disadvantages, total prohibition is enforced in some states.
 - (1) ACBD

(2) BDAC

(3) BADC

- (4) ADBC
- 19. 1. It is doubtful whether the Europeans who were bitten by the wanderlust and sailed to faraway lands like India had thought of themselves as tourists.
 - A. They were unemployable in their own country.
 - B. They were strung up with memories of the Black Death brought by bubonic plague and preferred to move out of Europe.
 - C. Quite a good number of them who came as employees of East India Company were in the class of free-booters and fortune seekers.
 - D. But there were also the others to whom the Orient, particularly India, appeared as the Garden of Eden as compared to snow sunk Europe.
 - 6. Countries like India lived up to their expectations.
 - (1) ADBC

(2) DCAB

(3) CDAB

- (4) CADB
- 20. 1. The agency to inquire into the allegations against Ministers should not be subordinate to the executive.
 - A. It would also be necessary that the investigating personnel should work under the inquiring agency.
 - B. The best agency for this purpose is the Lokpal but the post remains unfilled.
 - C. In the absence of Lokpal the position must be occupied by persons known for their uprightness and disinterest.
 - D. This has been so despite the professed support of all political parties for a Lokpal.
 - 6. For obvious reasons they should not be under the control of the executive.
 - (1) ADBC

(2) CADB

(3) BDCA

(4) DBCA

EXERCISE 11 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 12: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. The obvious, almost frivolous, reason behind the emerging obesity crisis is that we are eating too much high-calorie food and not burning it off with adequate exercise.
 - B. Intense competition for market share led to increased portion sizes—for instance, the calorie count for French fries served by Mc Donald's has jumped from 200 to over 600.

	D. Food and the culture of eating sumptuously have always been an integral part of the Indian society, but until recently, most ate home-cooked food.				
	E.	Then came the Domino's, Pizza	Huts and Mc Donald's and th	ne veritable race to pamper the tast	ebuds ensued.
	(1)	BDCE	(2) DECB	(3) CEDB	(4) DCBE
2.	A.	·		c passion as New Delhi's ties with W	
	B.	nuclear deal.		ere evident during the domestic de	
	C.	The fact is that while India's fore suspicious of the American fore		duated to a new real politics its citiz	zenry continue to be
	D.			er and the fact that American self in ith the world's largest democracy.	iterest will in no way
	E.	Some of this tension is a legal behaviour.	cy of the cold war, but thi	s sentiment is kept alive by Wash	nington's vacillating
	(1)	DCBE	(2) BDEC	(3) BCED	(4) BCDE
3.	A.	Turning on the tap for a glass of	water is a privilege that a m	ajority of Indians do not enjoy.	
	В.	Last week, campaigners under twater on the project's plan.	the banner of campaign aga	inst water privatization launched a	move to throw cold
	C.	Ironically, the project is aimed a of Bangalore's seven million res		r crisis in the city's peripheral areas	where about a fifth
	D.	If a Rs 658 crore project of the Ka it would damn the rest.	arnataka government takes o	off, water will be available to those w	vho can afford it and
	E.	Predictably, the project has raise	ed the hackles of several loca	al organizations which are now taki	ng to the streets.
	(1)	DCBE	(2) DCEB	(3) DBEC	(4) DEBC
4.	A.	•	9	vernment to open up the retail sector ve circumvented barriers to bring	. ,
	B.	Statistics explain why these playe	ers have not waited for the gov	vernment's nod to foreign investmen	t in the retail sector.
	C.	Since liberalisation began in 1 categories, consumer, durables,		reign brands and products across ave entered the Indian market.	s several consumer
	D.	India's vibrant economy means available in India till now.	s higher disposable income	s and a robust demand for produ	cts which were not
	E.			crore or 2 per cent of the Rs 9,00 eign players whose home markets	
	(1)	BECD	(2) BDCE	(3) EDCB	(4) BCED
5.	A.	The controlled economy era, w from entering into the manufac	•	es prevented a large number of ve	hicle manufacturers

C. Fast food restaurants witnessed a dramatic growth–both in the number of outlets and customers served.

(1) CEDB (2) CEBD (3) BEDC (4) CBDE

B. The need today is to find trucks, which are benevolent to the road surface, allowing increased loading along with a

D. The technology has been available for years through out the developed countries, but the overloading quilt shielded

E. This will bring in new technologies and competition to allow continuous upgrading of vehicles with obvious benefit

quantum leap in fuel efficiency and maintainability.

C. Now we witness an expanding base of manufacturers.

the Indian roads from this technology.

to the economy.

- **6.** A. But what is breathtaking is India's youth.
 - B. Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world.
 - C. This confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of ascetism and thereof.
 - D. For despite being an ancient civilization that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the voungest countries in the world.

		, ,			
	E.	More than half the c	ountry is under 25 years of age and mo	re than a third is under 15 years o	f age.
	(1)	EBDC	(2) BCDE	(3) DECB	(4) DEBC
7.	. A. The former shipbuilder had severe depression unrelieved by traditional therapies. Then doctors implanted experimental pacemaker-like device in his chest that sent electric stimulations into the Vagus nerve in his neck.				·
	B.	About half the 30 de	pressed patients treated in a pilot study	"got a very good response," says Dr	George.
	C.	C. That very day the man laughed; "It was remarkable" says Dr Mark George of the Medical University of Carolina.			l University of South
	D. Although how they work is a mystery, the stimulations seem to increase blood flow to brain areas thought connected with depression.			n areas thought to be	
	E.	The results prompt findings.	ed the American government to app	prove a new study, at 15 hospit	als, to confirm these
	(1)	CDBE	(2) DCEB	(3) BDCE	(4) DBEC

- 8. A. Perhaps the world should be grateful to the greatest living terrorist of this age, Osama bin Laden. He has brought home to us the truth that the earth is being rattled out of its moorings by an explosion of religious fanaticism and religious politics.
 - B. He is also as potent as a government in status and connections.
 - C. Unlike them, Osama has a motivating ideology and is capable of financing full-fledged proxy wars and great arsenals of weapons.
 - D. And India is in the thick of it, contributing to the fanaticism and getting victimised by them.
 - E. There is a big difference between Osama and earlier No.1 terrorists like Carlos.

(1) DECB	(2) ECDB	(3) BECD	(4) BEDC

- 9. A. Scientists believe that tree-kangaroos are a product of a peculiar observation of natural history known as ping-pong evolution.
 - B. As the continent dried and the forests retreated, its descendants adapted to life on the ground, diversifying into an array of terrestrial wallabies, kangaroos, over 70 species of which are known to exist today.
 - C. The ancestor of all kangaroos was a cat-sized tree-dweller that lived more than 24 million years ago when much of Australia was cloaked in rainforest.
 - D. Fossils suggest that about four-and-a-half million years ago, a rock wallaby-like creature began to spend more and more time clambering up sloping tree trunks. Though it retained the tree-kangaroo's powerful hind legs, it eventually became a good enough climber to live permanently on trees.

(4) CDEB

Ŀ.	Then it diversified quickly, adaptin	g to many different forest habitats.			
(1)	BCDE	(2) DBCE	(3)	CBDE	

- 10. A. Clothes are man's second skin—we live and breathe through what we wear almost as much as we do through our epidermis.
 - B. We all need to acknowledge the necessity of a well-aired cupboard, refolding woollen clothes to prevent permanent creases from forming.
 - C. A little attention coupled with care can drastically increase the lifespan of those comfortable clothes. Basics such as a well-ventilated cupboard or a spacious wardrobe can make all the difference in keeping those much-worn clothes as good as new.

(4) ECBD

(3) BECD

	(1)	BECD	(2) DBCE	(3) DECB	(4) BEDC
12.	B. C. D. E. (1)	The 17 member squad led by Dhar The bewildering city with an array The team travelled by coach from the The city has scenic canals spanned CEDB	to be held in Utrecht from 21 May to hraj Pillai arrived today. of bars and restaurants has suddenly the Schipol airport to the world cup held by old gabled buildings and museum (2) BCDE e sentences given in each of the follotence is labelled with a letter. From the sentence is labelled with a letter.	v come alive. nockey village. ms. It has a history dating back (3) BDCE wing questions, when properly	(4) ECBD
	qι	estion, choose the most logical ord	er of sentences that constructs a coh	erent paragraph.	
13.	 A. The ITP is a centrally funded programme, and the Indian government pays for most of the students as these countries enjoy good bilateral ties with India. B. India has entered into economic partnership with most of the Asian and African countries in the fields of technology transfer and infrastructure hence teaching English to professionals from these countries makes sense even though 				of technology
	C.		ylish is an off shoot of globalization of English as an international langua		has led to a
	D.	The Central Institute of English ar itself in a novel bind.	nd Foreign Languages, a premier ins	stitute in English Language Te	aching, finds
	E.	The Institute is all set to commence a wide range of Asian and African of	e its International Training Programm countries.	e (ITP) for foreign professionals	s, drawn from
	(1)	BDEAC	(2) DECBA	(3) CABDE	(4) DECAB
14.	В. С.	the unknown. The cylinder adds to the weight th People interested in mountaineeri	nat beset a mountaineer, we cannot be e mountaineer has to carry, and this ng have to endure innumerable diffic the mountaineer faces, such as unpre	makes the climb arduous. culties.	
		glaciers that slide menacingly dow	n the mountainside.		
	E.		s very low and the mountaineer will		(4) CDEAD
	(1)	CDEBA	(2) ACDBE	(3) CEBDA	(4) CBEAD
15.	A. B.		ve nervous system like us, and can fe nammals are used in large numbers l I in them.		are made to

D. We need to understand why we look after certain fabrics the way we do.

(2) EDCB

11. A. Despite the success of some countries in stabilising their numbers, the world's population is growing at an

E. The fastest rise has been in Africa whose population has risen by 3% a year. Economic growth on the continent,

D. In many areas this growth is causing irreversible ecological damage and eating into economic gains.

E. Yet, many of us fail to take proper care of our apparel.

B. The global population is increasing by 90 million annually.C. Over 95% of the increase is taking place in the poorest nations.

however, has averaged only 1% a year.

(1) CEDB

unprecedented rate.

	C.	Cruelty to animals can be avoided if alternative methods such as tissue culture, gas chromatography and chemical techniques are used.				
	D.	These people who have formed the Anti-Vivisection Society, have been pleading for a more humane treatment of animals by scientists.				ment of
	E.	Many people believe that it is crue	el to make use of animals for laborator	ry studies.		
	(1)	CEDAB	(2) EDABC	(3) BCDAE	(4)	CBEDA
16.			as started in Stockholm, the capital ci			
	В.	The adage "catch them young" ha	s been put into practise by the banker	rs of Sweden.		
			usively devoted to promote the habit			
		·	esent a savings pass book with a certa	•	•	
	E.	The banks also take care to reinf boxes, picture albums and the like	orce the savings habit by regularly p e.	resenting children with perioc	licals	, money
	(1)	ACEDB	(2) BADCE	(3) CDEAB	(4)	CADEB
17.	A.	The results were soon evident.				
	B.	The Mughal Empire was famous f	or its beautifully calligraphed and ofte	en illustrated manuscripts.		
	C.	The Mughal Emperors were patro	ns of literature, calligraphy, painters, p	ooets, singers and craftsmen.		
	D.	Wealth was freely expended to er	ncourage these artists to give their bes	st.		
	E.	This direction of expenditure was	of course for the aesthetic pleasure of	f the dynasts.		
	(1)	CEABD	(2) BACDE	(3) CDABE	(4)	CADEB
18.	A.	A net work of sanctuaries also exi	st to shelter vulnerable species.			
	B.	The crush of population makes th	e forest's edge a battle ground betwe	en man and animal.		
	C.	The problem is the implementation	on.			
	D.		I for citizens with crusading spirit to se an ineffectual official forest force.	erve as guardians of our natura	l her	itage by
	E.	-	ent wildlife protection laws to conserve	e wildlife.		
	(1)	BECAD	(2) EACBD	(3) BDEAC	(4)	ECADB
19.	A.	Experts say the primary reason fo	r the attacks is a spurt in the number o	of leopards.		
	B.	The forest department does not have	ve any immediate plans of setting up a t	task force for curbing such incide	nts.	
	C.	There has been a spate of killings	and attacks by leopards in the Garhwa	al hills.		
	D.	The shrinking prey base of the leo	oard and its receding fear of human be	ings is also a contributing facto	r.	
	E.		arhwal allege that neither the local a	dministration nor the forest d	epar	tment is
		serious about finding a solution to	•			
	(1)	CEADB	(2) BEACD	(3) CBADE	(4)	CADBE

20. A. A Booker prize won by Salman Rushdie for his writing 'Midnight's Children', turned Indian writing in English for the better.

B. Although International recognition came to Rabindranath Tagore much earlier, it was Rushdie's book that affected Indian literature in a way that nothing else in this century has done.

C. It was 'Midnight Children's' success which gave a whole generation of Indians who had literary inclinations the confidence to embark on literary careers.

D. Rushdie's influence lies in the fact that he made India—rather Indian themes, locales and characters—written about in English popular, even trendy.

E. Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children' convinced publishers, both in India and in the west that there was a market for books in English written by Indians.

(1) BCEDA (2) BACED (3) CABDE (4) ABCED

- 21. A. Before LIDAR technology aerial photographs were used to map surface features, but thick forest cover made locating the ground virtually impossible.
 B. LIDAR images reveal more detail at the surface than previous methods.
 C. Dr David Harding, a geophysicist of NASA's Goddard space flight centre in Greenbelt, is working with local municipalities and the United States geological survey to map earthquake hazards along the Seattle fault zone using commercial LIDAR mapping capabilities.
 D. Until a LIDAR mapping survey was flown no surface trace of faults in the Seattle fault zone had been identified.
 E. NASA's Investment in air borne LIDAR (light detection and ranging) mapping technology is paying major dividends in an assessment of earthquake hazards in Washington state.
 (1) ECBDA
 (2) EDBAC
 (3) BCADE
 (4) DCBAE
- 22. A. A unique feature of lead sensors is that they contain small pieces of DNA, the same basic building block of genes.
 - B. Researchers at the University of Illinois have developed a simple and inexpensive method that permits real time, on-site detection of lead ions.
 - C. Because DNA is stable, cost-effective and easily adaptable to optical fibre and chip technology, the catalytic DNA system is ideal for remote sensing of lead in applications such as environmental monitoring, clinical toxicology and industrial process monitoring.
 - D. Lead is a common environmental contaminant that can cause a number of health problems, particularly in children.
 - E. Current techniques for lead detection require sophisticated equipment or complicated sample treatment.
- (1) BDACE (2) EDABC (3) DEBAC (4) EDABC
- **23.** A. According to the agreement, the people living on the island were shifted to Mauritius' main island, and the British paid some compensation for their rehabilitation.
 - B. Diego Garcia, a small island in the Indian Ocean, was a part of the Group of Islands of Mauritius.
 - C. Today, it is a base of high strategic significance.
 - D. When Mauritius' independence was negotiated with the British in 1965 the colonial power insisted on the condition that Diego Garcia would continue to remain a British possession.
 - E. The British leased out the island to USA which set up a nuclear military base.
- (1) DECAB (2) BDAEC (3) EBCAD (4) BCAED
- **24.** A. For, the earth is being so badly misused and exploited everywhere, that it may cease before long to serve as our home.
 - B. This is a fact; one which is quite evident.
 - C. The earth is the home of all living creatures belonging to different species.
 - D. Still, we could do well to emphasize it as forcefully as possible.
 - E. Should that ever happen, we shall ourselves be destroyed, for we continue to live only as long as the earth is in a position to support us.
 - (1) ABCDE (2) DBEAC (3) CADBE (4) CBDAE

Directions for questions 25 to 27: Each question below has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- 25. A. Water of course, is the cheapest, readily available fire extinguishing agent.
 - B. Water poured on electrical equipment may end in fatal shock.
 - C. If there is a sudden outbreak of fire in your kitchen, how will you fight it?
 - D. But water does not work against certain categories of fire.
 - (1) CADB (2) DBAC (3) ACBD (4) DABC

(1) CBAD

26.	В. С.				
		CDAB	(2) BDCA	(3) DCAB	(4) CADB
27.	B. C. D.	In fact they can be considered price Planting trees considerably reduce They also mitigate the evil effects Trees give mankind the much nee BACD	es pollution.	icines. (3) DACB	(4) DBCA
١	Sta	atements 1 and 6 are respectively	Each question below consists of six the first and the last sentences of a lot necessarily in that order. From the ragraph.	paragraph. Statements A, B, C	and D come
28.		the political parties inside the Leg Till recently the constitution did Governors were based on differen This, along with the provisions of I It became hard for the Governors to The situation changed when the constitution	not mention their role even once a	and as such the yardsticks add ought them to the fore. g constitutional frame work. nactment of anti-defection law	opted by the
	(1)	DBCA	(2) ABDC	(3) CDAB	(4) CADB
29.	A. B. C. D.	This trait still persists in Japan in d "Bocks car", as the US Bomber was was sheltered by bad weather. Even worse, the survivors were no	ading port most of the 75,000 people ifferent forms. known, was sent to this town only be t permitted to enter shelters for fear saki's bombing was wholly unnecessa (2) DACB	cause the originally selected to of contamination.	
30.	1.	The idea that most banks charge of a very low cost is not correct.	only towards inter-branch transfer of	funds by a procedure called m	ail transfer' at
	A.	·	al service, many prefer to obtain dema	and drafts and send them by re	gistered post
	В.		nsfer or commission for demand dra	ft are equal for the same amou	nt.
	C.	This concession of mail transfer wa	as withdrawn by the nationalised bar	nks some three years ago	

D. Even when the system was in vogue, the advice for mail transfer was sent by ordinary post.

(2) BADC

6. Therefore the concept that banks transfer amounts among their branches at only a nominal cost is not correct.

(3) DBAC

(4) CDBA

(4) CDDE

EXERCISE 12 (LEVEL 3)



(1) DCDE

Directions for questions 1 to 7: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. Let a man then know his worth, and keep things under his feet. Let him not peep or steal, or sulk up and down with the air of a charity-boy, a bastard, or an interloper in the world which exists for him.
 - B. Yet they all are his, suitors for his notice, petitioners to his faculties that they will come out and take possession.
 - C. To him a palace, a statue, or a costly book have an alien and forbidding air, much like a gay equipage, and seem to say, "Who are you, Sir?"
 - D. The picture waits for his verdict; it is not to command him, but he is to settle its claim to praise.
 - E. But the man in the street, finding no worth in himself which corresponds to the force which built a tower or sculptured a marble God, feels poor when he looks at these.

(I) DCBE	(Z) BECD	(3) DCEB	(4) ECBD

- **2.** A. The 78 Neanderthal bones at Moula Guercy cave come from at least six individuals: two adults, two 15 or 16-year-olds, and two six or seven-year-olds.
 - B. Cuts across the foot, ankle and elbow joints show that in every individual, at least one of, the Achilles tendon, toe-flexor tendons, and the tendon of the biceps muscle were cut.
 - C. All the skulls and limb bones were broken apart. Only the hand and foot bones remained intact.
 - D. Other cuts show that the thigh muscles were also removed and in at least one case the tongue was cut out.
 - E. In two of the younger individuals, the muscle used to clench the jaw was cut from the skull.

(1) CEBD	(2) CBED	(3) ECDB	(4) BCDE

- 3. A. Time-saving is the subject of scores of books with titles like 'Take Your Time', 'More Hours in My Day.'
 - B. Does time-saving mean getting more done and if so, does talking on a cellular phone at a beach save time or waste it?
 - C. We have all these ways to "save time", but what does that concept really mean?
 - D. Marketers anticipate our desire to save time, and respond with fast overs, quick freezing and fast credit.
 - E. Does it make sense to say that driving saves ten minutes from your travel budget while removing ten minutes from your reading budget? These questions have no answers as they depend on a concept that is ill-formed: The very idea of time-saving.

(2) DDCE

(I) DCBE	(2) CBDE	(3) DBCE	(4) CDBE

4. A. There are many number-theory problems which interested both Fermat and Ramanujan.

(2) CDDE

- B. Special types of equations like these had been of interest since the days of Pythagoreans, but no one before Fermat had made such a fundamental observation about them.
- C. Fermat stated that every positive integer is a sum of no more than three triangular numbers, four squares, five pentagonal numbers and so on. This assertion of Fermat attracted the attention of many outstanding mathematicians.
- D. The general assertion that every positive integer is a sum of n or fewer n-gonal numbers was established by Cauchy.
- E. Gauss gave a proof of the statement that every positive integer is a sum of no more than three triangular numbers while Lagrange proved the assertion about sums of four squares.

(1) CEDB (2) CBED (3) CEBD (4)	BEDC	
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- **5.** A. The unification (of the world) is therefore to the interests of all, and only human imbecility and stupid selfishness can prevent it.
 - B. An outward basis is not enough. There must grow an international spirit and outlook, international forms and institutions must appear.
 - C. Nationalism would have fulfilled itself and lost its militancy and would no longer find these things incompatible with self-preservation.
 - D. But these cannot stand forever against the necessity of Nature and Divine.
 - E. A new spirit of oneness will take hold of the human race.

(1) CBDE	(2) DCBE	(3) BCED	(4) DBCE

- **6.** A. The framers of the Indian Constitution bestowed the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and High Court with a view to curbing the excessive and arbitrary exercise of authority by the other two wings the Executive and the Legislative.
 - B. However, in recent years, the Indian judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court, with its supposedly unreviewable power is delivering far-reaching judgements. Some of these affect the basic social and economic issues inconsistent with the original intentions of the founders of the Republic.
 - C. The Supreme Court has been allowed to expand the power of the other federal branches, most particularly the legislature.
 - D. In a system of checks and balances, all three branches of the government are supposed to work not only in accordance of the letter but also in relation to the spirit of the constitution.
 - E. After all, the government exists for the benefit of the governed and in a democracy; power ultimately rests with the people.
- (1) CBDE (2) BCDE (3) DBCE (4) DEBC
- 7. A. Badminton till recently, had no 'gaps' during the game, to advertise any product.
 - B. The idea is to reduce the duration of the intense demand.
 - C. At present the players have to operate at an intense pace for prolonged periods.
 - D. Now that a 90-second break is given between the first and the second game, besides the customary five-minute rest after "one all", there is a chance to do so. Such breaks would also help the players to recoup and reduce their load.
 - E. If tennis is popular with a break after every two games of four points each, badminton could very well draw a lesson.
 - (1) CDEB (2) CEBD (3) DBEC (4) DCBE

Directions for questions 8 to 14: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. From among the four choices given below each question, choose the most logical order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

- **8.** A. The ban imposed by the wild life protection Act banned the export of snake skin and rendered the tribals virtually destitutes.
 - B. The Irula Extraction Cooperative Society integrated their proficiency in catching snakes with a project to make antivenom serum.
 - C. The reptiles are milked for venom, thrice during their weeks of captivity. It is a unique interaction between man and snake since snakes are returned to the ecosystem once they are milked.
 - D. In order to survive, their inherent expertise in handling snakes had to be gainfully put to use; this made them procure a licence for snake venom extraction centre.
 - E. The Irulas are indigenous forest dwellers who mainly depended on snake skin for their living.
- (1) ADEBC (2) EADBC (3) EABCD (4) ABCED
- 9. A. Impelled by the same spirit of quest, the pilgrim fathers had started from Europe in the Mayflower.
 - B. The climax in the story of the Moving American came on the day two Americans landed on the moon.

	C.	The movement of the Amehistory.	erican colonists to the west of the	e continent is one of the major ep	oisodes of American		
	D.	•	e seaport towns of the East and	I struck out on their own, and w	ent to conquer the		
	E.	The courage and adventure	ous spirit of those pioneers is an e	xpression of the American nationa	al character.		
	(1)	BADCE	(2) CADBE	(3) CEADB	(4) BACDE		
10.	A.	A special significance of plants bio-degradable and eco-fri		s is that they do not pollute our er	nvironment, they are		
	B.	The latest trend in agriculti	ural farming is the usage of plant b	pased products as insect repellent	s or insecticides.		
	C.	Plant breeding programme in significant increase in th	-	our country, during the last few de	ecades have resulted		
	D.	To combat this menace che as they are not bio-degrad		d but they gave rise to serious en	vironmental hazards		
	E.	The fields were drastically a	affected by the insect pests feedin	g on the crops.			
	(1)	BAEDC	(2) CEDAB	(3) CEDBA	(4) CDEAB		
11.	B. C. D.	Such a shift of consciousness is the essential ingredient of the human search for meaning in life. Every individual in his or her pursuit of excellence learns to respect time, energy and activity.					
	E.	<u>-</u>	n referred to as the spiritual transf		(1) 25.50		
	(1)	DACBE	(2) AEBCD	(3) DAECB	(4) DEABC		
12.	A. B.	•					
	C.	It contributed to erroneou women in villages.	s magico-religious beliefs; the cas	es of possession were too freque	nt both for men and		
	D.	Traditionally, pestilence an	d epidemics led to massive morta	lity among human and cattle in vi	llages.		
	E.	Small pox, cholera, plague	and famine inspired mystical terro	or in the heart of the people.			
	(1)	BEACD	(2) ECBAD	(3) DEACB	(4) ACDEB		
13.	A.	Modern science and techn revolution in the west.	ology which was introduced in In	dia had its roots in cultural renais	sance and industrial		
	В.	It led to separation between religion and politics in general and initiated the process of secularisation in most domains of public life - economy, education, law and justice, work and industry etc.					
	C.	Hence unlike religious dogmas it was falsifiable.					
	D.	Science, unlike religion did	not owe its origin to divine revela	tions or dogmas.			
	E.	It had grown out of a proce	ess of differentiation between the	role of the church and the state in	European society.		
	(1)	DECAB	(2) DAECB	(3) ABDCE	(4) AEBDC		
14.	A.		m military blocs and friendship be urity based on military establishm	tween people and ethnic groups h ents.	old the promise of a		

B. The peace movement emphasises global security and peace through citizen movements like the Amnesty

C. The peace movements, therefore, favour nuclear disarmament and oppose nuclear power plants as source of energy.

International or Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

- D. Achieving peace through armaments creating fear, still continues to rule the minds of national politicians.
- E. They support the concept of military deterrence.
- (1) ACBDE

(2) BDEAC

- (3) DBACE
- (4) ECABD



Directions for questions 15 and 16: Each question below has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- 15. A. If he makes a proper division of time and does his duties accordingly he is sure to improve and prosper in life.
 - B. Man, the architect of his own fate, must utilise his time in profitable occupations.
 - C. To kill time is as culpable as to commit suicide.
 - D. This is the essence of what our ancestors repeatedly tell us.
 - (1) DACB

(2) ABCD

(3) CBAD

(4) BCAD

- **16.** A. When a desire is obstructed it is transformed into wrath.
 - B. As fire cannot be satiated by feeding it with fuel, desire cannot be appeased by supplying it with sense objects.
 - C. The Lord, therefore, advises us not to entertain any desire.
 - D. Desire is the most destructive foe of man.
 - (1) DABC

(2) DBCA

(3) DCAB

(4) CBAD



Directions for questions 17 to 20: Each question below consists of six statements denoted by 1, A, B, C, D and 6. Statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements A, B, C and D come in between statements 1 and 6 but not necessarily in that order. From the choices select the correct arrangement of ABCD to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- 17. 1. In recent years, there has been a proliferation of anti-poverty schemes with little attention being paid whether they supplement existing activities.
 - A. The Employment Assurance Scheme which has begun in 1993 is meant to guarantee 100 days of employment in a
 - B. While there is some justification for a separate programme to cover the poorer districts and blocks, there is doubt about the necessity for two such schemes.
 - C. In the field of wage employment for the rural poor for instance, two programmes have been added to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.
 - D. Subsequently the intensified JRY was launched in 120 backward districts where there is a concentration of unemployment and under-employment.
 - 6. Belatedly realizing this duplication, the ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has now attempted some sort of merger.
 - (1) CDBA

(2) CADB

(3) BDAC

- (4) CBAD
- 18. 1. Though concern may be mounting at the dwindling population of the tiger, a lesser publicized fact is that the Asian elephant too has started its dreaded march to extinction.
 - A. Wild life conservationists say the progress has been abysmally slow and those in charge of running the project are not even clear why the elephant population has been rapidly declining over the years.
 - B. Though India, which has a long history of man-elephant links, possesses the largest population of elephants –24,000 against around 40,000 in the whole of Asia—the Indian elephant too is on its way to obsolescence.
 - C. Wild life conservationists who had declared the Asian elephant an endangered species back in 1959 say that its plight is worse than that of its African counterpart.

	D. 6. (1)	• •	launched 'Project Elephant' or Gajatme ch has been a part of the Indian myt (2) DACB		nt.	CBAD	
19.	1.	What compounds the situation is t	hat political bosses try to exert their	influence and protect the culpr	its?		
	A.	It is also beyond doubt that substa	ntial part of that money was deposit	ed in Swiss banks.			
	B.	The undisputed fact about that tra	nsaction is that a huge amount was p	oaid as kick-backs to secure the	con	tract.	
	C.	What was important was to fix the identity of the recipients.					
	D.	This became evident in the murky	Bofors gun transaction.				
	6.	A number of persons in public life	and media pointed their finger of cor	mplicity at an important figure.			
	(1)	BDCA	(2) DBCA	(3) DABC	(4)	DBAC	
20.	0. 1. Much has been made in the Indian Press about the "inspired leak" by the US Government to pressurize signing CTBT.			ze In	idia into		
	A.	Over time, some NGOs in the US had	d developed close working relations w	ith the executive branch officials	5.		
	В.	For the record, this is how the leak actually happened.					
	C.	They had easy access to classified information.					
	D.	The real story, behind the leak may not be believable because Washington can be an incomprehensible place even to its residents.					
	6.	Rituals have been developed when	eby classified information can be pas	ssed without batting an eyelid.			
	(1)	DBAC	(2) DCAB	(3) BACD	(4)	DBCA	

■ FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE MOST APPROPRIATE SENTENCE

	EXERCISE 13 (LEVEL 1)
Ĵ	Directions for questions 1 to 10: In each of the following questions, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.
1.	India has the distinction of becoming a country with a billion people. Thus, it becomes the second largest populated country in the world. () (1) The global population has almost touched the six billion mark. (2) Statistically speaking, every sixth person in the world is an Indian. (3) Forced population control is not desirable. (4) China is the most populous country in the world.
2.	In the armed forces, before independence, Muslims constituted around 35 per cent of the total strength. () Why so few Muslims? (1) Most of them were recruited from Punjab and nearby areas. (2) Today, it has gone down to just a mere two per cent out of a total close to a million. (3) This is basically due to a lack of lobby. (4) Today the armed forces are dominated by people belonging to Punjab and Rajasthan.
3.	It would be a Herculean task to remodel our settlements to keep them clean through proper waste disposal systems. As such we have already realized that, recycling of waste liquids and solids would be a saner approach. () (1) Now we are very used to human interference with nature. (2) We may not be able to survive utilising the available resources. (3) But organising such measures will involve considerable time, effort, management and education. (4) Many of our organization lack this foresight.
4.	When a bird hits an aircraft, it can cause potentially catastrophic damage. () So a team at Britain's Defence Evaluation and Research Agency plans to use crystals that glow when fractured to warn of such unseen damage. (1) This makes visual inspection of damage unreliable. (2) This is one of the greatest dangers of information technology. (3) This is the ease with which communication goes on these days. (4) But in planes made of carbon composites, such damage may be impossible to spot.
5.	The General Electric Company is setting up India's first multi-disciplinary research centre. () It will contribute to the development of multi-disciplinary engineering capabilities in India. (1) Named the GE India Technology centre, it is also the largest of its kind. (2) It plans to recruit 500 research scientists. (3) This will help develop GE's global business. (4) The general Electric Company has its headquarters in the United States.

6. One major change in careers is that one can work from home. (_____) So far, only work relating to Information Technology

- (1) Therefore one should develop a confident, outgoing personality.
- (2) New technologies ensure that geographical distance is not a hindrance to one's work.

has been thus affected. It is expected that many other careers will afford this flexibility in the future.

(4) Working from home is not feasible as there are certain practical problems involved in it. 7. For several thousands of years, the moon has been the only satellite of the earth. Today, however, the earth has many other satellites—all made by man. (____) However, some of them will still be going around the earth thousands of years from now. (1) Artificial satellites do not fall because they are not affected by earth's gravity. (2) They travel in an orbit around the earth. (3) As they speed along, they tend to go straight off into space. (4) These artificial satellites are very much smaller than the moon. 8. Most of us form opinions about people, events, circumstances and situations. Our opinions depend predominantly on our own character, behaviour and prevailing circumstances. (____) (1) Most of us in society depend and act based on others' opinions of us. (2) Hence, when there are changes in these factors, our opinions also change. (3) We should develop a very good personality to boost the positiveness in our opinion about self. (4) Hence, it is important for all of us not to depend on others' opinions. 9. Environmental degradation is a matter of great concern to us. () We must distinguish between environmental decay as it continues to take place on its own and the one caused by man. It should be realized that some decay is natural and unavoidable and there simply is nothing that we can do about it. (1) We have no option, but to take it as a fact of life. (2) If our race did not exist at all, the global eco-system would continue to decay, inspite of us. (3) It should however be remembered that all environmental degradation is not manmade. (4) The difference between environmental decay and environmental pollution is easy to see. 10. In African areas where colonialism introduced European settlement, the societies were structured on the basis of racial discrimination. (____) Africans were denied the right to vote or lease their land. They were forced to work on low wages. (1) Racial discrimination tried to reduce the African to sub human levels. (2) In the past discrimination was based on religion, region or caste. (3) There is no proper existence of the societies. (4) Till the 16th century, inferiority was not associated with Asians or Africans. **Directions for questions 11 to 15:** Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

(3) While it is true that people will switch jobs faster than ever before, one must be loyal to one's organization.

- 11. The home of cheap labour has already started to feel the pinch of skilled labour crunch in the engineering sector. India is already faced with a dearth of quality engineering graduates for taking up jobs in heavy engineering and infrastructure development projects. The penchant of engineering graduates to take up infotech jobs is forcing one of the country's biggest heavy engineering and infrastructure development companies, Larson and Toubro, to rethink its strategy to attract talent, significantly NRIs. ______
 - (1) According to an estimate, of the 3000 engineers graduating from Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) today, less than 5% work with infrastructure companies.
 - (2) L and T is now forced to recruit from level three engineering colleges.

- (3) The company has recently started advertising in all the leading newspapers in the US and South East Asia offering Indian engineers jobs in L and T.
- (4) L and T has decided to remove the system of not taking back anyone who left them.
- 12. Agriculture is the oldest of all professions for most civilizations. It has undergone a sea change with the passage of time. It is only due to the successful efforts of agricultural experts that we have been able to refute the Malthusian spectre of population growth overtaking the rate of increase in food production. Agricultural specialists work on improving the basic channel of food products, that is, from 'Lab to Land' and from 'Farm to Fork'. ______
 - (1) At present India boasts of 39 agricultural universities.
 - (2) Banks are on a hiring spree recruiting agricultural degree holders as they envisage a doubling of credit flow to farm sector in three years.
 - (3) It is they who ensure the food security for a burgeoning population through R & D coupled with policy initiatives.
 - (4) An agricultural degree coupled with an MBA is said to be a desired combination and the requirement of the market.
- 13. Ashok, the brilliant naïve intern who debuted in Scott Adams' 'Dilbert' in 1996, put a face to the back-office Indian engineer who slaved away writing code for Silicon Valley. Then came a new animal the call centre worker–an issue that charged up the American presidential elections drawing the ire of the anti-outsourcing lobby. The new face of the Indian outsourcing industry is neither an engineer, nor that of the accent-neutral English-speaking graduate. ______
 - (1) There are some obvious areas where fluent communication is important.
 - (2) KPO services, by their very definition require employees to use judgement and creativity.
 - (3) It's of the knowledge worker with the ability to understand, analyse and then articulate his thoughts on paper and over the phone.
 - (4) The need is pushing back into the fore skills that are in danger of being lost in an era of instant messaging and the informality of email—writing and presentation skills.
- 14. As society often reminds us, a woman never really has a home to call her own. As a young girl she lives in her father's home, and as a married lady, she occupies her husband's. So which is the home she can rightfully claim as her's. The answer is obvious the one she buys for herself. More and more women are making this crucial decision and putting down their own money for a roof over their heads. ______
 - (1) From sweepers to surgeons women in the workforce are increasingly breaking away from past tyrannies and asserting their right to live a life on their own terms.
 - (2) It frees them from that ghastly insecurity of staying in relationships that may not be in their interest.
 - (3) 'My house my card... my PC my money.....' the operative word here is 'my'.
 - (4) This new equation is not restricted to 'people like us' this change is cutting across all divides.
- 15. The deep-rooted preference of the software professionals to work in their hometown is aiding technology companies' expansion to non-metro locations. Companies that were once hesitant to spread out of capital cities, fearing shortage of right talent, are seeing a growing interest in employees to work in Tier II cities. It is a vicious circle, point out the professionals, as amenities that metros provide attract talent, and companies guaranteed of steady man power supply are reluctant to move to smaller towns. ______
 - (1) Computers have invaded all parts of the country and the expansion is causing housing problems even in non-metro locations.
 - (2) Their positive experience spurs the interest levels in many other companies.
 - (3) Dell International Services, for instance, says the decision to set up a centre in Chandigarh has vindicated its belief that small towns too yield excellent resources.
 - (4) There has been a steady increase in the number of BPO and software firms setting up centres in non-metro towns.

EXERCISE 14 (LEVEL 2)

	Directions for questions 1 to 9: In each of the following questions, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.
1.	 () There are several cave paintings, stone engravings and carved figures which bear this out. The Neanderthal man attempted this too, but his drawings of the tools he used show that they were rather crude. (1) Prehistoric man used sophisticated tools for drawing and carving figures. (2) The Cro-Magnon man, who was the forerunner of modern man, earned his daily bread through paintings. (3) The Cro-Magnon man, who was the forerunner of modern man, was the first fine artist in the history of man evolution. (4) Prehistoric man pursued painting and carving figures as a hobby.
2.	The natural atmosphere which man has inherited from the past, has been deteriorating under the impact of industrialization. Factories pump millions of tons of dust into the air, vehicles spread fumes and sprays are used to kill agricultural pests—all combine to change the ideal picture. () The situation near big cities and heavily industrialized areas has become particularly bad, and the air is not fit for breathing. (1) Movement of vehicular traffic on the roads should be restricted. (2) The pollution of air has become a matter of great concern because it continues to increase as civilization spreads. (3) Society will have to move towards stricter pollution control. (4) The atmosphere should be protected as it is a great and irreplaceable resource for living.
3.	In recent times, the number of working women has increased considerably in urban areas. With more and more women opting for career-oriented courses, offices and business establishments are flooded with applications from qualified women. () Women are working side by side with men in all walks of life. (1) A working woman's life is not a bed of roses. (2) In fact, there are very few workplaces today which do not have even a single woman employee. (3) It is possible to maintain a good standard of living only if the woman contributes to the family income. (4) Even in small towns and villages, most women are employed.
4.	 () According to various travel agencies, demand for air tickets has risen by 15–25% in the last year, while corporate travel has risen by 50%. Software professionals account for the major part of increase in foreign travel for work purposes. The number of companies engaged in software exports is growing fast. (1) Corporate travel is on the increase because Indian businesses and businessmen have more business contacts with the outside world. (2) Some sectors of the economy are booming and earning high profits for people.

- 5. It would always be a good idea to do good things that bring happiness to others. If an individual is not able to bring happiness to others, it is certainly a good idea to refrain from causing unhappiness to others. (_____) It reminds man of the nature of his relationship with the universe, more so, since it is the day on which the earth begins a new revolution around the sun.
 - (1) People feel that it is a good idea to make resolutions to alter their ways of living on the beginning of the year.

(3) Software professionals are frequently on the move as they fly from one off shore project to another.(4) The increasing number of software professionals has resulted in a bonanza for travel companies.

- (2) Ultimately, the responsibility for one's destiny rests totally with the individual himself.
- (3) Since man tends to be either ignorant or forgetful of this principle, New year is an important time for making fresh start and resolutions for the future.
- (4) New Year Day is a time to remind people of the eternal movement that is the law and pulse of the universe.

- 6. Convergence of technologies primarily calls for a networked environment. In such an environment, network engineers are required to keep the system up and running all the time. (____) At the entry level, technical skills are considered more important than conceptual skills which accrue through experience.
 - (1) Networking is a high priority area in the corporate world.
 - (2) Large corporates are in the process of setting up intranets connecting all their offices and extranets linking up vendors and dealers.
 - (3) The internet has been a useful tool in facilitating communication.
 - (4) They need to have well honed technical skills.
- 7. India was the first country to attain independence after World War II. The Indian anti-colonial struggle left a deep impact on the political developments of other Asian and African countries. (_____)
 - (1) Africans used the methods successfully tried by India in their struggle for freedom.
 - (2) India extended a hand of friendship and cooperation to Africans in their struggle against colonialism and racialism.
 - (3) Even Asian countries like Japan and Indonesia were colonized by the British.
 - (4) Many other colonies drew inspiration from India.
 - (5) Many Asian and African countries were dominated by the Europeans.
- 8. Traditionally, the scourge of pestilence and epidemics led to a massive scale of mortality of human population and of cattle in villages. Small pox, cholera and plague instilled mystical terror in the hearts of the people. (_____) It contributed to erroneous religious beliefs.
 - (1) The cases of possession were too frequent both for men and women in villages.
 - (2) This terror was often beyond human control and hence bred fatalism, superstition and ritualistic obscurantism.
 - (3) All this has severely eroded people's faith in superstitious beliefs.
 - (4) It is rightly said that education dispels ignorance.
- 9. The computer is like a double edged sword. It can cut us free from mundane activities, but it can also put us under constant watch. (_____) The choice is ours to make.
 - (1) We need to have a thorough knowledge of computers, in order to benefit from it.
 - (2) Computer related mistakes are well known and they can create havoc.
 - (3) Computers may also be misused, sometimes for fraud or crime.
 - (4) How it is used depends strictly on people who decide to use or misuse this technology.

Directions for questions 10 to 20: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 10. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a major step towards pro-poor growth. It has been variously described as pathbreaking, as a landmark, and a momentous initiative. It is all of these and more, not only because of its scale and reach but also because it guarantees employment as a right to all, willing to participate. At the same time, it has the potential to boost the rural economy by creating productive assets and skills. Because it has buy-in across the political spectrum it will be possible to implement it widely. ______
 - (1) Some of the challenges that other countries have faced in implementing similar initiatives can be useful.
 - (2) Productive assets need to be created so that there is economic growth.
 - (3) Collaboration with the private sector in importing skill-training could also be a useful approach.
 - (4) Speed and transparent implementation have also been promised and herein lies the biggest challenge.
- 11. India has become one of the world's fastest-growing car markets, with about a million being sold each year. India's rail network might have been built by the British but it came to represent a certain egalitarianism. Cars in contrast, reflect the atomization prosperity brings. This is a far bigger change for Indian society than it was for America, which in many

ways was founded on the notion of the individual. Indian society has always been more about duty or dharma than drive; more about responsibility to others than the realisation of individual desire. _____

- (1) Debt, once anathema for the middle class is now an acceptable means to an end.
- (2) In India, credit cards are a boon to the middle income groups as the credit system enables them with an easier purchasing power.
- (3) The growing lust for cars also reflects the good state of roads.
- (4) That ethos is changing.
- 12. China, the biggest gas guzzler, is set to build strategic reserves to avoid supply disruptions. This comes close on the heels of India's decision to build an oil and gas strategic storage. Further, the fastest developing economy is also considering rapid expansion in investment in the energy sector. Both domestic and foreign companies are being encouraged to invest in the energy industry that has been included in the category of 'encouraged industries'._____
 - (1) The area of co-operation of China's oil industry has been continuously expanding.
 - (2) While enhancing the exploitation of oil and natural gas, China will also promote the development of renewable energy such as wind power.
 - (3) A competitive mechanism will be introduced and foreign companies will be welcomed to invest in energy projects in diversified forms.
 - (4) China has prospered ever since it has given up the policy of splendid isolation.
- 13. Call centres and BPOs have casually brushed aside observations made by the International Labour Organization (ILO) that environmental conditions in these offices are not employee friendly. They feel that IT and ITES companies are trend-setters in employee comfort because the indoor environment is considered integral to better productivity in these organizations. _____
 - (1) The organization has also proposed to come out with an Indoor Environmental Quality Certification which will be mandatory for BPOs and call centres.
 - (2) The situation calls for fresh directives to be put in place so that internal working atmosphere is made employee friendly.
 - (3) ILO is likely to enforce more stringent clauses to ensure that environmental conditions in call centres and BPOs are improved to meet the required standards.
 - (4) But the ILO thinks otherwise.
- 14. Nitish Kumar will get nowhere until he is able to restore the rule of law and make Bihar a safe place to invest in. All he has to do it with is a demoralized and cynical bureaucracy and a corrupt, caste-ridden, tired police force. Thus, without the unstinting help of the centre he will get nowhere. The center needs to treat the rejuvenation of Bihar as a national and not a state problem.
 - (1) Between them the dacoits and the Maoists do not allow industry, trade and even modern agriculture to take root in the state.
 - (2) Nitish Kumar is democracy's last chance in Bihar: beyond him lie only the Maoists.
 - (3) In desperation, more and more Biharis have left the state to live and work in other parts of the country.
 - (4) The central government could not find a single contractor to take up any projects in the state.
- 15. She is Gandhiji's grand daughter not by birth but in deed. Ela Bhatt, popularly known as Elaben, is the gentle revolutionary behind SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association), the trade union with over six lakh of India's poorest working women as its members. Membership of SEWA translates into confidence, courage, negotiating power, access to credit, and ultimately, self-reliance. Politicians and statesmen, among them Hillary Clinton and Nelson Mandela, have sought Elaben out to learn from the SEWA story. Awards and honours have poured into her life. ______
 - (1) If there were more women like Elaben there would not be so many exploited women in India.
 - (2) Her story is an inspiration to many to take to Social Activism in a big way.
 - (3) Not every country can boast of such committed social activists as Elaben.
 - (4) But she remains an enduring symbol of simplicity and idealism in a changing India.

- 16. What is most perverse about the union's stand is their refusal to address the basic flaw that depresses the returns of EPF: its unintelligent deployment. The sensible thing to do is to deploy worker's savings in an appropriate mix of different instruments such as public debt, private debt and equity so as to achieve the right profile of risk and returns. ______
 - (1) The union have been opposing the new pension system as well.
 - (2) An indefensible Rs 1,000 crore subsidy is needed to hike the return to 9.5%.
 - (3) The so-called EPF interest rate is the weighted average of the rates of return on different instruments in which they had invested.
 - (4) This is what pension funds do the world over.
- 17. Terrorist attacks appal us because of the loss of life, but even more because the killing is deliberate. In London, traffic kills more people than bombs. But we are outraged by what the bombings express. The bombers want us any of us dead, or at least are prepared to kill us to make a political point. ______
 - (1) It is this that arouses the resentful backlash.
 - (2) In the climate of 9/11 any President would have found retaliation imperative.
 - (3) The 20,000 killed in Afghanistan fed Islamic resentment in turn.
 - (4) Some of the bombs dropped in Afghanistan carried the initials of the New York Police Department.
- 18. It is a very different world from the world a decade and half ago. Necessarily, therefore, the foreign policies of the countries are undergoing change in varying measures. The tectonic shift in Washington's India policy is the most significant example of the recognition of the realities of a radically changed world. India too must shed its old mindset and reshape its foreign and security policies, to safeguard its security and other interests. The US has recognized India as a responsible nuclear weapon power and has offered to assist in enhancing its global role and status. India, in turn, must suitably reciprocate Washington's friendly overturns. ______
 - (1) National interest is the single most important coordinate for foreign policy making.
 - (2) Above all, we must be rid of the NPT constraints and become an equal member of the nuclear suppliers group.
 - (3) Since the end of cold war the world has been in a dynamic transition to a new equilibrium of peace.
 - (4) There are no free gifts in international relations.
- 19. A lot of bogus and down right hypocritical arguments are being dished out in the ongoing debate over allowing foreign investment in the retail sector. This one takes the cake—the entry of foreign retail firms like Wal-Mart will destroy the small domestic retail/wholesale networks and render millions who work in these retail outlets unemployed. However those who subscribe to this view—including the left—are completely silent on the impact of big domestic retail chains on the small groups and the millions they employ! Here lies the hypocrisy. ______
 - (1) Reliance industries proposes to spend a whopping Rs 30,000 crore to establish its own retails chain across the country.
 - (2) If foreign retail firms adversely affect the small grocers, so would the domestic ones.
 - (3) The left parties are inadvertently helping domestic majors like Reliance while opposing the entry of big foreign majors.
 - (4) A more rational policy would let both foreign and domestic majors compete.
- 20. Air India was, in the distance past, an airline that was ahead of its times. Old timers reminiscence how the Indian flag carrier had several firsts to its credit. It was among the first to operate the Boeing 747 'Jumbo jet' to Heathrow, and even today has the 'grandfather' rights of operation to the airport which means they have to pay next to nothing for landing slots. Its decline, from an airline that almost bought the Concorde, to one that has steadily been losing market share over the past two decades to a bevy of aggressive international competitors is well documented.
 - (1) Air India managed to tide over the fuel crisis successfully.
 - (2) Measured by most aviation parameters, Air-India's growth in 2004-05 has been equivalent to the growth in the Indian market.
 - (3) Airline profits around the world have been hammered by spiraling fuel prices.
 - (4) However, recent developments suggest that the predictions of Air India's demise may be premature.

EXERCISE 15 (LEVEL 3)

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Directions for questions 1 to 6: In each of the following questions, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

- 1. In the past, Indian women have had their moments of glory. The concept of the female "Shakti" respected women's rights right from ancient times. (____) History has produced "Jhansi Ki Rani" and "Razia Begum", but most women were not always on a par with their male counterparts.
 - (1) Best, women were relegated to the background by male chauvinists.
 - (2) But women did not always enjoy the privilege of being totally free.
 - (3) Most women were suppressed and oppressed.
 - (4) Down the realm of mythology, there were women who were enlightened.
- 2. Population growth and economic development leading to rising standards of living of a country act and react on each other. In our country, particularly in urban areas, better off families are smaller in size than the poorer families. (____)
 - (1) A rise in population marks a growth in productivity.
 - (2) Developed Western countries are able to cope up with the tension between population growth and standards of livings.
 - (3) Rapid increase in population may have an adverse impact on the pace of economic development.
 - (4) If development is not fast enough to meet the needs of the population, poverty and over population will result.
- 3. (_____) Science intervenes to clarify our sense of wonder at distant stars and galaxies. And at the same time, science peeps into our innermost self. Be it fine arts, history or sociology, science and technology are no longer disinterested on-lookers.
 - (1) Science is a question of ideas—a way of thinking.
 - (2) Science leads to the pursuit of truth without prejudgement.
 - (3) Science has increasingly pervaded our lives.
 - (4) In modern times, there is not a single aspect of our life that has not been influenced by science.
- **4.** One of the most glaring and visible sights in the urban areas is proliferation of women workers. (_____) The proliferation of administrative jobs both in public and private sector created a demand for educated personnel. Developmental activities and welfare work also created openings for scientific, technical, medical and para–medical persons.
 - (1) The rising cost of living, access to education and social changes in urban areas have led to the withdrawal of the taboos that earlier affected women of higher classes.
 - (2) Society still considers women as home makers.
 - (3) An out side job, however prestigious or lucrative it is, does not absolve women from their familial role.
 - (4) Women have to live within the male dominated family structure.
- 5. Science is the means by which the whole of our civilization is rapidly being transformed. (_____) But now science is progressing by leaps and bounds, for all to see. The fabric of our civilization has changed enormously in our own life time and is changing more and more rapidly from year to year.
 - (1) Ancient society was not congenial for the development of science.
 - (2) In order to understand the present and to control the future, it is necessary to know the history of science.
 - (3) In the past, science grew steadily and imperceptibly.
 - (4) In order to draw full benefits from science, we have to understand how science is related to social and economic factors.
- 6. (____) To begin with they must have collected anything they could eat—seeds, nuts, fruits, roots, honey and any small animal that could be caught with bare hands. The largest food sharing unit tended to concentrate upon a certain type of food which was easily available to them in plenty. Thus, human groups eating one type of food came to consider themselves as 'Kins' or fellow beings of the same community or clan.

- (1) Earliest human groups entirely depended on hunting animals for their food.
- (2) The social life of the earliest human groups of tribes revolved around food gathering.
- (3) Food gathering was the only preoccupation in the life of the early man.
- (4) Early man's survival depended entirely on nature.



Directions for questions 7 to 15: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 7. Technical education in India is expanding steadily with new institutions being opened and the intake into colleges being raised, but not much attention has gone into improving the quality standards. An anomalous situation has arisen of a large number of self-financing colleges being opened without qualified faculty. This is compounded by the inability of many institutions to produce readily employable graduates with the right skill sets.
 - (1) The AICTE has forecasted a doubling of the number of institutions in the next five years and this will mean an annual turnout of a million graduates.
 - (2) It is a matter of deep concern that the majority of the institutions have not met the student-teacher ratio prescribed.
 - (3) Much work needs to be done to upgrade technical education before any meaningful expansion can take place.
 - (4) NASSCOM has been emphasizing the urgent need for educational institutions to prepare their students adequately for the job market.
- 8. Land and buildings are the most valuable assets owned by Indians. By conventional standards this is indisputable. It is important, however, that people at large, and policy-makers in particular, recognize that this is just one way of looking at assets. Another is that the most valuable asset is human capital. The knowledge and skills that individuals acquire and the institutional framework in which these get deployed, so as to interact productively, together determine an economy's capacity to prosper.
 - (1) This is all the more relevant in the knowledge economy in which the prime determinant of value is the knowledge wielded by workers.
 - (2) For knowledge to be productive it has to be embodied in men and machinery.
 - (3) Men and women must enjoy good health to be able to put their knowledge to good use.
 - (4) Ancient Indian wisdom also holds that the body is the primary instrument of dharma.
- 9. The Indian mobile industry has emerged as a key contributor to the country's economy-it alone generated Rs 313 billion last year, or 1% of India's GDP. It also employed 3.6 million people, directly or indirectly. This contribution is just the tip of the iceberg. Most of rural India still remains untapped. While we revel in the achievement, it is also important for us to focus on a far greater opportunity and challenge—one of connecting rural India. With a population of 700 million, rural India holds the key to the future growth of the mobile industry.
 - (1) It took India more than a decade to reach 45 million fixed line subscribers.
 - (2) The good news is that the government and the industry have taken cognizance of this fact.
 - (3) The most efficient and cost effective way to increase teledensity is through the wireless route.
 - (4) Connecting rural India poses a new set of challenges for telecom operators.
- 10. Raising children requires skills that are by no means universal. We don't let just anyone perform brain surgery or for that matter, sell stocks and bonds. Even the lowest ranking civil servant is required to pass tests proving competence. Yet we allow virtually anyone, almost without regard for mental or moral qualification, to try his or her hand at raising young human beings, so long as these humans are biological offsprings.
 - (1) Despite the increasing complexity of the task, parenthood remains the greatest single preserve of the amateur.
 - (2) There are far better ways to cope with the problems of youth, but professional parenthood is certain to be proposed if only because it fits so perfectly with the society's overall push towards specialization.
 - (3) Even now millions of parents would happily relinquish their parental responsibilities.
 - (4) Parental professionals would not be therapists but actual family units, assigned to, and well paid for, rearing children.

- 11. The one thing that both Bill Gates and P. Chidambaram agreed upon at their breakfast meeting was the importance of channelling private investment into education. The finance minister hit the nail on the head when he said that there is a 'mental block in India vis-à-vis 'the concept of private universities'. The government should change that perception and open up higher education to private investment. Making tertiary education a viable economic activity in its own right would ease pressure on this largely state-run sector, which is currently stretched out and spread thin. It would open up a world of options, in terms of quality courses infrastructure and fees, for aspiring students. ______
 - (1) Indian corporates have a utilitarian view of science; they are reluctant to invest in research that does not translate into immediate profit.
 - (2) India Inc. would do well to emulate companies like IBM which fund chairs in department of theoretical physics and linguistics.
 - (3) We need to overcome hurdles in higher education by allowing the participation of private enterprise, and making education a profitable industry.
 - (4) That, however, should not become an alibi for the state to withdraw from the sector.
- 12. India's manufacturing is coming into its own, at long last. India can excel not just in services, but can face up to competition, even Chinese competition, in manufacturing as well. This message comes through loud and clear from the robust growth of the auto components industry, textile, pharma and some fine chemicals. ______
 - (1) A lot of this growth is being contributed by small and medium enterprizes.
 - (2) There is quite a lot of venture capital sloshing around in India: some \$7 billion, including private equity.
 - (3) Such a network of mutual dependence would thrive on entrepreneurship, as much as on division of labour and specialization.
 - (4) Venture capital, by its very nature, mediates capital to those who show the promise of being able to use it well.
- 13. Reliance Industries Ltd, wants to wriggle out of its obligation to supply \$8 billion worth of natural gas to NTPC's 2,600 ME Kawas and Gandhar power plants on its contracted terms. This should not be permitted. Swift build-up of power generation capacity is vital to sustain the economy's growth. RIL's greed cannot be allowed to thwart that. The government should force Reliance to honour the terms of the bid, which it won through aggressive pricing, by not just legal means but also administrative penalties, if required. ______
 - (1) It is not that RIL is unable to strike gas, or has run out of it.
 - (2) If the likes of RIL, India's biggest private enterprise, so blatantly and knowingly decide to dishonour commercial contracts, we are surely headed for dark days.
 - (3) It may well be that honesty in business, at times, eats into profits.
 - (4) It goes totally against all commercial principles.
- 14. Climatologists at the Snow and Ice Data Centre in Colorado have published the results of the latest satellite survey of Arctic Sea Ice. It looks as if this month's coverage will be the lowest ever recorded. The Arctic, they warn could already have reached tipping point—the moment beyond which the warming becomes irreversible. As ice disappears the surface of the sea becomes darker, absorbing more heat.
 - (1) They concede that climate change would be cheaper to address than to neglect but maintain that it is now too late.
 - (2) Last month, 'New Scientist' reported that something similar in happening in Siberia.
 - (3) Less ice forms, so the sea becomes darker still, and so it goes on.
 - (4) I don't believe it is yet too late to minimize climate change.
- 15. The Nobel prize-winning economist, Amartya Sen, has emphasized that most famines are associated not with a shortage of food, but the failure to get food to the people who need it, largely because they lack purchasing power. America, the richest country in the world, clearly had the resources to evacuate New Orleans. ______
 - (1) Bush simply forgot the poor who did not have the resources to pay for their own evacuation.
 - (2) When you're poor, you don't have a credit card, and most of the stranded were especially strapped for funds because it was the end of the month.
 - (3) Yet perhaps there is a silver living in the clouds over New Orleans.
 - (4) In facing and planning for disasters, whether natural or man-made, we must do more than hope and pray for the best.

BEST SUMMARY

In this question type, we are asked to select the best of the summaries provided. The best method of dealing with this is to first read and understand the information in and the purpose of the passage.

Then, identify the main ideas in the passage. Explanatory statements, superficial details, examples etc, may be ignored.

Once, the most important ideas are identified, one should prioritize them i.e., based on their importance their order should be decided. Finally, one should go to the choices and look for a summary that

- 1. has most of the **most important point**,
- 2. conforms to the **order of merit**,
- 3. doesn't deviate from the logical sense in the original,
- doesn't bring in any idea not mentioned in the original, and
- **5.** which is the most precise.

The summary that fulfills the above conditions is the **best.**

EXERCISE 16 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

- 1. Rajiv Gandhi was many things to many people but if there was one single aspect of his work and thoughts that strikes us most, it was his passion for modernization—modernization not just of industry and agriculture but more fundamentally, modernization of minds and attitudes. His was a mind that roamed across a wide canvas and that constantly questioned conventional wisdom. To many of the questions he raised, he himself found the answers. To many others he moved in the direction of the answers. To yet others, it was left to us to find the answers. Some of the themes that were close to Rajiv Gandhi's heart represent the essence of his thinking and are in many ways, the challenges before Indian society.
 - (1) The one aspect of Rajiv Gandhi's work that strikes us is his passion for modernization, not only of the different sectors but the minds and attitudes of people. He raised many questions and found answers and was passionate about the challenges facing Indian society.
 - (2) The most striking thing about Rajiv Gandhi is his passion for modernization. He was against conventions and traditions. He raised many questions. Though he found answers for many, he had to leave a few as challenges for the future Indian society.
 - (3) Rajiv Gandhi was many things to many people but no one could ignore his ardour for modernity in the minds and attitudes of people. The challenges facing Indian society are what he cared for deeply and sought to find the answers to.
 - (4) The most striking aspect of Rajiv Gandhi was his passion for modernization of minds and attitudes more than things. He questioned conventional wisdom. Some of the things he cared for deeply are, infact, the challenges facing Indian society.
- 2. Mark Twain once observed that giving up smoking is easy. He knew, because he had done it hundreds of times himself. Giving up for ever is a trifle more difficult, apparently, and it is well known that it is much more difficult for some people than for others. Why is this so? Few doctors believe any longer that it is simply a question of will power. And for those people that continue to view addicts as merely 'weak', recent genetic research may force a rethink. Research suggests that an individual's degree of nicotine dependence, and even the number of cigarettes he smokes per day, are strongly genetically influenced. Finding genes responsible for nicotine dependence will make it possible to identify the causes of such dependence' which will help to classify smokers better and thus enable quitting programmes to be customized.
 - (1) Giving up smoking for ever is more difficult for some people than for others. It is not just a question of will power because recent research suggests that nicotine dependence is genetically influenced. Finding the gene responsible for this will help in designing customized 'quitting programmes'.

- (2) To desist from smoking is difficult because it is genetically determined and people who have inherited nicotine dependence cannot overcome it, as revealed by recent research. The result can be achieved by altering the gene.
- (3) Genetic predisposition determines whether a person can cease smoking or not. A person with weak will power may find help in recent research that promises to alter the gene to stop nicotine dependence.
- (4) According to Mark Twain, giving up smoking forever is easy. Recent research too suggests that a person's will power depends on his genetic disposition. Once we find the gene responsible for nicotine dependence in an individual, we can make him quit smoking easily.
- 3. Faced with the well documented fresh water crisis, governments and international financial institutions are advocating a Washington consensus solution: the privatisation and commodification of water. Price water, they say in chorus, put it up for sale and let the market determine its future. For them, the debate is closed. Water, say the World Bank and the United Nations is a "human need," not a "human right." These are not semantics; the difference in interpretation is crucial. A human need can be supplied in many ways, especially by those with money. No one can sell or trade a human right.
 - (1) Since there is an acute shortage of freshwater, the only solution which governments can think of is to sell water at a price, thereby checking the indiscriminate use of water.
 - (2) Governments believe that privatisation and commodification of water is an ideal solution to combat the fresh water crisis. According to the World Bank and the United Nations, water is a "human need" and not a "human right." The analysis is crucial since human rights cannot be sold or traded.
 - (3) It is asserted that water is a "human need" and not a "human right". Since human needs can be sold, commodification of water is the only way to solve the fresh water crisis. Thus implying that only the rich can have access to fresh water.
 - (4) Globally the main concern is about a water crisis. 'Water crisis' is therefore an international problem. There are many solutions. Some of the solutions are viable. Some are not. The World Bank and the United Nations say that water is not a human right but is a human need and so it can be sold. A Human right cannot be sold.
- 4. The movement to preserve the habitability of the Earth is in failure mode and we ought to ask why. The reason is neither a lack of effort by thousands of scientists, activists, and concerned citizens, nor a lack of information, data, logic and scientific evidence. On these counts, the movement has grown impressively, as have the quality and quantity of scientific evidence and rational discourse on which it rests. But we must look more deeply at how this is manifest in the larger arena in which public attitudes are formed and the way in which this influences the conduct of the public business.
 - (1) The movement to preserve the Earth's habitability is tending to fail despite the efforts of scientists and activists and a vast store of information because it has not influenced people's attitude and the way business is conducted.
 - (2) Human induced damage is rampant on the Earth and the Earth has become an inhospitable place to live in. The movement to preserve the habitability of the Earth is still in its nascent stages. There is not adequate effort in this direction. People are not properly informed about the damage caused to the earth.
 - (3) The movement which aims at making the Earth a more habitable place, is on the verge of a failure. The reason is not due to a lack of effort by scientists and activists nor due to a dearth of information, data logic and scientific evidence. In this respect the movement has grown impressively. But if we examine carefully it is evident that the movement is not able to influence the people and their attitudes, in this regard.
 - (4) The Earth is increasingly becoming an inhabitable place. The movement to preserve the Earth's habitability is in failure mode. Although there is enough scientific evidence and rational discourse to support the movement, it is not gaining enough momentum because of the indifference of people. There is no conscious effort from scientists, activists and citizens to strengthen this movement.
- 5. It would be ungrateful not to recognize how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes, benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. Fields of knowledge, experience and recreation open in the past only to a few have been thrown open to millions.
 - (1) Man is ungrateful in not recognizing the blessings that science has showered on him as these include freedom from malnutrition, hunger and disease. All the people are now able to enjoy the benefits of knowledge, experience and recreation.

- (2) Science has improved man's life by bringing within his reach the innumerable benefits that were the privilege of a select few.
- (3) No man can fail to thank science as it has thrown open knowledge, experience, and recreation to millions of people. It has eradicated malnutrition, hunger and disease to be replaced with benefits and privileges.
- (4) Science is useful to mankind in many ways. It has bestowed upon man boons for which he must be ever grateful. Science has made life more easy. One of the major advantages that science has offered to us is to show how to overcome malnutrition. It offers a solution to overcome hunger. Science has thrown open many advantages. Millions are enjoying the fruits of science.
- 6. To make the genesis and significance of Catholic Philosophy intelligible, it is necessary to devote more space to general history than is demanded by modern philosophy. Catholic philosophy is essentially the philosophy of an institution, namely the Catholic church. Modern philosophy, even when it is far from orthodox, is largely concerned with problems, especially in ethics and political theory, which are derived from Christian views of the moral law and Catholic doctrines, as to the relations of church and state.
 - (1) Historically, modern philosophy has always been in conflict with Catholic doctrines, as the essential focus of one is radically different from that of the other.
 - (2) Modern philosophy differs from Catholic philosophy in that it deals with political and moral problems, while Catholic philosophy concerns itself with the relation between church and state.
 - (3) Essentially, Catholic philosophy follows the beaten path of conventions and institutions, while modern philosophy distances itself from orthodoxy and focuses on the Catholic truisms' significance.
 - (4) To understand the difference between modern philosophy and catholic philosophy we need to study these philosophies in detail. When we study these philosophies we understand that catholic philosophy concerns itself with theology while modern philosophy deals with problems related to governance.
- 7. Epicurus had no interest in science on its own account; he valued it solely as providing naturalistic explanations of phenomena which Superstition attributed to the agency of the Gods. When there are several possible naturalistic explanations, he held that there was no point in trying to decide between them. The phases of the moon, for example, have been explained in many different ways; any one of these, so long as it does not bring in the Gods, is as good as any other, and it would be idle curiosity to attempt to determine which of them is true. As long as the element of God is excluded, all naturalistic explanations of an event are more or less indisputable.
 - (1) Apart from the fact that science provided a theoretical exposition of events, Epicurus looked to science as a negation of the existence of God.
 - (2) Citing the example of the moon's phases, Epicurus revealed how science gave man innumerable reasons for the cause and effect relationship in different phenomena.
 - (3) Epicurus was interested in science only in so far as it provided naturalistic explanations for phenomena which were otherwise attributed to God.
 - (4) If Epicurus had interest in viewing science from a different point of view, he would have not led people away from blindly attributing everything to God.
- 8. Since the late 1980s, environmentalists have been saying that temperatures are rising faster than ever before, leading some scientists to conclude that greenhouse gases from cars and power stations are causing these record-breaking global temperatures. This is now sharply contradicted by a study of global temperature of the past thousand years. A review of more than 240 scientific studies has shown that today's temperatures do not touch the mercury levels of those of the 9th and 14th centuries.
 - (1) Although the danger of global warming has not reached the alarming levels of the 9th and 14th centuries it is natural for people to look askance at the growing number of power stations and carbon monoxide emissions.
 - (2) New research shows that the Earth was much warmer in earlier centuries which contradict those who are worried about the increase in man-made pollution and the consequent global warming.
 - (3) With the rampant increase in external sources of pollution, the threat of global warming looms large over people's heads. However, this will be dispelled by the results of a recent study.
 - (4) Global temperature has been a matter of concern for scientists and environmentalists alike. However, while the latter worry more, the former are busy discovering evidence that quells the fears of global warming.

- 9. In my years of selling India, I have had two absolute low points. One was in 1990s when I was setting up shop in the Silicon Valley. The media was agog with the Babri Masjid demolition news. Second was when the Gujarat carnage took place, and people were killed in the name of religion. Both incidents set us back in unimaginable ways. I saw years of work at establishing India as the face of tomorrow being undone.
 - (1) Depressed and mortified by two low points in my career, I began to wonder if it would ever be possible to project India as the face of the new future.
 - (2) Two catastrophes of mammoth proportions have greatly affected the image of India, especially on a global scale.
 - (3) With atrocities being committed in the name of religion, it was no wonder that India's status on the world map began to falter and crumble. Obviously, a good businessman must not possess the notion of diversity.
 - (4) Two significant instances of religious excess have dealt a fatal blow to the hard-won image of India as the face of the future.
- 10. There are about 1.5 million Indian immigrants in the US. That is not a significant number in a country of over 275 million people. Would you have guessed then that India is the largest market in value for US telephony? People spend 4 billion minutes a year talking to India from the US. Perhaps we Indians talk a lot!
 - (1) Despite the fact that Indians constitute a meagre percentage of the US population, it is this group that contributes a large chunk to the US telecom revenue.
 - (2) With the influx of more Indians into the American continent, it is probable that the Indian populace will overwhelm the native Americans.
 - (3) It is becoming increasingly evident that India has the potential to secure a strong foothold in the world economy, given the instability in the US.
 - (4) In spite of all signs to the contrary, the role of the US as a giant economy has not faltered, the evidence being the growing number of Indians who have settled there.
- 11. Let us consider what is meant by 'wisdom'. A man may be wise in some particular pursuit, such as making houses; this implies that he knows the means to some particular end. But all particular ends are subordinate to the end of the universe, and wisdom, per se, is concerned with the end of the universe. Now the end of the universe is the good of the intellect, namely, truth. The pursuit of wisdom in this sense is the most perfect, sublime, profitable and delightful of pursuits.
 - (1) Wisdom and Truth, the goals of the universe, are inextricably bound together and constitute the noblest end of man's endeavours.
 - (2) Knowledge and wisdom must go hand in hand. Means and ends are equally important. Truth is the ultimate end of the universe. All paths are therefore leading to this end.
 - (3) Knowing the means to an end is an auxiliary factor to the superior aspect of pursuing truth for its own sake.
 - (4) Wisdom is not determined by the mere building of houses, but by the pursuit of truth, the absolute end of existence.
- 12. Gone are the days when the role of the personnel manager was likened to that of an animal tamer, cracking his whip to make it perform a set of stunts and tricks. Corporate czars now realise the importance of harnessing and strengthening one of the most important industry resources, mainly people power. This is where the human resource manager steps in to orchestrate an entire gamut of related functions. Today, the role has taken on the mantle of a mentor and the profession has grown to be aptly called Human Resource Development.
 - (1) Higher ups in the corporate world have realized that human power is one of the most important industry resources and have started appointing a human resource manager, whose role is similar to that of an animal tamer, in order to harness and strengthen this resource.
 - (2) There is an increased awareness among the corporates czars about the role played by a human resource manager in harnessing people power. In order to groom and nurture people the human resource manager should act like an animal tamer and crack his whip in order to ensure better performance.

- (3) In the past, people qualified to train animals seemed to be an ideal choice to harness and strengthen people power, which is the most important industry resource. Because only animal tamers can crack a whip and perform stunts and tricks in order to ensure optimum performance.
- (4) Human Resource Management has undergone a sea change and the human resource manger is now a mentor who can harness and strengthen people power, which is the most important industry resource, unlike in the past when he was like a trainer.
- 13. Many research studies over the years in psychological and sociological fields have shown a negative relationship between employee health and decision latitude. In jobs where people have little or no say in how they carry out their tasks, the levels of heart disease and other stress related ailments seem to be higher. It appears that the level of demand placed on an employee is far less important in creating psychological stress than the amount of decision latitude he or she has. In other words even a job where demands are very low can be very stressful for some employees if they have little or no say in their work.
 - (1) According to research studies there is a relationship between employee health and decision latitude. If an employee lacks freedom in decision making—irrespective of the level of demand—he suffers from biological stress.
 - (2) All employees would be major decision makers if they are not allowed to make their own decision, they are more prone to psychological stress. Research studies have shown that employees who are allowed to take their own decisions are more productive because they are free from stress related ailments.
 - (3) Employees whose jobs are stress free less demanding are more susceptible to psychological stress. Employees whose jobs are weighed down by stress are less likely to succumb to stress related ailments.
 - (4) According to research studies decision latitude is the root cause for all stress related ailments. In short those employees whose jobs are stress-free are more prone to psychological stress and heart related ailments. So unless the jobs are more taxing employees cannot be free from stress.
- 14. The force of industrial economy has invaded every aspect of human life including its political, legal, educational and religious functioning. So extensive is this economy that we must now speak of ourselves as living in an industrial civilisation. The difficulty is that the industrial process is so destructive to the natural world that we begin to envisage a terminal destiny of those life forms on which humans most depend.
 - (1) Human life, including its political, legal, educational and religious functioning has become increasingly dependent on industrial economy hence industrial economy is harmful to the sustenance of human being.
 - (2) Industrial economy has pervaded every aspect of the human life but it is posing a threat to the existence of those life forms on which human beings depend for their sustenance.
 - (3) The progress of human beings depends on the industrial economy, however, this industrial economy also causes harm to human beings by destroying them.
 - (4) Although the political, legal, educational and religious functioning of human beings depends on industrial economy, the industrial process is not conducive to the existence of human beings.
- 15. Making up our own minds about our identity and choosing our own beliefs is surely a crucial step on the road to strength and independence as an individual. At the same time, there is a genuine and legitimate need in all of us to be linked to others by emotional ties and by ties of shared beliefs.
 - (1) Identity crisis is difficult to cope with. At the cost of our own identity we cannot relate emotionally with others. But to enjoy independence as an individual we need not sever our ties with others.
 - (2) In order to be strong and independent a person should make up his mind and choose his own identity and beliefs and curb the desire to be linked to others by emotional ties and ties of shared beliefs.
 - (3) One should suppress one's desire to be linked to others by emotional ties and walk on the path of strength and independence by choosing our own beliefs.
 - (4) We can be strong and independent, in making up our mind and choose our own beliefs. However, there is a need for emotional ties and ties of shared beliefs.

EXERCISE 17 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 20: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

- 1. As with other change management programs, an important part of managing the risk of a format change is to build consensus within the organization. Managers must outline to employees the financial and competitive situation of the newspaper as frankly as possible explaining and communicating the need for change and the potential for growth once it has taken effect. A failure to reach at least some level of understanding will jeopardize the format-change program. With the broad outlines made clear, managers must convince the various stakeholders that change is required in view of the challenges facing the newspaper—declining circulation and advertising revenues, for example. Each department should present its perspective on the proposed changes, relating its out look to the work it performs and out lining the actions required to make the transition successful. Managers must prepare carefully and keep the tone positive and constructive, since these conversations can be difficult. Although they are sensitive they are essential to securing the all-important internal buy-in.
 - (1) Before a change in format can take place the management must seek the co-operation of all its employees. The details of the need for change must be known to them, as well as its repercussions. The challenges such as fall in revenue must be revealed, so that they can prepare for the change. These are sensitive issues but must be tackled positively for change to be successful.
 - (2) A consensus within the organization is needed before a newspaper can change its format. Managers must explain the need for change and the potential for growth. Other stakeholders must also be convinced and various departments prepared for a smooth transition. As these are sensitive issues, managers must prepare well and keep the tone positive.
 - (3) Any change requires that the employees in the organization are informed and their co-operation sought. Managers must adopt a positive attitude to these sensitive issues and tackle the difficult conversation constructively.
 - (4) Format change is something very important, but the management should prepare its employees for such a change. The management should be able to convince the employees and the stock holders that growth is possible only when there is a periodical format change.
- 2. With less than two weeks to go for elections in Britain, immigration remains the main battleground with voters consistently ticking it as the single most important issue. Just how strongly it is playing with the electorate can be judged from the fact that so far, it has been the only "constant" in a series of otherwise volatile opinion polls. According to recent MORI/Observer poll, seven in 10 persons want either tougher immigration laws or immigration to be stopped altogether—way ahead of healthcare, terrorism and Iraq. Significantly, even among Labour supporters—regarded as traditionally more liberal—a surprising large number favour a more strict immigration regime with six out of 10 saying that rules need to be "tightened": a euphemism for pulling down the shutters.
 - (1) Shortly before elections, immigration appears to be key issue in Britain. A recent poll shows that 60%-70% of the people-including supporters of the Labour party who are traditionally more liberal—want tougher laws on immigration.
 - (2) Immigration, far more than healthcare, terrorism and Iraq is the key issue in the elections in Britain. It is the only constant in opinion polls and even the Labour party wants tougher laws to reduce or stop immigration.
 - (3) Immigration has become a volatile issue in England with a majority wanting it to be stopped altogether. It is the only constant in opinion polls.
 - (4) Immigration is the single important issue that has been a constant in a series of otherwise volatile opinion polls in England. The supporters of the labour party who are liberal, want tougher immigration laws.
- 3. France has, for some time strongly advocated the creation of global taxes to finance the fight against poverty. This would not require the creation of any new international bureaucracy, and would be based on voluntary cooperation between sovereign states. Its main advantage would be to secure stable, immediately available financing for the Millennium Development Goals. Last year, in a joint endeavour between emerging and developed countries, Brazil, Chile, France and Spain looked at several options for global taxes. The report they coauthored concluded in favour of the economic

feasibility of international taxes. Building on this emerging consensus, President Chirac, in his Davos speech in January, suggested a very small levy (about one ten thousandth) on international financial transaction and some taxes on air transport.

- (1) France believes that the fight against poverty can be won through international cooperation without the interference of bureaucracy. It would levy global taxes to raise funds to meet the Millennium Development Goals.
- (2) France aspires to meet the Millennium Development Goals through international taxes that has the support of Brazil, Chile and Spain. This is the only way to raise funds to fight poverty.
- (3) The report of the joint endeavour between developed and developing countries has suggested international tax to raise the funds for the fight against poverty and to meet the aspirations of the Millennium Development Goals which has the support of all nations.
- (4) France has suggested global taxes to raise money immediately to meet the Millennium Development Goals. The report of developed and developing countries envisaged a negligible levy on international transactions and air transport on the basis of voluntary cooperation.
- 4. The heads of Government of the European Union (EU) have decided to rewrite the framework directive to liberalize the internal market in services following mounting opposition, especially from France and Germany. The Bolkestein directive on services proved that in many cases—but not in the important areas of health, wages and environmental protection—firms operating anywhere in the EU would be allowed to observe the law of the country of their origin as distinct from that of the host nation. This understandably triggered fears that companies from less developed EU states particularly the new members from Eastern Europe, would set up operations in advanced countries introducing the relatively lower labour and welfare standards in the country of their origin and undermine established standards in the developed parts of Europe. The decision to review the controversial services directive, coupled with the move to relax norms on containment of fiscal deficits under the Stability and Growth Pact, is seen as a major victory by the champions of the so-called social model against the neoliberal and free market direction favoured by the non-elected European Commission (EC), and is in a way a miniature reflection of the complexities and contradictions witnessed everywhere in the larger area of globalization.
 - (1) Opposition from France and Germany has led the heads of Government of European Union to rethink on the Bolkestein directives on services that allowed firms to follow the laws of the country of origin. This triggered a fear of lower labour and welfare standards.
 - (2) The heads of Government of the European Union have decided to change the directive on services. This together with the Stability and Growth Pact is a victory for the champions of the social model against free market directives.
 - (3) The Bolkestein directive that allowed countries to follow the laws of the country of origin will be reviewed by the government of European Union. This is a victory for the champions of so called social model against free market direction. It is a reflection of the complexities and contradictions of globalization.
 - (4) Following mounting opposition from France and Germany the heads of the Government of EU have decided to review the service directive to liberalize the internal markets. Though these changes will not include important areas like health, wages and environmental protection, it is seen as a major victory by the champions of the socalled social model against free market directives.
- 5. If you have a belief that is based entirely upon faith, I cannot examine your reasons. You retreat behind the private wall of faith where I cannot reach you. If your faith tells you that your quickest path to heaven is to murder a novelist and burn his books, I cannot dissuade you any more than I could argue the Yorkshire Ripper out of his faith that Jesus had 'called' him to cut up women. I can only start arguing with you if you abandon faith and listen to reason based upon evidence. This is what scientists professionally do. Science is a communal enterprise in which truths are established by appealing not to authority or private conviction but to public evidence and shared logic.
 - (1) You cannot argue with a person whose belief is based on faith, as he/she is not open to reason based on evidence. In science truths are established by appealing not to authority or conviction but evidence and logic.
 - (2) You can only argue with people who are open to reason and not blinded by faith. Your faith can lead you to commit heinous crimes as can be seen from the Yorkshire ripper.
 - (3) Only a person whose belief is based on faith commits murder and destroys things, you can't reason with such a person. Science uses logic and evidence to build up its authority.

- (4) A person who is blinded by faith, believes that the quickest path to heaven is by committing heinous crimes. But a scientist who believes in logic, evidence and reasoning is more accessible.
- 6. The art of claymation (clay animation) has been around for almost a century from the very beginning of motion picture. However, it did not come into worldwide prominence until a BBC children's series 'Wallace and Gromit' started to win several Oscar awards. Claymation had been rescued from the fringes of the animation world. With computer graphics playing a part in almost every major movie, the 'brick and mortar' feel of claymation won it a large fan base. However, it was only six years ago that claymation landed in India, so the work done here, despite winning plaudits for its quality, has some way to go before it can catch up. But while claymation stars may not throw any tantrums, they lend themselves to rather slow work, as every single frame has to be shot individually.
 - (1) Claymation has been around since the beginning of motion picture but the BBC children series brought it to prominence. Its concrete feel, as opposed to computer animation, has won it fans. It involves a lot of work as every frame has to be shot individually.
 - (2) Unlike animation, claymation involves a lot of work, as every frame has to be shot individually. But its brick and mortar feel has won it many fans. When the BBC series on claymation won an Oscar, it zoomed into prominence and has a long way to go in India.
 - (3) Though claymation is a century old, it received prominence only after 'Wallace and Gromit' won Oscars. The appeal of claymation lies in its brick and mortar feel. It is relatively new to India, involves a lot of work and has a long way to go.
 - (4) Though the art of claymation has been there for almost a century it came into prominence only after the release of 'Wallace and Gromit', an award winning BBC children's claymation series. Claymation is new to India and hence has a long way to go before it can catch up with the others in quality.
- 7. India's security policy has been going through a profound transformation wrought by fundamental changes in the internal and external environment. On the external front, assumptions that shaped the foreign and security policies for decades were shaken to the core at the turn of the 1990s. The end of the cold war and the collapse of the Soviet Union—India's long standing strategic partner, left New Delhi in a policy limbo that it had not faced since the mid-1960s. The unveiling of the American unipolar movement after the Gulf War, exposed India to unprecedented constraints and severely curtailed its room for manoeuvre in the new global order. The defining principle of India's foreign policy-nonalignment—came under critical questioning from within and without. The ability to cope with a radically altered external environment was significantly constrained by deep internal economic and political crises.
 - (1) India's security policy has been shaken to the core by changes that question the assumptions on which the policy was based. India's policy of nonalignment became meaningless in the post cold war era in which America emerged as a unipolar power.
 - (2) There has been a profound transformation in India's security policy as a result of changes that have taken place in 1990s. The collapse of Russia, India's long standing partner, was a severe shock as also the emergence of America as a unipolar power after the Gulf War. These gave no place for India in the new global order.
 - (3) The profound transformation in India's security policy has been a response to changes in the environment-both internal and external. Internally there were economic and political crises which questioned the fundamentals on which the policy was based.
 - (4) India's security policy has changed in response to changes in the external and internal environment. Externally, the end of Cold War and the emergence of America as a unipolar power, questioned India's stand of nonalignment. Internally, the economic and political crises did not help matters.
- 8. The per-capita-related development of a country is directly linked to its level of literacy and if development is to be hastened India has to motivate about 200 million adults to read. Southeast Asian countries like Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore, and even China, had the same literacy levels as India 25 years ago; today the figures have soared to 95, 96, 99 and 90 per cent respectively. The per-capita related development in these countries has risen in tandem with their literacy level. In India, trends indicate, that despite the efforts of the State Literacy Missions and the National Literacy Missions, achieving total literacy is a distant dream that, like a mirage, lies at least 25-30 years away. It was the latest census figures highlighting the immensity of the problem that spurred F. C Kohli, former Deputy Chairman of Tata Consultancy

Services, to do something about it. He masterminded a pedagogic revolution to scale up literacy mission's efforts through the use of information technology. The results of the computer-based functional literacy method they developed are encouraging.

- (1) Southeast Asian countries like Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, China which have achieved high literacy level show that development is linked directly to the level of literacy. In India State Literacy Missions and National Literacy Missions have failed to make an impact. Hence F. C Kholi, former Deputy Chairman of TCS devised the computer-based functional literacy method.
- (2) India has 200 million illiterate adults. Since per-capita-related development is directly linked to the level of literacy it is essential to tackle this. F. C. Kohli has devised the computer-based functional literacy method to overcome the shortcomings of the State and National Literacy Mission and the results are encouraging.
- (3) The per-capita-related development of a country is directly linked to its literacy level as borne out by the experiences of Southeast Asian countries. F. C. Kohli has devised a computer-based functional literacy method to tackle the problem of 200 million adult illiterates in India and the results are encouraging.
- (4) The per-capita-related development of a country is related to its level of literacy. Most South Asian countries have proved that better literacy levels can improve their economic conditions. But in India, achieving 90 per cent literacy is a distant dream. F.C. Kohli's efforts though had been encouraging.
- 9. The acute and interminable irresolution surrounding medical ethical questions in the United States arises not from advances in biomedical technology but from the tenets of liberal political philosophy. As the investigation of the problems of terminating medical treatments revealed, without invoking a conception of the good life, there can be no framework for principled public resolution of such issues. Resolving these issues will require more than technical solutions, more than a refined version of cost effective analysis or the elimination of unnecessary care; it will require rejecting the liberal ideal of neutrality.
 - (1) It is liberalism and not medicine that governs the ethical questions which healthcare demands. Simple solutions are no longer the norm, as there is a need to reject neutrality and to embrace open-mindedness.
 - (2) Detailed examination of hurdles faced by medical professionals revealed that the core problem lies not in the provision of technical answers, but in the outright dismissal of detachment and liberalism.
 - (3) Biomedical technology, ironically, does not have the answers to the problems faced by medical specialists. Acute analysis indicates that there is no paradigm for a complete resolution of these problems.
 - (4) Ethical problems in medicine arise from the tenets of liberal political philosophy rather than from progress in technology. Issues like terminating medical treatment cannot be solved easily.
- 10. Two years ago, American capitalism seemed to be in crisis. Stock had plunged and some of the nation's most celebrated business leaders were exposed as phonies if not crooks. Now, the economy is growing, and the Dow has been back above 10,000. So, is it safe to buy stocks again? After you read Roger Lowenstein's "Origins of the Crash," you will have serious doubts. It tells the story of how ordinary investors got tricked into supporting the lifestyles of the rich and shameless. And you wonder whether anything has really changed.
 - (1) All corporates of America are infamous for their unorthodox practices and Lowenstein's book is an eye-opener to their callous treatment of innocent investors.
 - (2) In the wake of the American stock market boom, Roger Lowenstein's "Origins of the Crash," is a reality check for all potential investors.
 - (3) Nothing has changed in the past two years on the American stock market. The sleazy corporates and their shady dealings are recounted in detail in Roger Lowenstein's book, "Origins of the Crash."
 - (4) Following the crash of prominent corporations in the American context, Roger Lowenstein has written a book that delineates the notorious dealing of heartless executives.
- 11. In 2001, Theodore Dalrymple made the following statement with reference to the immoral national character of a country. "In the past few decades, a peculiar and distinctive psychology has emerged in England. Gone are the civility, sturdy independence and admirable stoicism that carried the English through the war year. It has been replaced by a constant whine of excuses, complaints and special pleading. The collapse of the British character has been as swift and complete as the collapse of British power."

- (1) However difficult it may be to accept, we cannot deny that England has lost the unwavering hold that it exercised over its people in the war years.
- (2) The strong-minded individual of the British nation has given way to a weak and vacillating persona, unwilling to accept his condition, according to Theodore Dalrymple.
- (3) Psychology has revealed that the original fire that marked out the English has died out and left only pusillanimous people behind.
- (4) In the post war period, there has been a simultaneous disintegration of the values that characterised both British supremacy and character.
- 12. Therapists use a variety of techniques to help individuals cope with work related stress. One of these is 'positive memory', where you are encouraged to think of a happy, life-enhancing memory whenever you feel overwhelmed by stress. A similar approach is 'positive imaging', where you are directed by the therapist to look at the best-case scenario. When we are stressed it is too easy to take the overwhelmingly negative viewpoint—to see everything in terms of black and grey. Positive imaging encourages individuals to think about the good things that can come out of any situation.
 - (1) There are two techniques used by therapists to cope with work related stress. One is positive memory, when a person who is stressed out is made to think of a happy memory. Another approach which is different from positive memory, is positive imaging, where a person is made to look at the most positive scenario.
 - (2) Among the various techniques used by therapists to help people combat work related stress are 'positive memory' and 'positive imaging'. In the former technique the stressed out person is made to think of a happy memory. The latter is similar to the former, here the stress victim is made to look at the best case scenario thereby preventing the person from falling a pray to negative thinking.
 - (3) One can suppress one's negative feelings with the help of positive memory and positive imaging where a person is made to imagine a positive situation that is likely to take place in the future.
 - (4) Therapy is needed to overcome stress. There is work related stress which all employees need to cope with. Therapy helps to overcome this. The therapist follows the techniques of 'positive memory' and 'positive imaging' to help the employee overcome work stress. These techniques encourage individuals to think about positive things.
- 13. We often think that intelligent people ought to do better, other things being equal, not just at school work but also at doing their jobs, managing their finances, getting along with their spouses, and raising their children. We make fun of otherwise intelligent people who fail in some of these areas, as if we expect them to know better. Thus, when we try to define intelligence as a criterion in a way that does justice to our natural concept, it would seem reasonable to say that intelligence is whatever helps any person, in any natural human environment, to achieve his/her rationally chosen goals.
 - (1) In order to be called 'intelligent' a person should be good not only in doing his school work, but also in doing other jobs, like managing his finances getting along with their spouses and raising their children. And if a person fails in even one of these areas, he is ridiculed and is no longer considered to be intelligent.
 - (2) We expect an intelligent person to be good not only in work but in managing different aspects of life. Thus intelligence is what helps one to achieve rationally chosen goals.
 - (3) The rationally chosen goals by a person like academic work, managing finances, getting along with spouses and bringing up children, should be successfully accomplished. Only then the person can be labelled as intelligent, otherwise he deserves to be ridiculed.
 - (4) Intelligence helps an individual to achieve his/her goals. So intelligent people achieve their goals. If they do not achieve their goals we make fun of them. Why do we do this? We do this because intelligent people ought to do better than others in all walks of life. Most of us assume that intelligence is a criterion that justifies our outlook.
- 14. Just as the factory system allowed the production of unlimited and identical amounts of machines, so current advances in cloning are attempting to produce industrial numbers of identical life forms. Just as prior generations initiated a patent system to encourage the production of novel machines and products, so we are now seeing the patenting of genetically altered plants, animals and even human parts. Life forms have now been redefined by the US Patent and Trademark Office as 'machines and manufacturers'.

- (1) Current advances in cloning are making attempts to produce identical life forms in bulk quantities, just like any other goods. And a new type of patent system for life forms has evolved.
- (2) Identical life forms will now be produced in factories, in bulk quantities, thanks to the recent advances in cloning. With the result life forms are now seen redefined by the US Patent and Trademark office as 'machines and manufacturers.'
- (3) Genetically altered plants, animals and even human parts will now be patented just like any other industrial products. This has been made possible by the recent advances in cloning and identical life forms will now be manufactured in factories just like any other industrial goods.
- (4) Recent advances in cloning are trying to produce industrial numbers of identical life forms, just like those in the factory system which allows for the production of unlimited and identical life forms. Hence the possibility to patent genetically altered plants, animals and human parts is now under consideration.
- 15. The universe is one vast, whirling dance of energy. It is a system in which the whole determines how the different components function. We humans are but one manifestation of a greater whole, and we must thrive or suffer as part of that whole. In other words, human fulfilment is unattainable outside of a web of healthy relationships with the wider community of life on Earth.
 - (1) The universe is a whirling dance of energy and human beings are a part of a greater whole. This implies that human fulfilment can be attained only when human beings extricate themselves from the web of healthy relationships with the wider community of life on Earth.
 - (2) The entire universe is a system and human beings are a part of a greater whole. This implies that human beings can attain fulfilment through healthy relationships with the wider community of life on Earth.
 - (3) Human beings are a part of a greater whole hence we all must live or suffer together. But in order to attain fulfilment humans should live outside the web of healthy relationships.
 - (4) The universe is a whirling dance of energy and the universe supplies energy to its various components which are interlinked to each other in the form of a web.
- 16. The serial bomb attacks that left a trail of death and destruction in London on 7 July were outrageous and despicable acts of terrorism; the shock and horror of which are no less for the heightened anticipation of such an attack since 9/11. The March 2004 Madrid bombings that killed 190 people, apparently to punish the Spanish Government for participating in the war on Iraq, drew the threat to Britain even closer and appeared to make a terrorist strike not just possible or probable but inevitable. 'Not if, but when', British security experts and political leaders warned repeatedly whenever they spoke of its vulnerability as a target. But ultimately, no number of warnings is enough psychological preparation for the appalling violence of a terrorist act that deliberately targets innocent people, even for a country that knows only too well from its experience of the Irish Republican Army that terrorists need to be lucky only once, governments have to be lucky all the time.
 - (1) The 7th July terrorist attack on London was shocking although it had been expected since the Madrid bombing in 2004. British security experts and political leaders had warned again and again but this does not help as the terrorists have to be successful only once.
 - (2) The terrorist attacks in London on 7th July were outrageous and despicable; shocking though such an attack had been expected after 9/11 and seemed inevitable after the Madrid bombing in 2004. Warnings are not sufficient psychological preparations even for a country familiar with terrorism inflicted by the Irish Republican Army because terrorists need to be lucky only once.
 - (3) The terrorist attack on London was shocking and horrifying. The heightened expectation after 9/11 and the Madrid bomb attack in 2004 did not help the government to prevent the attack because faced with terrorism inflicted by the Irish Republican Army the government was not psychologically prepared.
 - (4) The recent serial attack by terrorists has been condemned as outrageous and shocking although the government had been expecting such an attack since the attack in America and subsequently in Madrid. Though the government has faced terrorism inflicted by the Irish Republican Army it was not psychologically prepared for this attack.

- 17. The most fundamental difference we'll see between information as we've known it and information in the future is that almost all information will be digital. Whole print libraries are already being scanned and stored as electronic data on disks and CD-ROMs Newspapers and magazines are often composed completely in electronic form and printed on paper as a convenience for distribution. Their electronic information is stored permanently or as long as anybody wants it—in computer databases, giant banks of journalists' data accessible through on-line services. Once digital information is stored, anybody with permission and access through a personal computer can instantaneously recall, compare and refashion it. What characterizes this period in history, what sets it apart, is the ability to refashion information the completely new ways in which information can be manipulated and changed and the increasing speeds at which we can handle information. The computer's ability to provide low-cost, high-speed processing and transmission of digital data will transform the conventional communication devices in our homes and offices.
 - (1) In the future, information will be stored digitally in CD-ROMs and disks. Even now libraries and newspapers are available in the digital format and can be accessed through computers. The computer will enable us to process and transmit data at low cost.
 - (2) The information of the future will be on CD-ROMs and disks as books, newspapers and magazines can be accessed through computers. Electronic information will be stored permanently for anyone who wants it. Information can be recalled, and changed and the computer will usher in transformation in conventional communication devices.
 - (3) Information in the future will mostly be digital as books, newspapers and magazines are scanned and stored as electronic data and can be accessed through computers. The ability to refashion information and the speed at which it can be handled by the computer will transform conventional communication devices.
 - (4) As books magazines and newspapers are scanned and stored as electronic data the information scenario will be transformed. People will be able to refashion information and conventional communication devices will be transformed.
- 18. It needs to be emphasized here that the distinction between disposability and mobility is, from the point of view of the duration of relationships, a thin one. Even when modules are not discarded, but merely rearranged, the result is a new configuration, a new entity. It is as if one physical structure had in reality been discarded and a new one created, even though some or all of the components remain the same. Even many supposedly 'permanent' buildings today are constructed on a modular plan so that interior walls and partitions may be shifted at will to form new enclosure patterns inside. The mobile partition, indeed, might well serve as a symbol of the transient society. One scarcely ever enters a large office today without tripping over a crew of workers busily moving desks and rearranging interior space by reorganizing the partitions.
 - (1) Mobility is often indistinguishable from disposability so far as the duration of relationship is concerned because when modules are rearranged it is as if a new structure is created. The so called permanent buildings have mobile partitions—a symbol of transient society—that can be shifted to form new enclosure patterns inside.
 - (2) When modules are rearranged we get a new pattern. So mobility is akin to disposability. So the permanent buildings have mobile partitions which leads to transience in the duration of relationship and becomes the symbol of transience.
 - (3) When modules are rearranged we get new patterns and it appears that the old has been discarded and a new one bought. Thus mobility is like disposability and it has become the symbol of the modern society that believes in transience.
 - (4) There is hardly any difference between disposability and mobility as in a modular word, the rearrangement of parts creates a new whole this is true of offices where partitions are repositioned. They have become symbols of transience.
- 19. Contrary to what most people think, Jawaharlal Nehru's death did not end an era. It was Shastri's death that did. Although he had been a cabinet minister for many years in the 1950s, he was poor when he died. All he owned at the end was an old car, which he had bought on installments from the government and for which he still owed money. He had set high standards. He was the only railway minister who resigned from office following a major train accident as he felt compelled to own moral responsibility. After Shastri's death, values departed from our political life and governance became amoral. A new personalized style of politics came into being. Institutions began to erode, the biggest victim being the Congress Party. More than values, Shastri's early death lost us the opportunity for pragmatic policies in our economic life. Had he lived our nation would have done far better and more people would have risen out of poverty.

- (1) Contrary to what most people think, Shastri's death, and not Nehru's, marks the end of an era because he died poor Shastri had set high standards and after him values, too, died in political life. Institutions began to erode and the Congress Party was its biggest victim as personalized style of politics came to it.
- (2) Shastri's death brought to an end an era in politics that had distinguished itself by its high standards in public life. Shastri owned moral responsibility for any lapse in his ministry. But after him values came to an end and a personalized style entered politics as seen in the Congress Party.
- (3) Shastri's death, not Nehru's, marks the end of the golden era of values in public life. No one since then has owned moral responsibility for the lapses of his ministry. A personalized style, as seen in the Congress Party has come to politics and the poor have suffered as a consequence.
- (4) Shastri's death, rather than Nehru's, marked the end of an era. Shastri died poor but had high standards in life. Values in political life ended with him. In his death the country lost an opportunity for practical policies in economic life that would have benefitted the poor.
- 20. Akbar was full of curiosity, ever seeking to find out about things, both spiritual and temporal. He was interested in mechanical contrivances and in the science of war. He prized war-elephants especially, and they formed an important part of his army. The Portuguese Jesuits of his court tell us that 'he was interested in and curious to learn about many things, and possessed an intimate knowledge not only of military and political matters, but many of the mechanical arts'. In his eagerness for knowledge he 'tried to learn everything at once, like a hungry man trying to swallow his food in a single gulp'. And yet it is very odd how his curiosity stopped at a point and did not lead him to explore certain obvious avenues which lay open before him. With all his great prestige as the Great Mughal and the strength of his empire as a land power, he was powerless at sea.
 - (1) Akbar was the Great Mughal, curious to learn about spiritual and temporal matters. His curiosity made him learned in military and political matters, mechanical contrivances and the science of war. But in certain areas—as at sea he was powerless.
 - (2) Akbar, the Great Mughal, was eager to learn anything and everything. He lapped up knowledge about the spiritual and temporal, mechanical contrivances and science of war. The Portuguese Jesuits say he possessed a deep knowledge in military and political matters and mechanical arts. So he was like a hungry man lapping food but he was powerless at sea.
 - (3) Akbar was curious and eager for knowledge. He was interested in both spiritual and temporal, in mechanical contrivances and science of war, military and political matters. Yet he did not explore beyond the obvious and was powerless at sea.
 - (4) Akbar the Great Mughal was keen to learn about all things material and spiritual. So wide were his interests that he missed thing beyond the obvious. And so he was totally ignorant in certain areas, as the seas.

EXERCISE 18 (LEVEL 3)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

1. Individual angst is all very well, but as a collective we human beings rate ourselves pretty highly. We know we are unique, fabulous and important because we tell ourselves so all the time. And, although the epithet "terminal uniqueness" was coined in reference to alcoholism, it could also apply quite generally. And we do, of course, possess some interestingly distinguishing features. For example, we are the only species that extracts resources from the ground via mining or quarrying. Unfortunately, it is precisely this kind of unique behaviour that tends to get us into one fine mess after another, as catalogued by the recently released Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. An audit of the world's ecosystem services reveals that 60 per cent of the world's ecosystem services are being used unsustainably and/or being degraded. Failing to curb our enthusiasm for just about all of the earth's resources, including fresh water, fish stocks and virgin forest, means that between 10 and 30 per cent of the world's species face extinction. The human ego, it seems, is inversely proportional to levels of biodiversity.

- (1) Despite our anxiety we are unique because we can mine and quarry and we tell ourselves how important we are. Our 'terminal uniqueness' leads us to destroy the world around us leading to extinction of species that is 60% of the ecosystem.
- (2) Though we are unique in some ways, we think too highly of ourselves and are probably 'terminally unique'. Our unique behaviour has got us into a mess as revealed by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Our self-conceit has led us to over exploit resources leading to the extinction of a number of species.
- (3) 'Terminal uniqueness' is what makes us individually anxious but collectively unique. Our unique features are listed in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Our enthusiasm for exploiting resources has led to the extinction of 60% of the species on earth.
- (4) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment shows that we have made ourselves unique through mining and quarrying. But our uniqueness has become a threat for our environment as we overexploit resources which leads to extinction.
- 2. Is this the beginning of the end for the fast growing BPO sector? Sceptics have for sometime been pointing to the double whammy of sky rocketing attrition and absenteeism as a potential stumbling block. Add to this the increasing number of disillusioned MNCs gravitating towards the exit sign, and the dismal picture is complete. Consider: Not too long ago Wipro's BPO lost a part of the outbound voice work it would do for Capital One, then AXA Business Services lost a portion of the captive work it used to do from Bangalore. Now it is the turn of the Sykes—a Tampa based call center firm—to cut its work force, according to a filing it has made with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Sykes says it will move 'some' Indian work, with some reports pointing to half the \$4 million in revenues generated from this center being repatriated to other centers in the Asian Pacific (Philippines and China) and the work force in Bangalore being slashed by 50 per cent.
 - (1) Attrition and absenteeism have always been hurdles for the BPO industry. Now an increasing number of MNCs like Wipro, Sykes Capital one etc are moving away as much as fifty per cent of their work to other Asia Pacific region signifying the end of the BPO sector.
 - (2) Sceptics have always considered attrition and absenteeism as major obstacles in the growth of the BPO sector. Now their predictions are coming true with reputed MNCs cutting their work force in India and shifting to other Asia Pacific regions.
 - (3) The end of the BPO industry seems to be at hand. Apart from attrition and absenteeism that have plagued the industry, a number of MNCs, now seem to be disillusioned and moving their work from Bangalore to other Asia Pacific regions.
 - (4) In recent times a number of call center works have not been assigned to India but to other Asia Pacific countries. Even reputed businesses like Wipro, Capital One, AXN Business Services and Sykes have lost contracts that they might have got. This portends the end of the BPO sector in India.
- 3. Human liver has sensors that work with blood contents, besides sugars, and these have the ability to affect hunger cues as well. There appear to be sensors that can detect the presence of specific amino acids. Many of these sensors, while shown to exist, have not been isolated. How those signals reach the brain and contribute to the cause of hunger is an even deeper mystery. The liver informs the brain of the body's nutritional status in many ways and this information somehow contributes to the feelings of hunger. It is physically separated from the brain by about thirty-eight centimeters or fifteen inches in most people, an infinite distance when viewed from the level of the molecule. To interact with the brain, the liver is forced to hurl its information via a system of interacting neurons. A nerve cell literally fires up a signal in response to a perceived metabolic stimulus, creating a chain of excitement that eventually reaches the brain.
 - (1) The sensors of the liver work with the blood contents to detect sugar and specific amino acids. They inform the brain through the nerve cells and nervous system of the nutritional status which contributes to the feeling of hunger.
 - (2) It is a mystery how the liver which is separated from the brain by about fifteen inches communicates with it. It is presumed that signals of hunger are fired to the brain through the nerve cells.
 - (3) The sensors of the liver, though not isolated, have been shown to have the ability to detect sugar and amino acids in the blood. How they communicate this information to the brain is not known as it is separated from the brain by about fifteen inches.
 - (4) The liver communicates feelings of hunger to the brain though it is separated by about fifteen inches which is an infinite distance from the point of view of a molecule It sends messages through nerve cells.

- 4. The Manas river, after which the tiger reserve and the park are named, is known as Dang-me-chu in Bhutan. After entering India at Mathanguri, it splits into two major channels—the Bispani-Hakuwa and the Manas/Beki. The bed of this beautiful river, covered with boulders, can be seen through the crystal clear water during the non-flood season. A study carried out by Gauhati University found as many as 106 species of fish in this river. Owing to heavy poaching for consumption, the number of large-sized fish is being depleted which in turn has adversely affected the predators dependent upon the river. However according to a recent survey the fish population is recovering. The trail of foot prints on the sands of the river bank at Mathanguri left by tigers, wild elephants, deer and wild buffaloes during their movement towards the river overnight, shows that the river system is the only source of water for all the major fauna. For tigers, elephants, deer of all species, bisons, leopards and other cats, this is the only source of water during severe drought.
 - (1) The Manas or Dang-me-chu enters India from Bhutan at Mathanguri. It splits into two, Bispani and Manas. The boulder covered bed can be seen through its crystal clear water which houses 106 varieties of fishes.
 - (2) The Manas or Dang-me-chu as it is known in Bhutan splits into two Bispani and Manas on entering India at Mathanguri. It has crystal clear water, a boulder covered bed and 106 varities of fish which are being lost through poaching. It is also the main source of water for the wild life around, which is proved by the foot prints of the animals near the river.
 - (3) The Manas river splits into two—Bispani and Manas—after entering India at Mathanguri. It has a variety of fish, which are getting depleted because of poaching. The trail of the foot prints left by tigers, wild elephants, deer and wild buffaloes show that it is the main source of water for wild life during severe drought.
 - (4) The Manas river splits into two after entering India at Mathanguri. It has as many as 106 fish species, which are getting depleted due to poaching, which can adversely affect the total eco cycle because it is the water source for all the major fauna, as seen from the foot prints.
- 5. It is no mean achievement to run India's largest profit—making company. And even more impressive, if the entity also happens to be the country's largest in terms of market capitalization. Chairman Subir Rana has managed this double distinction for ONGC with elegant ease. Ever since he took over the reins in 2001, Rana has successfully steered this oil behemoth in the league of global petroleum companies by effectively exploring every opportunity arising out of progressive dismantling of controls and administered price mechanism in the country's oil sector. Rana is keen on expanding the country's presence in the global energy business too. In the recent years, he has systematically enlarged ONGC's footprint by acquiring oil bearing properties in Vietnam, Russia, Sudan, Iraq, Iran and Myanmar through wholly owned subsidiary, ONGC Videsh, regarded as a stretcher case not very long ago.
 - (1) ONGC is India's largest profit-making company and is also the largest in terms of market capitalization. Subir Rana, its chairman since 2001, has won the giant a place among the great oil companies of the world. He has done so by moving away from government control to a free operation of market forces.
 - (2) Subir Rana has been the chairman of ONGC, India's largest profit-making company and largest in terms of market capitalization, since 2001. He has steered the company into free market economy and acquired a presence in other countries through its subsidiary, ONGC Videsh.
 - (3) India's largest profit-making company, ONGC, is also the largest in terms of market capitalization. Subir Rana has been its chairman since 2001, He has tried to place the company among other oil giants of the world through the creation of a subsidiary, ONGC Videsh, which has acquired property in other countries.
 - (4) Subir Rana has tried to place ONGC among the oil behemoths of the world through dismantling administered price mechanism. Since 2001, he has been the chairman of the company that is largest in profit and in market capitalization.
- 6. Not too long ago anyone suggesting a link between spirituality and good health would have been laughed out of the room. But thanks to efforts of doctors like Deepak Chopra, who popularized the concept of holistic healing, spirituality is no longer taboo in the world of science and medicine. A preliminary study by University of Chicago researchers contends that belief in God may improve a person's physical health. The study says strong spirituality, regardless of religion, results in improved physiological functioning, health and well-being. The University has received \$1.8 million to conduct a comprehensive study to examine the connection between religious belief and health. The fact that a major research University is exploring the link between religion and health is a big step in recognizing the importance of spirituality in our lives.

- (1) Spirituality is not a taboo to science and medical research shows that belief in god, irrespective of religion, results in better health. The growing importance of spirituality is borne out by the research work being carried out in major universities.
- (2) It is no longer unfashionable to suggest a link between spirituality and health, ever since Deepak Chopra popularized the concept of holistic healing. Universities are prepared to conduct research to establish a link between religion, any religion for that matter, and good health, thereby accepting the importance of spirituality.
- (3) Ever since Deepak Chopra popularized the concept of holistic healing, universities have been researching into the link between religion and health though it has been established that a belief in god leads to better health.
- (4) Pray to god for good health seems to be the latest trend since Deepak Chopra popularized the concept of holistic healing. Spirituality has come into its own as universities conduct research to establish a link between religious belief and good health.
- 7. Two of the world's fastest growing economies are beginning to outgrow decades of rivalry and mistrust and starting to think of themselves as partners. It is perhaps too short sighted to see India and China only as competitors. Typically large neighbouring countries have huge bilateral trade. By that benchmark, India and China have a long way to go. It is not that the two countries should not or will not compete in the future. It is only that the scope of cooperation—so far unexplored and unrealized—is enormous. The scale of interaction among all large neighbours in the world, be it Mexico and the US or Germany and France or South Africa and its neighbours, is much larger than what exists between India and China. And this when the two are the world's most populous nations.
 - (1) India and China are not merely competitors who mistrust each other but have realized the need to be partners. Large neighbouring countries like Mexico and the US or Germany and France have huge bilateral trade but India and China will continue to compete.
 - (2) Two of the world's largest economies have realized atleast the need for cooperation for the progress of their countries. Like other large countries that are neighbours India and China must increase trade as they also have a huge population.
 - (3) India and China, two of the world's fastest growing economies are beginning to cooperate. The world over, large neighbouring countries have huge bilateral trade. The scope for cooperation is especially high as the two are the world's most populous countries.
 - (4) India and China are the two most populous countries in the world. Further they are also neighbours. As such there is a lot of scope for cooperation as the world over, large neighbouring countries have a lot of trade and interaction.
- 8. In the past five years alone, several helicopters have crashed into mountains, fallen into fields and smashed into trees. Five crashes in the past four years have killed seven politicians, including four state ministers, a Lok Sabha speaker and two MLAs. Even these VIP deaths haven't goaded a change in safety standards. Consider this: The Director General of Civil Aviation has just one helicopter inspector for monitoring the air worthiness, safety and maintenance standards of the 187 helicopters in the country when aviation experts say there should be atleast 10 inspectors. The world over, the ratio of crashes in civil aviation to those in general aviation is a steep 1: 20 or 20 crashes in general aviation for every crash in civil aviation. This is because general aviation aircraft operate out of remote areas and rough airfields with no access to technical facilities or even vital parameters like cloud base and weather report.
 - (1) Air crashes have been increasing in the past five years. Even though ministers and MLAs have met their end in air crashes there has been no change in safety standards. Crashes in general aviation are several times those in civil aviation as they operate in difficult conditions.
 - (2) The large number of helicopter crashes in the past five years, including VIP deaths, has not changed safety standards. There is just one helicopter inspector for monitoring 187 helicopters. Internationally, crashes in general aviation are 20 times those in civil aviation as they operate in more difficult conditions.
 - (3) There have been a number of air crashes in the past five years some involving deaths of ministers, MLAs etc. But these have not changed safety for the better. The Director General of Civil Aviation has only one tenth of the requisite manpower.
 - (4) There has been five helicopter crashes in the past four years which has resulted in the death of many VIPs. The Director General of Civil Aviation confirms the reason for the same to be lack of sufficient man power to monitor the air worthiness, safety and maintenance standards of the aircrafts. Internationally, crashes in general aviation are far more than those in civil aviation, as they operate in more difficult conditions.

- 9. The industrial process, irrespective of scale, contributes to environmental problems. Keeping that in mind and the fact that India is still way behind developed countries in formulating and implementing laws which ensure that industry takes measures to protect the environment, it is indeed laudable that companies based in India have decided to take matters into their own hands. A new consciousness has meant that companies today are not just interested in bottom lines but also the quality of air, water and the noise that they pass on to society. Take the Steel Authority of India Limited, for instance. The process of producing steel causes environmental problems at every stage, yet this steel giant decided in the 90s that the time had come for it to help conserve the environment and minimize damage in whatever way was possible. The company formally adopted an environmental policy in 1996.
 - (1) Unlike developed countries India does not have laws that restrict companies polluting the environment. It is remarkable that companies have become conscious of their role in polluting the environment. Steel Authority of India, for instance has made its own environmental policy in 1996.
 - (2) Though India does not have comprehensive laws that hold industries accountable for the pollution they cause, companies in India have become conscious of their role and are taking necessary steps to conserve environment and minimize damages.
 - (3) That companies like Steel Authority of India Limited have formulated their own environmental policy is to be appreciated, considering that unlike the West India does not have laws that stop a company from damaging the environment.
 - (4) Industries have always been the cause of environmental pollution. But now industries have become conscious of their duty to society and adopted self-regulatory measures without bothering about their bottom line although India does not have laws to curtail the activities of companies.
- 10. How much should the government spend on education? According to the National Policy of Education, it is 6 per cent of the GDP. India spends a little less than 4 per cent, as did countries like South Korea and Japan that achieved high literacy post World War II. China spends only 2.6 per cent. The quality of expenditure is more important than the quantity. The center spends Rs 1,000 per year on a child while in cities like Mumbai, it's higher than Rs 4,400. Yet independent studies have found that an average four years of schooling generates two years of learning levels across country. Most government spending is like water carried in a bucket with a hole—in primary education, salaries account for 97 per cent of the budget. But the proponents of higher spending-for-more-education pin their hopes on some part of the increased spending finally reaching the beneficiary.
 - (1) Where education is concerned, how well money is spent is more important than how much is spent, as seen from the progress made by some Asian countries. In India, spending on education is like carrying water in a bucket with a hole. The more money spent on it, the more it is wasted.
 - (2) What percentage of GDP should be spent on education is open to question since some Asian countries that spend less or as much as India have achieved greater progress. Expenditure on education is like water leaking from a bucket—it is wasted.
 - (3) India spends 4% of its GDP on education as against the 6% considered ideal by the National Education Policy. However, various Asian countries spending less have achieved greater progress than India, which makes us realise that much of the expenditure is wasted in India.
 - (4) When a government spends money on education, it has to think about the quality of its expenditure more than the quantity spent, as seen by the progress made by some Asian countries. In India, much of this expenditure seems to be wasted as it doesn't seem to benefit the intended beneficiary.
- 11. Good, effective time management is a core skill, a career skill that we all need, both to enable us to perform in a current job and to enhance our career prospects. It is a real differentiating factor, one where getting to grips with it can see you consistently achieving what you want in both job and career in a way that gives you an edge over other people, perhaps of equal ability, but who lack this aspect of self-organization and discipline. It is not that being an effective time manager would be 'nice' or may be 'useful'; it is essential for making your work and career successful.
 - (1) Effective time management, a core skill, enables us to perform well in job and is necessary to enhance our career prospects as it is a real differentiating factor which helps us to enhance our career prospects.
 - (2) Effective time management, which is a core skill enhances our performance not only in our job but also gives us an edge over other people; it is an essential skill.
 - (3) Effective time management, a core skill, not only enables us to consistently perform well in our jobs and enhance our career prospects but also gives us an edge over other people equal to us. It is not an optional but an essential career skill.

- (4) Time management should be effective as it is a core skill which helps us to achieve good results in our job and career. It also helps us to get the edge over people who are equal to us; this is the essential aspect of time management.
- 12. Mutual funds are institutions which collect money from investors in small amounts (units) and invest the same in lumpsum in shares, bonds, government securities, money market etc, depending on the purpose for which the amounts are collected. The first Mutual fund in India was the Unit Trust of India, which is best known for its Unit 64 scheme. Today, Mutual funds are available in India, which are managed by banks like State Bank of India, Canara Bank, Standard Chartered Bank etc., by insurance companies like LIC and GIC, Indian private sector companies like Reliance, Tatas and Birlas and also run by multinational institutions like Alliance, Morgan Stanley, Merril Lynch etc. Mutual funds offer many varieties of schemes to satisfy the requirements of investors.
 - (1) Mutual funds collect small amounts of money from investors and invest them in various government and private sectors. In India they are managed by both government and private organizations like banks, insurance companies, multinational companies and they offer variety of schemes to meet customer requirements.
 - (2) Mutual funds collect small amounts of money from investors to invest them in lumpsum in shares, bonds, government securities etc. In India, the Mutual funds are managed by Banks, Insurance companies like LIC and GIC and even multinational institutions like Reliance etc. They offer a variety of schemes to meet customer requirements.
 - (3) Mutual funds are institutions which collect small amounts of money from investors and invest it in various sectors. They offer various schemes beneficial for the customers and hence satisfy their needs.
 - (4) Mutual funds in India collect money from investors in small amounts and invest it in large amounts in various sectors. In India Mutual funds are available and they help in satisfying the requirements of the customer.
- 13. It was called the second Gulf War. But the war that the United States launched in Iraq in 2003, was unlike any it had fought in the past. This one was waged not to defend against an enemy that attacked America or its interests, but to pre-empt the remote possibility that one day it might do so. The war naturally turned much of the world against America. The war against Iraq, for Bush, was part of the global campaign against terrorism that he himself opened in Afghanistan in the wake of 2001 11 September multiple attacks in New York and Washington. He accused Iraq's President Saddam Hussein of having links with Osama Bin Laden's terrorist outfit, Al Qaeda. The 9/11 incident offered US a golden opportunity to finish off Saddam, along with it emerged a larger geo-political design of establishing direct control over the world's major oil reserve.
 - (1) The second Gulf war was the one that the United States launched in Iraq in 2003. The war sparked off world wide protests but finally Bush was successful in eliminating Saddam. This was the golden opportunity for which Bush had waited for long.
 - (2) Though Bush claimed that the war launched in Iraq in 2003 was a part of global campaign against terrorism in wake of 11 September attacks, this was a golden opportunity for Bush to finish off Saddam and establish a direct control over the world's major oil reserve.
 - (3) Though Bush claimed that the war launched in Iraq in 2003 was a part of global campaign against terrorism in wake of 11 September attacks, this was mainly intented to establish a direct control over the world's major oil reserve. Hence the purpose of the war was achieved.
 - (4) The second Gulf war was launched by Bush in Iraq inspite of the protests across the world as Bush wanted to finish off Saddam. Bush's fear that Iraq would wage a war against the US in the future forced him to launch the war against Iraq.
- 14. Considerable media interest has recently been evinced in the use of a 'polypill,' as a means of protection against heart attacks and strokes. The published results of an Indian 'polycap' trial provided the immediate source of excitement, even though the idea of a 'combination pill' or 'polypill' for protection against cardiovascular diseases (CVD) has been around for some years. The rationale for a polypill evolved over the last two decades of the 20th century, when a series of large clinical trials demonstrated that four classes of drugs were highly effective in reducing the risk of recurrent heart attacks and death in persons who survived a first heart attack. These drugs (beta blocker, aspirin, ACE inhibitor and statin) were not only effective when given individually but also had incremental benefit when added to one another. It has therefore become the standard practice to prescribe all of these drugs to a post heart attack patients for 'secondary prevention' of further adverse events.
 - (1) In a pioneering development, it has been demonstrated that a polypill containing four classes of drugs is effective in reducing the risk of recurrent heart attacks in persons who survived a first attack. The published

- results of this trial have attracted a lot of media attention, prescription of this drug has now become a standard practice.
- (2) A series of clinical trials has demonstrated that a polypill, containing four classes of drugs is effective in reducing the risk of heart attacks in vulnerable patients. Administering this drug has now become a standard practice.
- (3) The polypill administered as a protection against cardiovascular diseases is in the news after an Indian polycap trial published its results. The pill containing four classes of drugs is effective in reducing the risk of heart attacks. Its prescription has now become a standard after a series of clinical trials proved its effectiveness, when administrated individually or in combination.
- (4) The published results of an Indian polycap trial attracted a lot of media attention. The rational for a polypill which evolved over the last two decades of the 20th century proved that four classes of drugs beta blocker, aspirin, ACE inhibitor and statin are very effective in reducing the risk of recurrent heart attacks in persons who have survived a first attack.
- 15. The effects of climate change on health are likely to be significant. Higher global temperatures are expected to have both direct and indirect effects on health. Given that a 2°C rise in temperature by the end of the century is considered inevitable, it is time to prepare for the fallout. Morbidity and mortality from vector borne diseases, for instance, could spread to newly warming areas because some insects and pathogens benefit from temperature changes. Access to clean water will be compromised by severe droughts, and more intense monsoon events such as cyclones and floods could lead to epidemics. Adapting to the health effects of climate change will require a strong global policy framework, combined with similar action at the national and sub-national levels. Adaptation can have a strong foundation only if a good funding mechanism exists. Optimistic assessments have it that an accrual of \$1 5 billion a year is possible under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Going by forecasts on climate change effects, these funds are almost certain to fall far short of what is needed to meet the challenges faced by low and middle income countries.
 - (1) Higher global temperature can adversely affect our health and can lead to vector borne diseases and epidemics and can deny access to clean water, hence adapting to climate change is required. This requires a strong global policy frame work, combined with action at national and state levels.
 - (2) The effects of climate change would affect health significantly. Since a two degree centigrade rise in temperature seems inevitable and can lead to vector borne diseases and epidemics and deny access to clean water, one must adapt to climate change.
 - (3) The effects of climate change are likely to affect our health significantly. Global temperatures have risen by almost 2 degrees resulting in the outbreak of vector borne diseases and epidemics and lack of clean water. Hence adapting to climate change is crucial.
 - (4) A two degree rise in global temperatures is likely to adversely effect our health. Vector borne diseases and epidemics are likely to increase and access to clean water would be denied. Adapting to climate change is possible if there is a strong global policy framework and combined action at the national and state level, to this effect.

RESTATEMENTS

In this type of verbal reasoning question, a sentence is given and restatements of the same are given as choices. Our task is to identify the best restatement. None of the restatements have any grammar error and so grammar is NOT in focus. It is the overall meaning of the given sentence that matters. The differently stated choice which has the same (exactly the same) meaning as the given statement is the correct answer choice.

METHOD: One needs to first read and understand the given sentence. Then identify the different idea elements and the semantic or logical relationship between them. Keeping these in focus one should then check out each choice. Any slight deviation from the meaning or sense in the given statement should be made note of and the choice eliminated. Any idea expressed in the original, if is absent in a choice, the choice gets eliminated. An example:

Following the accident after the divorce, the bereaved lawyer said that far more devastating for him than the loss of his wife to fate was that of his only daughter.

- **1.** In the divorce case post the accident, the lawyer was bereaved of his wife and only daughter.
- Even the loss of his only daughter was not as hard for the lawyer to bear in the divorce case as the loss of his wife.
- **3.** The only thing the lawyer could save for himself in the divorce case was his daughter at the cost of the loss of his wife.
- **4.** The lawyer, who was bereft when his wife and daughter died in the accident that followed the divorce, stated that the loss of the former was not so hard as that of the latter.

Now, if one followed the method, one would clearly see that the best restatement is (4). Others are either deviations or wrong statements. Statement (1) lacks the comparison. Statement (2) is opposite to what is given and Statement (3) talks about 'saving' which is not mentioned in the given statement.

EXERCISE 19 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Each question has a statement. Pick from the option the most appropriate restatement of the given statement. Note that all the choices may be grammatically correct but you have to pick the one that is closest in meaning to the given statement.

- 1. Conversational English could also be taught with the help of games.
 - (1) Effective teaching of conversational English uses games as its methods.
 - (2) A playful manner is the best way to teach conversational English.
 - (3) Games can be used to teach conversational English.
 - (4) English teachers are advised to use games while teaching conversational English.
- 2. Nearly 200 teachers utilized the training opportunity presented by the National Children's Science Congress (NCSC).
 - (1) More than 200 teachers underwent the training offered by the NCSC.
 - (2) About 200 teachers came to understand the significance of the training programme offered by NCSC.
 - (3) More than 200 teachers got benefit from the NCSC's training programme.
 - (4) About 200 teachers benefitted from the NCSC's training programme.
- **3.** Although he is wrong, he is so egoistic that he will never admit his mistake.
 - (1) Although he is egoistic, he will never admit that he is wrong.
 - (2) He will never admit that he is egoistic although he is mistaken.
 - (3) He is so mistaken that he will never admit that he is wrong, as he is egoistic.
 - (4) Though he is wrong, he is too egoistic to admit his mistake.
- **4.** The guest of honour congratulated the artists for having performed splendidly.
 - (1) The guest of honour congratulated the artists for having their performance splendidly.
 - (2) The guest of honour has been congratulated by the artists for the splendid performance.

- (3) Their performance having been splendid the artists were to be congratulated by the guest of honour.
- (4) The guest of honour congratulated the artists for their splendid performance.
- 5. Inspite of being warned several times, she failed to correct her errant behaviour.
 - (1) Despite repeated warnings, she failed to correct her errant behaviour.
 - (2) Her errant behaviour was failed to be corrected, despite of being warned.
 - (3) Although she was being warned, she failed to correct her behaviour which was errant.
 - (4) Though she was warned not to behave errantly several times she failed to correct her behaviour.
- **6.** Being diligent always pays rich dividends.
 - (1) Diligence always pays rich dividends.
 - (2) Being rich pays dividends that are diligent.
 - (3) Being rich always pays diligent dividends.
 - (4) If you are diligent, it is easy for you to pay rich dividends.
- 7. They fought most courageously but they were defeated.
 - (1) Having fought most courageously, they were defeated.
 - (2) Having fought most courageously yet they were defeated.
 - (3) They were defeated but they fought most courageously.
 - (4) Though they fought most courageously, they were defeated.
- **8.** My lawyer is confident that we will certainly win the case.
 - (1) My lawyer is certainly confident about the case being won by us.
 - (2) My lawyer is confident of certainly making us win our case.
 - (3) My lawyer is confident about winning the case by us certainly.
 - (4) My lawyer is confident of winning our case.
- **9.** He was negligent, so the company suffered heavy losses.
 - (1) The company suffered heavy losses for being negligent by him.
 - (2) He was negligent as the company suffered heavy losses.
 - (3) On account of his negligence, the company suffered heavy losses.
 - (4) Heavy losses were suffered by the company on the account of his being negligent.
- 10. He had to pay a heavy price for being indolent.
 - (1) He had to pay a heavy price for his indolence.
 - (2) His being indolent had paid him a heavy price.
 - (3) A heavy price was paid to him for his indolence.
 - (4) He was paid a heavy price for being indolent.
- 11. The nurse was asked to keep a watch over the patient.
 - (1) The patient was asked to watch the nurse.
 - (2) A watch was asked to be kept over the patient by the nurse.
 - (3) The nurse was to keep over the patient a watch.
 - (4) The nurse was asked to watch over the patient.
- 12. His application was rejected because he was not qualified for the post.
 - (1) As his application was rejected, he was not qualified for the post.
 - (2) His application was rejected hence he was not qualified for the post.

- (3) Being unqualified for the post, his application was rejected.
- (4) His application being rejected, he became unqualified for the post.
- 13. The earthquake was so severe that thousands perished.
 - (1) Thousands perished in the severe earthquake.
 - (2) In the severing earthquake, thousands were perishing.
 - (3) The severe earthquake perished thousands.
 - (4) Thousands were perishing in the severe earthquake.
- **14.** He said that he would call on us this weekend in case he was not busy.
 - (1) In case he is busy, he will not call on us this weekend.
 - (2) He said that he would call on us this weekend provided he was not busy.
 - (3) In case he is too busy this weekend, he may not call on us.
 - (4) He said he is too busy to call on us this weekend.
- 15. The doctor asked him to refrain from smoking lest it should ruin his health.
 - (1) He was asked to refrain from smoking by the doctor because it would ruin his health.
 - (2) If he refrained from smoking, he should ruin his health, the doctor told him.
 - (3) The doctor said to him he should not ruin his health lest he smoked.
 - (4) It was his doctor's advice that he refrain from smoking lest he should not ruin his health.

EXERCISE 20 (LEVEL 2)



Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each question has a statement. Pick from the option, the most appropriate restatement of the given statement. Note that all the choices may be grammatically correct but you have to pick the one that is closest in meaning to the given statement.

- 1. To protect the targets of militants, a well-trained anti-militant force must be kept ready for instant action.
 - (1) A well-trained anti-militant force must be kept ready for action in order to protect militants' targets.
 - (2) It is necessary to keep a well organized anti-militant force ready for action in order to protect the militant targets.
 - (3) In order to protect the militant targets, a well-organized anti-militant force must be kept ready for immediate action.
 - (4) For immediate action it is necessary to keep a well–trained anti-militant force ready to protect the militant's targets.
- 2. It should be known to those who pursue agriculture that the rules regarding the use of chemicals must be strictly observed.
 - (1) Those who pursue agriculture should know that the rules regarding the use of chemicals should be strictly followed.
 - (2) The rules regarding the use of chemicals should be known to those who pursue agriculture and they should know that the rules should be strictly observed.
 - (3) Those who pursue agriculture know that the rules regarding the use of chemicals may be observed.
 - (4) The rules regarding the use of chemicals may be followed by those who pursue agriculture.
- 3. Don't allow unwanted hesitation to mar the expected commitments.
 - (1) We ought not to allow unnecessary hesitation to mar expected commitments.
 - (2) Our hesitation should not be allowed to mar the much wanted commitments.

- (3) Our unwanted hesitation should not mar the much wanted commitments.
- (4) We should not allow unnecessary hesitation to mar the expected commitments.
- 4. Take into your head—undaunted courage and accurate planning are the need of the hour.
 - (1) You fellows, understand that undaunted courage and accurate planning is the need of the hour.
 - (2) You fellows must understand that the needs are for accurate planning and great courage.
 - (3) It should be understood by you that the need of the hour is accurate planning and undaunted courage.
 - (4) You should understand that the need of the hour is accurate planning and undaunted courage.
- 5. Sensible and wise politicians should always keep their options open.
 - (1) It is wise not to rule out anything in politics.
 - (2) Astute politicians should not ignore any possibility that comes their way.
 - (3) One should be choosy enough to decide on right things in politics.
 - (4) Politicians who are wise and sensible will readily accept the advice given by others.
- **6.** Laboratories all over India are trying to make sense of a government order that will drastically curtail the use of animals for experiments.
 - (1) A government order that bans the use of animals for biological experiments has set Indian laboratories in panic.
 - (2) Curtailing the use of animals for experimental purpose is what the government has ordered for, which has upset the laboratories in India.
 - (3) Laboratories in India are trying to understand the government's order to minimize experimenting on animals.
 - (4) Indian laboratories are not able to decipher the logic behind the government's ban on using animals for their experiments.
- 7. Pepsi is welcoming the new millennium with a new pack—Pepsi 2000.
 - (1) The new millennium will see the launching of a new Pepsi product—Pepsi 2000.
 - (2) Pepsi 2000 is the only Pepsi product to this millennium and, hence, is called the Millennium pack.
 - (3) Pepsi 2000 is the introductory products of the millennium in its category.
 - (4) Pepsi 2000 is the name given to the latest Pepsi product to be released in this new millennium.
- 8. The IIM, Ahmedabad, runs a Centre for Management in Agriculture.
 - (1) In Ahmedabad, the IIM and the CMA function simultaneously.
 - (2) The centre for Management in Agriculture in Ahmedabad is run by the IIM there.
 - (3) All the functions of the Centre for Management in Agriculture is manipulated by the IIM, Ahmedabad.
 - (4) The centre for Agriculture at Ahmadabad is a branch of the IIM, which will be run by the same management.
- 9. The dictionary defines bonus as something given or paid over and above what is due.
 - (1) As defined in the dictionary, bonus is an overdue payment.
 - (2) Bonus should not be tied up with the annual production, but stand out of it, says the dictionary.
 - (3) According to the dictionary, bonus is a payment, given in addition to the salary.
 - (4) The word 'bonus' is defined in a dictionary as an amount that has to be paid apart from the salary.
- 10. I asked my friend to post the letter yesterday.
 - (1) My friend was asked to post the letter yesterday.
 - (2) I gave the letter to my friend some time back, and asked him to post it yesterday.
 - (3) My friend was supposed to post the letter yesterday.
 - (4) I told my friend to post a letter that I had given to him yesterday.

- 11. The doctors tried their best, yet they could not save him.
 - (1) The doctors tried their best although they could not be saved.
 - (2) Although they tried their best he could not be saved by the best doctors.
 - (3) The doctors could not save him though they tried their best.
 - (4) Though they could save him the doctors did not try their best.
- 12. He was so obstinate that he refused to listen to his father's advice.
 - (1) He refused to listen to his father's advice although he was obstinate.
 - (2) He was obstinate yet he refused to listen to his father's advice.
 - (3) He refused to listen to his father's advice because he was obstinate
 - (4) He was too obstinate to listen his father's advice.
- 13. Although the task was challenging, he went ahead undauntedly.
 - (1) He was undaunted in completing his challenging task.
 - (2) Although he went ahead undauntedly, the task was challenging.
 - (3) Despite the task being challenging, he went ahead undauntedly.
 - (4) Inspite of the task being challenged, he went ahead undauntedly.
- 14. The audience gave him a standing ovation for his spectacular performance.
 - (1) A spectacular performance by him received a standing ovation from the audience.
 - (2) The spectacular performance gave him a standing ovation from the audience.
 - (3) His spectacular performance gave him a standing ovation for the guests.
 - (4) He received a standing ovation from the audience for his spectacular performance.
- 15. Had the weather been fine, we would have gone for a picnic.
 - (1) Had it been a fine weather, we would have gone on for a picnic.
 - (2) If the weather had been fine, we would have gone for a picnic.
 - (3) Had we gone for a picnic, the weather would be fine.
 - (4) If we had gone for the picnic, the weather would be fine.
- 16. To make innovation an intrinsic part of an organization's culture, managements must encourage employees who come out with ideas and give them due recognition and publicize their efforts.
 - (1) Since innovation is the most important part of an organization's culture, managements must encourage employees who come out with novel ideas and must acknowledge their efforts.
 - (2) In order to make innovation an essential part of an organization's culture, management must encourage employees to be more creative by giving them attractive incentives.
 - (3) As innovation plays a vital role in the success of an organization, managements must motivate employees to come out with innovative ideas and given them due recognition by publicizing their efforts.
 - (4) In order to make innovation an essential part of an organization's culture due recognition should be given to the employees who come out with innovative ideas and their efforts must be duly publicized.
- 17. Though there are objections today to the methods of agriculture propagated in the 20th century, especially with respect to heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides, that without food security, India would not have become strong.
 - (1) India owes its economic success to the increased productivity in agriculture which was possible due to the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides in the 20th century, although these methods of agriculture are criticized now.
 - (2) Although there is now wide objection to the methods of agriculture practised in the 20th century, particularly with regard to the use of fertilizers and pesticides, it must be recognized that these methods contributed to food security thereby making India a strong nation.
 - (3) India has now become a powerful nation only because of its food security which was enabled by the use of fertilizers and pesticides in the 20th century although these methods of agriculture are detested now.

- (4) It must be realized that a country can become powerful only if it has achieved food security. Food security in India was possible only due to the use of unconventional methods of agriculture.
- **18.** Almost half of the world's primate species—which include apes, monkeys and lemurs—are threatened with extinction because of the destruction of tropical forests and illegal hunting and trade.
 - (1) Half of the world's primate species including apes, monkeys and lemurs are on the verge of extinction due to the destruction of habitat, illegal hunting and trade.
 - (2) Nearly half of the world's primate species like apes, monkeys and lemurs are facing the threat of extinction due to the destruction of habitat, illegal hunting and trade.
 - (3) Factors like destruction of forests, illegal hunting and trade are responsible for the extinction of almost half of the world's primate species which include apes, monkeys and lemurs.
 - (4) Destruction of forest, illegal hunting and trade are responsible for the destruction of more than half of the world's primate species that includes apes, monkeys and lemurs.
- 19. The pursuit of success entails developing an understanding of the notion of success itself.
 - (1) In order to succeed in life one must understand the meaning of success.
 - (2) Unless one understands the meaning of success one does not attain success.
 - (3) The pursuit of success requires one to begin understanding the notion of success.
 - (4) Success can be pursued only if one understands what he wants from life.
- **20.** While the common people might think that climate change is something that only the people living in the coastal regions and politicians have to worry about, the truth is quite the opposite.
 - (1) Contrary to popular thinking climate change is a cause for concern only for the people living in the coastal regions and politicians.
 - (2) Although the common people might think that it is only the people living in coastal areas and the politicians who are affected by climate change the converse is the truth.
 - (3) More than the common people it is the people living in coastal regions and politicians who are most affected by climate change.
 - (4) It is commonly assumed that climate change affects only people who live in coastal areas and the politicians but even the common man is affected by it albeit to a minimal extent.

EXERCISE 21 (LEVEL 3)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Each question has a statement. Pick from the option the most appropriate restatement of the given statement. Note that all the choices may be grammatically correct but you have to pick the one that is closest in meaning to the given statement.

- 1. No form of vice, not worldliness, not greed of gold, not drunkenness itself does more to un-christianise society than evil temper.
 - (1) Forms of vice, worldliness, greed of gold or drunkenness un-christianize society more than evil temper.
 - (2) Evil temper un-christianizes society more than any form of vice, worldliness, greed of gold or even drunkenness.
 - (3) No form of vice or worldliness, or greed of gold or drunkenness christianizes society as much as evil temper.
 - (4) No other form of vice, or worldlines, not even the greed of gold or drunkenness unchristianizes a society so much as the vice of evil temper does.
- 2. That would have turned life into a terrible ordeal for the poor and it would have been heartless to exhort them to believe that money was not necessary for one's existence or the joys and blessings of life.
 - (1) That would have turned life into a terrible ordeal for the poor if they were heartlessly asked to believe that money was not necessary for happiness.

- (2) It would have been a terrible ordeal for the poor if they were heartlessly asked to believe that money was not necessary for existence or the joys and blessings of life.
- (3) It would have been heartless and would have turned life into a terrible ordeal for the poor if they were exhorted to believe that money was unnecessary for existence or for happiness.
- (4) Money is very necessary for existence and for joy and it would have been heartless cruelty to believe that money was not necessary for existence or happiness.
- 3. That the achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity to the greater triumphs of achievement that awaits us, must be always remembered.
 - (1) It must be always remembered that the we are celebrating an opening of opportunity to the greater triumphs of achievement.
 - (2) It must not be forgotten that today's achievement is only a stepping stone to greater achievements which await us.
 - (3) The achievement we celebrate today must be always remembered as a step, an opening to the greater triumph of tomorrow.
 - (4) Whenever we are celebrating an achievement today we have to remember that it is just an opening to a greater opportunity that is awaiting us tomorrow.
- 4. A well-organized training program on the part of the management will ensure that risk factors are much reduced.
 - (1) A well organized training program is a prerequisite for the elimination of risk factors.
 - (2) It is necessary for the management to arrange a well-organized training program in order to ensure reduction of risk factors.
 - (3) The management must organize a training program for risk factors
 - (4) A reduction of risk factors can be achieved if the management organizes a well-trained program.
- **5.** Our insatiable thirst for knowledge should compel us to do more and more research.
 - (1) Our never ending desire for knowledge compels us to do more and more researching.
 - (2) Our great desire for knowledge should lead us deeper into the field of research.
 - (3) It is our desire for knowledge that compels us to do more and more research.
 - (4) Our desire for knowledge can be satiated by more and more research.
- 6. 'Support the destitute' is to be the sole goal of our party—and this should not be misunderstood.
 - (1) The only aim of our party is to support the destitute—and this should be misunderstood.
 - (2) That the sole aim of our party is to support the destitute should be understood clearly.
 - (3) It should not be misunderstood that the only aim of our party is to support the poor.
 - (4) It should be known by all that the sole goal of our party is to look after the support of the destitute.
- 7. An important concern among banking industry watchers is whether the old private sector banks would be able to hold their own against the onslaught of competition from new private banks.
 - (1) Those who observe the banking industry have been worried about the ability of the old private sector banks to compete with the new ones.
 - (2) The competition offered by the new private banks to the old ones has been worrying the banking industry.
 - (3) Old private sector banks may fail to compete with the newer ones, and banking industry watchers are certain about this.
 - (4) Old private sector banks will not be able to compete with the newer ones.
- **8.** The growth of population has seriously affected the treasure of natural resources.
 - (1) Utilisation of available resources is directly related to the growth of population.
 - (2) The treasure of natural resources is threatened by the population growth.

- (3) The growth of population is responsible for whatever happens to the natural resources.
- (4) The alarming growth in population has to result in the depletion of the natural resources.
- 9. The house was burgled when the inmates were away.
 - (1) The inmates being away, the house was burgled.
 - (2) The inmates were away because the house was burgled.
 - (3) The inmates were away in the burgled house.
 - (4) When the inmates were away, the house was burgled.
- **10.** Mussorie is one of the most fascinating hill stations that I have ever seen.
 - (1) The most fascinating hill stations that I had ever seen is Mussorie.
 - (2) Of the fascinating hill stations that I have ever seen, Mussorie is one.
 - (3) Few hill stations that I have ever seen are as fascinating as Mussorie.
 - (4) I have never seen a hill station more fascinating than Mussorie.
- 11. Intelligent people are likelier than less intelligent ones to escape those causes of high mortality in traditional New Guinea societies; however, the differential mortality from epidemic diseases in traditional European societies had little to do with intelligence, and instead, involved genetic resistance dependent on details of body chemistry.
 - (1) In conventional New Guinea societies, the intelligent are more likely to escape death but in traditional European societies, it is genetic resistance to disease rather than intelligence that is the deciding factor between life and death when an epidemic occurs.
 - (2) Epidemics depend on genetic factors to escape death while intelligence decides on mortality in conventional societies.
 - (3) Epidemics occurring in conventional European societies claim both the intelligent and non intelligent as it victims.
 - (4) Genetic factors and not intelligence decide mortality in conventional European societies though it may be different in New guinea.
- 12. The graveyard of departed brand campaigns is full of tombstones recalling how some of them started off by promising the sun, moon and far beyond but actually ended up being huge disappointments and the tourism ministry might end up with a similar outcome.
 - (1) Brand campaigns have come to nought by promising exciting things and being unable to deliver and the tourism ministry is likely to meet the same fate.
 - (2) Tombstones of brands are replete with examples of failure to keep promises and the tourism ministry is likely to go the same way.
 - (3) If one cannot keep one's promises, one should not make them, this is a lesson, the tourism ministry should learn.
 - (4) Many brand names promised the sun and the moon and more but failed to live up to the expectations of the public.
- 13. Scientists heralded the discovery of a 375 million year old fish fossil that appeared to have both neck and hands as their best answer yet to the creationist argument that an absence of such missing links is evolutionary theory's most obvious flaw.
 - (1) The theory of evolution according to creationists is flawed because of certain missing links which scientists hope to fill with the discovery of the fish fossil.
 - (2) The argument of creationists that the theory of evolution is flawed because of certain missing links is questioned by scientists who have discovered a 375 million year old fish fossil.
 - (3) The discovery of a 375-million-year-old fish fossil is scientist's answer to the creationist's argument that there are missing links in the theory of evolution.
 - (4) The argument about a flaw in the theory of evolution because of certain missing links is answered with the discovery of a 375 million year old fish fossil that appeared to have neck and arms.

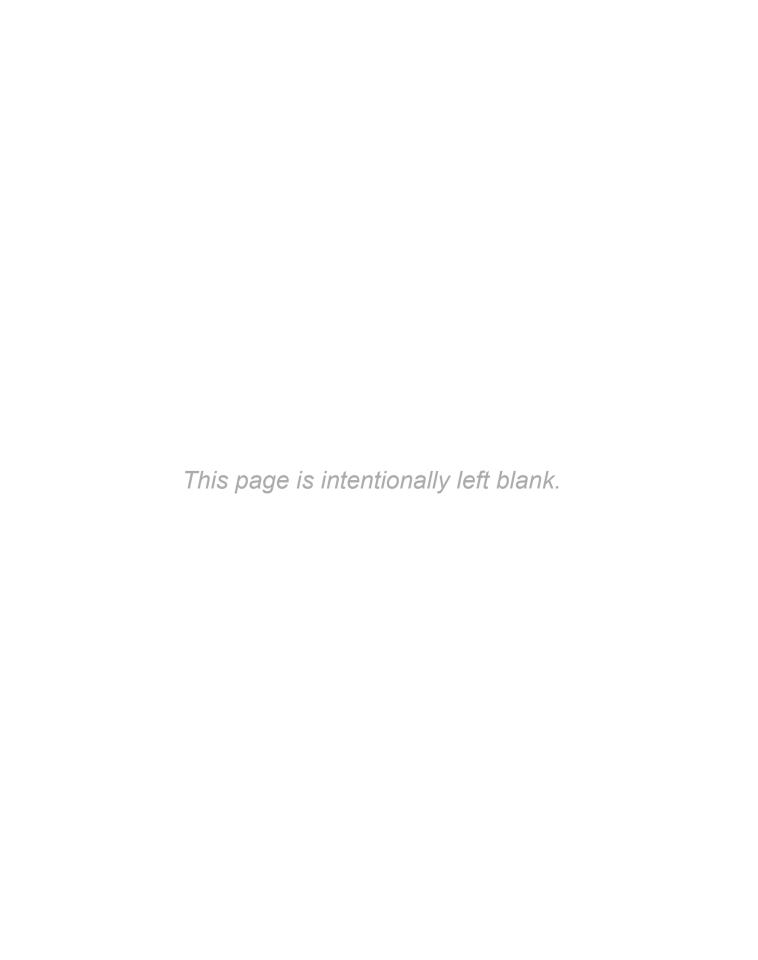
- 14. Many companies excel at squeezing maximum value from their current operations, products or services but they stumble when they try to chart a path to the future, drawing skepticism from the market about their ability to grow while innovating.
 - (1) A lot of companies are good at deriving maximum benefits from current operations, services or products but are assailed with doubts when planning for an innovative future.
 - (2) Many companies are doubtful about their future growth and therefore derive maximum value from present operations.
 - (3) Many companies concentrate on current products, services and operations and do not chart out a future course of action.
 - (4) Companies may do exceedingly well from current services, operations and products but falter when planning for growth with innovation.
- 15. Nine out of ten drugs that enter human trials are discontinued, as the pharma industry delicately puts it, sometimes for safety reasons but often after they fail to reach just one or two crucial points and companies that are willing to talk about it say they would love to repurpose these drugs to look for new clinical targets or even to chemically modify them in order to reduce safety hazards and increase efficiency.
 - (1) Most drugs made for humans are pulled out either because they are not safe or fail to be completed and companies want to reuse them on others.
 - (2) Most drugs meant for humans fail the test of safety and utility and are therefore withdrawn but companies would like to target them at a different user or even refashion them so that they are safe and effective.
 - (3) Companies are inclined to think that drugs which are discontinued can be used for different purposes or can be modified.
 - (4) Almost all drugs have to be discontinued because they are unsafe or fail on crucial points but companies want to reuse these drugs by altering their chemical components.

Answer Keys

Exercise	e 1								
1. 3	3. 3	5. 3	7. 1	9. 3	11. 3	13. 4	15. 2	17. 2	19. 3
2. 3	4. 1	6. 2	8. 4	10. 2	12. 2	14. 3	16. 2	18. 3	20. 2
Exercise	2								
1. 1	4. 2	7. 3	10. 2	13. 3	16. 3	19. 3	22. 4	25. 4	28. 3
2. 1	5. 2	8. 2	11. 3	14. 4	17. 3	20. 3	23. 2	26. 2	29. 1
3. 3	6. 1	9. 2	12. 2	15. 2	18. 3	21. 1	24. 4	27. 3	30. 3
Exercise	2 3								
1. 2	3. 2	5. 2	7. 2	9. 1	11. 4	13. 3	15. 4	17. 4	19. 1
2. 4	4. 4	6. 3	8. 3	10. 2	12. 4	14. 3	16. 1	18. 2	20. 1
Exercise	e 4								
1. 1	3. 2	5. 3	7. 1	9. 4	11. 3	13. 4	15. 3	17. 4	19. 3
2. 2	4. 2	6. 2	8. 3	10. 3	12. 1	14. 4	16. 4	18. 3	20. 2

Exercise	5								
1. 3	4. 1	7. 1	10. 4	13. 2	16. 4	19. 2	22. 3	25. 2	28. 4
2. 3	5. 3	8. 3	11. 4	14. 1	17. 2	20. 1	23. 1	26. 1	29. 1
3. 3	6. 1	9. 3	12. 3	15. 4	18. 4	21. 4	24. 1	27. 2	30. 3
Exercise	e 6								
1. 3	3. 2	5. 4	7. 2	9. 4	11. 2	13. 1	15. 4	17. 1	19. 3
2. 4	4. 2	6. 3	8. 1	10. 3	12. 2	14. 1	16. 2	18. 4	20. 2
Exercise	e 7								
1. 4	3. 3	5. 1	7. 4	9. 1	11. 4	13. 1	15. 3		
2. 4	4. 1	6. 2	8. 3	10. 4	12. 2	14. 4			
Exercise	e 8								
1. 4	3. 3	5. 3	7. 4	9. 1	11. 1	13. 1	15. 3	17. 1	19. 4
2. 4	4. 3	6. 1	8. 2	10. 4	12. 3	14. 2	16. 2	18. 2	20. 2
Exercise	9								
1. 2	3. 2	5. 1	7. 2	9. 4	11. 3	13. 2	15. 1		
2. 4	4. 1	6. 1	8. 4	10. 2	12. 1	14. 2			
Exercise	e 10								
1. 4	3. 3	5. 2	7. 3	9. 3	11. 4	13. 3	15. 2	17. 3	19. 4
2. 2	4. 4	6. 2	8. 2	10. 1	12. 3	14. 4	16. 4	18. 2	20. 3
Exercise	e 11								
1. 2	4. 1	7. 1	10. 4	13. 4	16. 4	19. 4	22. 3	25. 1	28. 4
2. 3	5. 2	8. 1	11. 2	14. 3	17. 3	20. 4	23. 2	26. 2	29. 3
3. 2	6. 4	9. 3	12. 3	15. 2	18. 2	21. 1	24. 4	27. 4	30. 1
Exercise	e 12								
1. 4	3. 1	5. 4	7. 4	9. 1	11. 1	13. 4	15. 4	17. 2	19. 4
2. 2	4. 2	6. 4	8. 2	10. 2	12. 3	14. 1	16. 1	18. 4	20. 1
Exercise	e 13								
1. 2	3. 3	5. 1	7. 4	9. 3	11. 3	13. 3	15. 4		
2. 2	4. 4	6. 2	8. 2	10. 1	12. 3	14. 2			
Exercise	e 14								
1. 1	3. 2	5. 3	7. 1	9. 4	11. 4	13. 4	15. 4	17. 1	19. 2
2. 2	4. 1	6. 4	8. 2	10. 4	12. 4	14. 2	16. 4	18. 4	20. 4

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



Reasoning

■ REASONING (LR/CR)

Logical Reasoning questions have been a common part of CAT, other MBA entrances and a number of other competitive exams in the last few years.

Let us start by looking at the structure of a typical Logical Reasoning question. Each question consists of the following

- Argument (Passage of 2-6 lines)
- Question Stem
- Answer Choices

A typical argument consists of the following:

- Conclusion The main point of the argument. It can be any one of the three types:Judgments, Directives, Predictions.
- Premise It is a stated reason or evidence that supports the conclusion.
- Assumptions—These are unstated premises that support the conclusion.

Thus, the conclusion is drawn based on the stated premise(s) and the unstated assumptions.

When you read the argument, the first step is to identify the Conclusion. It is not necessary that the conclusion be the last sentence of the given paragraph. It might even precede the premise(s) as can be seen in the following examples. Each of the following arguments conveys the same meaning but has the conclusion appearing at different positions.

Examples:

- 1. Amazon.com is the largest online bookstore with over 300,000 titles available. Hence, you will be able to find the book you want.
- **2.** Amazon.com is the largest online bookstore. You will find the book you want as they have over 300,000 books.
- **3.** You will find the book you want at Amazon.com. It is the largest online bookstore with over 300,000 titles.

After you have identified the conclusion, you can easily identify the premise(s) and the assumption(s), if any. Please note that the stated premise(s) and the assumption(s) together must provide enough evidence for the conclusion.

Consider the following example:

With 46 centuries and over 15,000 runs in Test Cricket, which is more than those of any other batsman, it can be stated without fear of argument that Sachin Tendulkar is the greatest batsman ever to have played test cricket.

Let us try and analyze the above argument. The conclusion and the premise are clearly identifiable.

Words that identify a Conclusion

A conclusion can be identified by the words—So, Hence, Therefore, Consequently, As a result, It follows that, For this reason, Then, It can be concluded that, It can be inferred that, etc.

Conclusion: Sachin Tendulkar is the greatest Batsman ever to have played Test Cricket.

Ask yourself "WHY" to check what you have identified is the correct CONCLUSION or not.

Words that identify PREMISES:

Since, Because, If, Given that, In view of, Assuming that, In as much as

Premise: Sachin Tendulkar has 46 centuries and over 15,000 runs, which is more than those of any other batsman.

But, clearly we see that the premise is not enough to justify the conclusion. The unstated premise or assumption required to support the conclusion is;

"The number of test centuries and the aggregate runs scored determines who the best batsman in test cricket is".

The question based on the above argument could have been: Identify the assumption inherent in the above argument.

This part of the question is called question stem, which is followed by answer choices.

The answer choices for the above could be as follows:

- 1. Sachin Tendulkar played most of his test career as an opener.
- **2.** Test matches offer a greater test to a batsman's skill as compared to One-Day Matches.
- **3.** The number of test centuries and the aggregate runs scored determines who the best batsman in Test cricket is.
- **4.** To determine the world's best batsman, we must consider averages as well as the quality of opposition.
- **5.** Some of the best batsmen in the world were also fine slip fielders.

Basic Approach

Read the question stem first.

Read the argument (passage).

State the paragraph or the central idea in your own words.

Try to visualize and frame a possible answer (without looking at the answer choices).

Read the answer choices.

Eliminate irrelevant options and those that do not satisfy the question.

Identify the correct answer choice.

Be careful in interpreting the words "most" or "best" that appear in the questions. For example, "most seriously weakens", "most supports", "best supports" or "best challenges."

Please note that the above approach, once practiced would become automatic and fast. Typically, an LR question with the level of difficulty found in CAT and other MBA entrance test papers should be solved in 45-60 seconds.

Types of Questions

Identify the assumption
Strengthen/Weaken the Conclusion/Argument
Conclusion/Inference

Flaw in Reasoning

Parallel Reasoning

Resolving the Paradox

Others

EXERCISE 1 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. If statistics are anything the go by, women far out-number men on the rolls of rural BPOs. Most companies admit that women bring stability to the work environment, which, in turn, helps curb attrition. Many homemakers also form a large untapped but cost effective talent pool. By employing rural women, companies are also playing a role in empowering them. It also helps them cut cost of operations and attrition, besides curbing migration to over crowded cities.

Which of the following, though true, is not a reason why BPOs, find employing women to be in their own interest?

- (1) Women score over men in terms of their open mindedness and attitude, willingness to learn.
- (2) Attrition rate among women is low at 5% as they are family oriented and tend to be with the family.
- (3) Unlike men, they do not consider the BPOs as training ground for better jobs.
- (4) Most of the rural BPOs work 9 to 5, a convenient time for women.
- **2.** A school wrote the following letter to a job applicant:

Thank you for your application. Unfortunately, we are unable to offer you a position in our institution. As you know, funding for schools is limited, and it is not possible for us to offer jobs to all those who want them. Consequently, we are forced to reject many highly qualified applicants.

Which of the following can be inferred from the letter?

- (1) The vacancies in the school were fewer than the number of applicants.
- (2) The applicant who received the letter was considered highly qualified.
- (3) The funding the school receives is inadequate to meet its needs.
- (4) The application of the person who received the letter was considered carefully before being rejected.

- 3. In many accidents, the driver of the bus or the lorry involved deserts the vehicle and absconds. The fact that they run away clearly shows that they are guilty of having caused the accident.
 - Which of the following weakens the above argument the most?
 - (1) The fact that the vehicle is over crowded or overloaded and the driver's lateral view blocked is seldom considered.
 - (2) The drivers do not have faith in the judicial principle that one is innocent until proved guilty.
 - (3) The owners of such vehicles abandon erring drivers even when they have served for long.
 - (4) When an accident arouses people's feelings, they vent their ire on the driver even before ascertaining the cause of the accident.

Note: Questions 4 and 5 are based on the following information.

The earth's resources are being depleted at an alarming rate. If all the people in the world followed the lifestyle and consumption pattern of the people in the US, we would need 7 earths to meet their resource requirement.

- **4.** The argument above assumes that:
 - (1) New resource deposits are constantly being discovered.
 - (2) The per capita resource consumption by the United States is the highest in the world.
 - (3) The United States consumes one third of all resources used in the world.
 - (4) The United States uses resources wastefully.
- 5. It can be inferred from the above that:
 - (1) Curbing US resource consumption will significantly retard world resource depletion.
 - (2) All the people in the world will not follow the US consumption pattern.
 - (3) The US uses more resources than any other country.
 - (4) Per capita resource consumption in the US is at an all time high.
- 6. Latest trends in dietary habits show that more and more people are switching over from non-vegetarian foods to vegetarian foods. Vegetarian food is found to be cheaper than non-vegetarian food. Hence as more and more people take to vegetarian food, the relative expenditure of households is likely to show a drastic cut in due course.
 - Which of the following, if true, could weaken the prediction?
 - (1) The trend towards vegetarianism is not uniformly witnessed across all nations.
 - (2) Price of any food always shows an upward trend.
 - (3) The rate of price increase is the same in vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods.
 - (4) Demand always pushes up the prices of any commodity.
- 7. E-governance, as a concept, is all set to storm various states across India. Whether it is driven by the spirit of competition from other states or is due to pressure from the centre, the state government of Haryana seems quite eager to facilitate the e-transition of Haryana by providing critical infrastructure, systems framework and an enabling environment. The various projects can, if run effectively, go a long way in improving the lives of villagers. It is still too early to say if this initial euphoria will last.
 - Which of the following, if true, would justify the validity of the doubt expressed?
 - (1) The various services mentioned, can give villagers and rural youth employment opportunities at their doorstep, within six months of the implementation of the policy.
 - (2) The earmarking of nearly 5% of the budget and Central government approval is underway for these policies, which will enable the structural implementation of e-governance by the year 2005.
 - (3) Among the most flourishing states of Northern India, Haryana has a string of achievements that speaks of its contribution to the country's progress, be it industrialisation or the Green Revolution.
 - (4) The policies look fairly good on paper but there is an overwhelming need for the authorities implementing them to comprehend these objectives and execute them speedily, to ensure positive results.

- **8.** The introduction of an anti-depressant, 'paxil', has worked wonders on the problem of social-anxiety disorder. Paxil does not eliminate the problem but controls it long enough for corrective therapy to be used. Doctors worldwide have advocated the use of paxil for the treatment of anxiety.
 - Which of the following cannot be concluded from the argument?
 - (1) Paxil cannot treat the problem of anxiety.
 - (2) Paxil must be used along with therapy for effective results.
 - (3) Social anxiety is merely one form of anxiety.
 - (4) Controlling of anxiety does not guarantee a cure.
- 9. It makes no sense that in most places 15-year-olds are not eligible for their driver's license while people who are far older can retain all of their driving privileges by simply renewing their license. If older drivers can get these renewals, often without having to pass another driving test, then 15 years olds should be eligible to get a license.
 - Which of the following strengthens the above conclusion?
 - (1) Older people are averse to risk-taking and so make careful drivers.
 - (2) The opinion that youngsters are rash is widespread but is not based on facts.
 - (3) Youngsters recover from injuries faster than older people.
 - (4) Teenagers have much better eyesight, hand-eye coordination and quicker reflexes than older people.
- 10. As the world's richest nations debate how to bring a catastrophic financial crisis under control, international groups are warning that its reach now goes far beyond the developed world. Poor countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are already dealing with a surge in food and energy prices, are now finding it hard to sell goods abroad and encourage investment in their economies.
 - Which of the following is, according to the passage, not a likely consequence of the financial crisis in the developed countries?
 - (1) The lack of investment could lead to a rash of bank and business failures in poor nations.
 - (2) The World Bank has tentatively cut its forecast for growth in developing countries to 4% down from an earlier prediction of 6.6%.
 - (3) High food prices have sparked riots in a dozen countries and threatened to plunge hundreds of millions of people back into poverty.
 - (4) The slowdown in poor nations is sharp and likely to lead to a recession.
- 11. The Beauty industry seems to be one of the few industries that have braved the recent global melt-down. Unscathed by the financial turmoil, this industry seems to be prospering and is on the threshold of a boom.
 - All of the following could account for the unique position of the Beauty industry EXCEPT
 - (1) The global meltdown has made people price sensitive but they are unwilling to compromise on health-related issues.
 - (2) Increased awareness inspires people to undergo therapies as part of daily routine.
 - (3) The global slowdown will not stop people from wanting to look good.
 - (4) The beauty salon industry in India has a wide variety—organized and unorganized, large and small we have them all.
- 12. Most of the reputed schools in the city boast of a high teacher-student ratio in their institutions which, according to them, results in better attention paid to individual students. Hence it is advisable for parents of children who need personal attention to admit them in schools with large teacher strength.
 - Which of the following, if true, brings out the flaw in the above argument?
 - (1) Better education depends on what is taught and not on who teaches.
 - (2) Such schools often have very large student strength.
 - (3) Parents are often not in a position to decide on the school where their children are to be admitted.
 - (4) The fees in such schools are exorbitant and beyond the means of many parents.
- 13. Scientists engaged in the study of snakes repeatedly aver that nearly ninety nine per cent of the varieties of snakes are non-poisonous. Hence the general fear that grips most people at the sudden sight of a snake is totally uncalled for.

Which of the following, if true, would help counter the above conclusion?

- (1) Studies reveal that snakes harm people only when they are harmed by them.
- (2) Common people cannot easily distinguish between a poisonous and a non poisonous snakes.
- (3) Poisonous snakes rarely venture into the open, unlike the others.
- (4) The bite of a poisonous snake is always fatal.
- 14. Surveys on the eating habits of South Indians have thrown up quite a few surprises. While the number of dosas sold have increased by 11%, the number of pizzas sold have increased by a whopping 165%. The above clearly indicates a strong shift in eating preferences from dosas to pizzas.

Which of the following illustrates the absurdity of the argument above?

- (1) A majority of the pizzas sold in South India are vegetarian.
- (2) The growth in percentage of pizzas eaten was over a very small base (of last year).
- (3) Pizza growth of last year over year before last was just 3%.
- (4) Dosas are still eaten mainly for breakfast whereas Pizzas are eaten throughout the day.
- 15. I know that it is wrong to cheat on taxes; but everybody does it, so why shouldn't !?

Which of the following is similar in logical structure to the argument above?

- (1) I know that it is wrong to drink and drive, but I am not harming anyone; so it is acceptable.
- (2) I know that it is wrong to evade customs, but its for personal use and hence it is not illegal.
- (3) I know that its against the rules to steal; but I won't get caught; hence I will continue stealing.
- (4) I know that it is illegal to cheat in the exams but why shouldn't I when everybody else does that?

EXERCISE 2 (LEVEL 2)



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

1. Bike major TVS is cruising at top speed on the e-choupal – ITC's unique farmer-linked distribution highway. What started out as a rural connect initiative for TVS has turned out to be the sales channel that accounts for the highest offtake of bikes. Sales buoyancy for TVS through the e-choupal distributorship, has shown an 8% growth last year against the overall negative growth in the two wheeler market.

Which of the following points to its being a win-win situation?

- (1) TVS gains penetration in parts of rural India it had no access to and ITC's e-choupal strengthens its distribution model.
- (2) The e-choupal which distributes products as diverse as seeds to mobile phones is throwing up big numbers in mature categories.
- (3) The ITC sanchalaks (managers) act as brand ambassadors the e-choupal's role is about referring potential customers and enabling informed choices.
- (4) While the rural folk discover the joys of increased mobility, TVS would further use this model for test marketing of new bikes, deeper understanding of rural markets and for product innovation and modifications.
- 2. At one time America and the erstwhile USSR used to lead the medal tally in the Olympics. Other countries could only think of vying for the third place and that too by a wide margin. But in the recently concluded Beijing Olympics, Chinese athletes outperformed the competition in a number of sports. Whether it was national pride or playing on home turf. China's claim for the super power status in sports was established.

All but one of the following helped to support the claim above. Identify the one.

- (1) China became the only country—since the distintegration of the USSR—to record a haul of over 50 gold medals at Beijing.
- (2) China has always been a force to reckon with where gymnastics is concerned.

- (3) Today there is unanimity of opinion that the XXIX Olympics games (Beijing) was the best ever conducted.
- (4) In all, 958 medals were up for grabs and China secured a hundred of those.

Note: Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following information.

In the land of the Mahatma the value of truth cannot be over estimated. Nevertheless political parties resort to a campaign of disinformation about key figures in the opposition. In a disinformation campaign untruths are disseminated through gullible local journalists in order to damage the image of the opposition. Those who defend this practice say that lying is necessary to counter the other party's disinformation. They proffer the parallel that one must use violence to put down violence. I would like to point out that the Mahatma found non-violence to be a better weapon.

- 3. On which of the following does the author of the above passage base his conclusion?
 - (1) An appeal to the authority of the Mahatma.
 - (2) An analogy between non-violence and truth.
 - (3) A circular definition of 'disinformation'.
 - (4) An example of the ineffectiveness of violence as a weapon.
- **4.** The author's main point is that:
 - (1) India's moral standing depends on its adherence to the truth.
 - (2) The ruling party's disinformation has done little to damage the opposition.
 - (3) Disinformation campaigns do not effectively serve the purposes of the political parties.
 - (4) The temporary political gains produced by disinformation campaigns generally give way to long term losses.
- 5. Genetically Modified (GM) crops have been modified to secrete chemicals that kill pests or make the plants tolerant to herbicides. So introducing GM crops in a community conscious of the presence of chemicals in food can most logically be expected to
 - (1) prompt consumers to consume products that have been grown organically, that is with naturally occurring manure.
 - (2) appeal more to farmers than to consumers.
 - (3) lead to larger destruction of crops other than GM.
 - (4) make the use of pesticides redundant.
- **6.** The human digestive tract is a complex system that depends on of billions of bacteria that contribute to the digestive process. Antibiotics, the medicines that are taken while suffering from fever, kill both dangerous and good bacteria in the digestive system. Patients of competent doctors, however, do not need to worry about this.

Which of the following, if true, would the patient be depending on.

- (1) Doctors are able to distinguish between bacteria which are helpful in the proper functioning of the body and those which are harmful.
- (2) Doctors always prescribe a diet regimen of easily digestable food when patients are under medical treatment.
- (3) Viruses which cause fever kill benevolent bacteria in the body.
- (4) Doctors pick antibiotics which are not likely to have undesirable side effects.
- 7. Carbon dioxide is not the only green house gas that worries climate scientists. Levels in the air, of two other potent gases methane and nitrogen trifluoride–have been on the rise in the past couple of years, and that has got scientists concerned about accelerated global warming.

Which of the following, if true, would justify the apprehension of the climate scientists?

- (1) The global warming effects of methane and nitrogen trifluoride pale in comparision to those of carbon dioxide.
- (2) Methane emanates from ancient plants and nitrogen trifluoride from factories using flat panel screen technology.
- (3) While rise in levels of methane and nitrogen trifluoride in the atmosphere have been occurring for the past many years the rise has been detected only recently.
- (4) The levels of methane and nitrogen trifluoride have not been taken into account while prediciting the global warming levels and initiating remedial measures.

8. Some states have enacted laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of country liquor as many poor people die after consuming it. These laws have clearly been effective in preventing access to such liquor. Hence, all states should consider enactment of such laws.

Which of the following, if true, would most strongly refute the given claim?

- (1) Sometime back when the Andhra Pradesh government implemented such laws people started procuring it from neighbouring states, which do not have such laws.
- (2) Such laws have been enacted earlier and this resulted in lower revenues for the state.
- (3) Many policemen who are supposed to enforce these laws enjoy drinking liquor.
- (4) When there is a ban on the manufacture and sale of country liquors, there is a spurt in the demand for illegal intoxicants which are more lethal.
- 9. After studying data over a five-year period, the police found that eighty per cent of the accidents that took place in Kambaktur occurred at crossings where there was no traffic constable. The police concluded that the presence of a traffic constable is an effective deterrent to rash driving.

The conclusion reached by the police presupposes which of the following?

- (1) Drivers enter a particular lane or take a particular route when they are sure that there is no traffic constable.
- (2) Drivers can make out whether or not a particular crossing has a traffic constable.
- (3) Accidents are caused mainly through rash driving.
- (4) Rash driving takes place when there is no traffic constable in sight.
- 10. Timpany school, a private school, requires all its students to come to school in uniform. The students earn higher grades on average and are more likely to go for higher education. The school has few instances of tardiness, absenteeism or discipline problems. Vishaka Valley School is, therefore, considering making uniforms mandatory for its students.

Which of the following points to a flaw in the expectations of Visakha Valley School?

- (1) The behaviour of children at school is an extension of their behaviour at home.
- (2) Vishaka Valley School has students coming from low income families where the children do not receive adequate care.
- (3) Students of Timpany School typically come from well-to-do families where good behaviour is enforced.
- (4) The behaviour of students is determined by a host of factors among which dress has little role.
- 11. Music Mania, the music store in Park Lane, started advertising on the local T.V. channels last year. Its business has grown dramatically as evidenced by the large increase in the people coming to the store. Profits at DNS Clothing, next door to Music Mania, have remained stagnant for the past three years. In order to boost sales and profit, DNS Clothing should also switch from newspaper advertising to TV advertising like Music Mania.

Which of the following weakens the suggested link between increased sales/profits and T.V. ads?

- (1) Music Mania entrusted their TV ads to Laural Creations, a new creative ad agency.
- (2) Music Mania renovated their stores last year making its décor more pleasing and its ambience more customer friendly.
- (3) DNS Clothing have been expanding their operations opening one new branch every month.
- (4) As in the case of book stores many people come to music stores to browse rather than to buy.
- 12. The placebo effect has been known since the beginning of medicine. Indeed, it used to be just about the only medicine doctors could offer their patients—reassurance that a treatment will work with the result that it often did. What nobody realized until recently is just how powerful and complex the effect is.

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

- (1) It is not necessary for a patient to understand the treatment being given.
- (2) A doctor can do no more than what the available medicines enable him to do.
- (3) Faith in a treatment can heal one more than pills can.
- (4) In the case of most ailments, humans need no treatments.

- 13. US federal court officials have warned that hackers are e-mailing phoney subpoenas embedded with malicious software to high ranking executives to steal valuable corporate information. Thousands of powerful US executives have received the bogus e-mails that contain links which, if clicked on, install software letting hackers take control of computers and swipe passwords and other sensitive data.
 - Which of the following point to the likelihood of even wary executives getting duped by the phoney e-mails?
 - (1) Subpoenas in the US are always served in person to assure judges that the orders from the courts have been properly received by those named.
 - (2) The phoney e-mail directs executives to a 'uscourts.com' website while actual official addresses typically end with '.gov' or '.org'.
 - (3) The e-mails had the recipients' exact names and legal language that made it seem like a serious subpoena.
 - (4) The hackers likely got confidential information about intended victim stolen or gathered in the internet's underworld.
- 14. In order to boost sales and profits, sellers give cash discounts, offering goods at a price lower than the price marked. However it would be more profitable for the sellers if, instead of cash discount, a small quantity of the goods is given free of cost for every fixed quantity of goods sold. This would ensure higher volume of goods sold.
 - Which of the following, if true, would make the above conclusion as most reasonably drawn?
 - (1) The other sellers of the same product do not sell it at a lower price.
 - (2) Despite offering a cash discount, the seller still earns a profit.
 - (3) The value of discount when offered in kind is not more than what is offered in cash.
 - (4) The offer of discount in kind will draw in more customers.
- 15. Smoking leads to lung cancer, according to many medical reports. A random survey, conducted in a large gathering, where only some were smoking, showed that a higher percentage of those who were not smoking were suffering from lung cancer than those who were actually smoking. This amply demonstrates that passive smokers are at a greater risk of contracting lung cancer than active smokers.
 - Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion above?
 - (1) A significant percentage of those who were smoking were found to suffer from cancer of organs other than the lungs.
 - (2) The smokers were smoking cigarettes of high quality which filtered most of the harmful substances from the smoke inhaled
 - (3) Most of the smokers in the gathering had confined themselves to the designated 'smokers corner' in the room.
 - (4) Many among those who were not smoking admitted to 'indulging occasionally' when not in company.
- 16. Pharmacists are generally considered more experienced than even doctors, because they dispense the medicines prescribed by many doctors. Hence purchasing medicines from a pharmacy without a doctor's prescription is not as inadvisable as is made out to be, in cases of common ailments such as colds, fever, etc.
 - Which of the following, if true, would weaken the conclusion drawn above?
 - (1) Doctors are generally much better qualified, academically, than pharmacists.
 - (2) By law, pharmacists are prohibited from dispensing certain medicines without doctors prescriptions.
 - (3) Most patients resort to such purchases because going to doctors for common ailments is not economical.
 - (4) Common ailments such as colds and fever are often symptomatic of complicated conditions.
- 17. Going by their working conditions, miners are either very brave or foolhardy. A large amount of dust is produced due to blasting, excavating and hauling of rock in mines. Miners who inhale dust over a prolonged period suffer damage to their lung tissue. Often these miners develop spots, lumps or fibrous growths in their lungs, a condition known as pneumoconiosis or black lung disease.
 - Which of the following, if true, strengthens the writer's opinion?
 - (1) Statistics reveal that, among the miners who suffer from lung disease, many are affected by other diseases also.
 - (2) Inhaling dust over a long period of time may render a person immune to lung disease.
 - (3) Miners are usually provided with oxygen masks to protect them from inhaling dust.
 - (4) Most insurance companies do not cover lung disease, in respect of policies issued to miners.

18. The theory of MAD—mutually assured destruction—ensures that two nuclear powered enemies would not go to war. The fact that a nuclear war, if it occurs, would destroy both countries, prevents leaders from declaring war and maintaining a hostile peace, as in the cold war.

Which of the following is an assumption inherent in the above argument?

- (1) More and more countries are developing nuclear weapons.
- (2) Leaders of nuclear powers are rational and wish to avoid destruction.
- (3) The presence of a nuclear arsenal is actually a factor working for prevention of war.
- (4) The people of most countries are against the use of nuclear weapons.
- 19. For 50 successive weeks, the rate of inflation has been under 5%. This is the longest period of low inflation since the mid seventies. The Finance Minister was quick to claim that the fiscal and monetary policies of his government were solely responsible for bringing inflation under control.

Which of the following, if true, casts serious doubt on the Finance Minister's assertion?

- (1) Consumers still feel that prices are rising, especially in the cities.
- (2) International oil prices, which are a major component of the inflation index, have been very low over the past 50 weeks.
- (3) Inflation is a phenomenon caused by a complex interaction of numerous factors, some of them beyond the control of the finance minister.
- (4) The consumer price index fluctuates from week to week.
- 20. Rising GDP is by no means enough to create a truly prosperous nation. Increasing inequalities in income can lead to social tensions erupting in crime and violence. Only when the vast majority of people share the benefits of growth will peace and prosperity co-exist.

Which of the following can be concluded from the above argument?

- (1) GDP growth is impossible without the efforts of the vast majority.
- (2) Benefits of economic growth are unfairly divided between the haves and the have-nots which leads to social tension.
- (3) GDP growth and equitable distribution of benefits are not the correct measures of prosperity for many nations.
- (4) GDP growth and equitable distribution of benefits are required for a country to be truly prosperous.

EXERCISE 3 (LEVEL 3)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. Jane is wealthier than Kathy.

Laura is wealthier than Mercy.

Mercy is less wealthy than Nora.

Kathy and Nora are equally wealthy.

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

- (1) Laura is wealthier than Nora.
- (2) Laura is wealthier than Jane.
- (3) Kathy is less wealthy than Laura.
- (4) Jane is wealthier than Mercy.
- 2. Mr Robinson: I don't think Harrison will win the union's election. Few workers are willing to elect a man without political affiliations to lead the worker's union.

Ms Rodricks: You're wrong. Harrison has been in the organization for two decades or more and well aware of the workers' problems and the management's attitude.

Which of the following is the likely interpretation that Ms Rodrick had made of Mr Robinson's remark?

- (1) No worker without political affiliations has ever been elected the leader of worker's union.
- (2) Mr Robinson considers Harrison unqualified to lead the workers' union.

- (3) Decades of experience as worker in an organization does not impart one ability to lead the worker's union.
- (4) Workers generally over-estimate the need for political affiliation.
- 3. As a means to check impersonation, an organization conducting a major competitive exam online uses biometric identification of candidates taking the exam. Since biometrics—be they palm print or retinal scan—are unique to people, the record with the organization can be used to identify anyone who may try to pass off as someone else with an assumed name or a false passport. Law abiding citizens or foreigners have nothing to fear, says the organization, since they have nothing to hide. All personal information gathered through this system will be held confidential, to be released only by authorized personnel under appropriate circumstances. But such a system has the potential, however slight, for the abuse of civil liberties.

A person concerned about the misuse of confidential information would, in evaluating the above proposal, be most interested in having the author clarify the meaning of which of the following phrases?

- (1) 'personal information' (line 5)
- (2) 'Appropriate circumstances' (line 6 7)
- (3) 'confidential' (line 6)
- (4) Authorized personnel' (line 6)
- 4. Many people read the 'National Daily' with the feeling that it is a standard newspaper that provides authentic news and uses good language. The 'Local News' claims that the 'National Daily' is owned by an out-of-town business syndicate that couldn't care less about local news or the people of the city. It claims that the 'Local News' is the real voice of the people of the city.

Which of the following most directly refutes the argument of the 'Local News'?

- (1) Nearly 40 per cent of the readers of 'Local news' reside outside the city limits.
- (2) The 'Local News' usually devotes more of its pages to out-of-city news than does the 'National Daily'.
- (3) The 'National Daily' has been published in the city for a longer time than has the 'Local News'.
- (4) The editor-in-chief and all the other members of the editorial staff of the 'National Daily' have lived and worked in the city for ten years or more.
- 5. One of the arguments generally advanced against smoking is that it reduces the longevity of a smoker's life. However, there are instances where smokers have lived upto the age of hundred. This clearly proves that the belief is only a myth and not a reality.

Which of the following is a major assumption in concluding that smoking does not reduce the longivity of smoker's life?

- (1) Smoking is a major factor in determining the length of human lives.
- (2) The arguments against smoking are not based on scientific research.
- (3) Human beings cannot live beyond the age of hundred years.
- (4) Cigarettes do not contain any substance that affects life.
- 6. The organizers of 'New Year Cup' football tournament, wanting to be different, announce the rules as follows. "The winning team of each match will be decided on the basis of goals scored against it. A team which has fewer goals scored against it will be the winner". Hence any team which is desirous of winning the game should play defensively and prevent goals, being scored against it.

Which of the following, indicate that no purpose is served by this demonstration of their desire to be different?

- (1) The rule will not be approved by governing bodies of football associations.
- (2) It makes no difference whether the winner is chosen on the basis of goals against a team or goals by a team.
- (3) If both the teams tend to be defensive it may lead to a no result.
- (4) A team used to playing an offensive game by trying to score as many goals against the opponents as possible cannot turn to a defensive game suddenly.

- 7. Instant messaging and online chat are forms of communication that allow real time interaction. These have become popular with more and more young people. Now, a new study has claimed that, as with talking face to face, the emotions communicated via these methods are also contagious.
 - Which of the following, if true, strengthens the above conclusion?
 - (1) Other communication devices, such as telephone help to communicate emotions.
 - (2) More people resort to communicating their feelings through instant messaging now than ever before.
 - (3) Some commercial establishments prefer online interaction to know the opinions of prospective buyers.
 - (4) A study revealed that those engaged in 'online chat' with someone who had just watched a horror film, showed more signs of fear, after the chat.
- 8. Of late, certain deaths have been reported of persons sleeping in their closed bedrooms as they inhaled noxious gases like carbon monoxide emanating from air conditioners when these caught fire due to electrical short circuits. Hence it would be prudent to install alarms in bedrooms which could be switched on to alert the neighbours to such mishaps.
 - Which of the following if true, is needed to make the above conclusion logically drawn?
 - (1) Carbon monoxide is noxious enough to prove fatal to the inhalers.
 - (2) Electrical short circuits do not impair the functioning of the alarm system.
 - (3) People who inhale carbon monoxide lose consciousness gradually.
 - (4) People in the neighbourhood are attentive enough to note the alarm.
- 9. The government instituted more frequent inspections of the food served at restaurants and other eateries in the last six months. The amount of bacteria in samples of food decreased by 50 percent, on average, during the period. If the government were to continue such frequent inspections, the incidence of stomach and intestinal infections could be cut by half.
 - Which of the following is an assumption made in the above?
 - (1) Restaurants and eateries maintain hygiene only when forced to do so by the government.
 - (2) Stomach and intestinal infections are caused only by eating at restaurants and eateries.
 - (3) The government undertakes inspection of eateries only when there is an outbreak of a disease.
 - (4) All the people in the place eat only at restaurants and eateries and not at home.
- 10. It has been found, over the past five years, that sales are significantly higher in stores that offer discounts and conduct sales. Therefore the new mall that is coming up in the center of the town should rent spaces to companies that offer discounts and have sales of factory seconds. This would ensure full occupancy of the mall and enable the quick recovery of the costs of building the mall.
 - Which of the following would strengthen the above conclusions?
 - (1) The investment on the construction of the mall can be recovered through the rental income.
 - (2) It is not necessary that successful stores repay their rents and other dues promptly.
 - (3) Such a mall would soon gain recognition as 'THE place to shop'.
 - (4) Luxury goods which add glamour to a place are seldom sold at a discount.
- 11. A politician in his speech said: Farmers in our country would be greatly benefited financially by growing Calcima, a therapeutic herb that is now grown mainly in Africa. Users of Calcima report that it relieves tension and promotes deep sleep. A recent study indicates that a large number of college students who took pills containing the extracts of Calcima suffered less anxiety.
 - Which of the following would strengthen the politician's argument?
 - (1) The pill is yet to undergo clinical tests for side effects.
 - (2) The herb sells at a high price making it a lucrative crop.
 - (3) In the past farmers in the country have successfully grown crops which are not native to the region.
 - (4) The country has a climate drastically different from that found in Calcima-growing regions.

12. A newspaper reported: The tragic crash of a medical services helicopter yesterday should spur those in power to take action. The medical services supposedly have more stringent guidelines for training pilots and maintaining equipment than do most other sectors but these guidelines do not appear to have been followed: Statistics reveal that the rate of medical-helicopter accidents is much higher than the rate of accidents for non-medical helicopters or commercial airliners.

Which of the following offers the best reason for the high rate of accidents of medical helicopters?

- (1) Medical services helicopters are often required in emergencies in inaccessible regions with inhospitable terrain.
- (2) Pilots of medical helicopters undergo longer training that involves landing and take off from uneven terrain.
- (3) Though infrequently used, medical helicopters are serviced regularly and maintained in good condition.
- (4) Medical services helicopters are almost always out on call, leaving the pilot with precious little time for rest and recuperation.
- 13. Music Mania, the music store in Park Lane, started advertising on the local T.V. channels last year. Its business has grown dramatically as evidenced by the large increase in the people coming to the store. Profits at DNS Clothing, next door to Music Mania, have remained stagnant for the past three years. In order to boost sales and profit DNS Clothing should also switch from newspaper advertising to T.V. advertising like Music Mania.

Which of the following is not one of the assumptions behind the suggestion made to DNS Clothing?

- (1) The increased sales at Music Mania is the result of their TV ads.
- (2) TV ads have greater influence than ads in the newspapers.
- (3) DNS Clothing has not taken any initiatives to boost sales.
- (4) The target audience for clothes and music is the same.
- 14. Omega 3 fatty acids are a family of unsaturated fatty acids essential for normal growth in children. They stimulate blood circulation, increase breakdown of fibrin: a compound involved in clot and scar formation and additionally has been shown to reduce blood pressure. Fish is the best source of Omega 3. It is feared that the popularity of the fatty acid would lead to depletion of fish in oceans and eventually to their extinction.

Which of the following, if true, would allay the fear?

- (1) Major manufacturers of Omega 3 undertake breeding and controlled harvesting to ensure long term supply.
- (2) Omega 3 is extracted from fish and sold in bottled form for convenient use.
- (3) Fish can be bred in small ponds and other water bodies without any loss of the substance that make up Omega 3.
- (4) The Ocean depths are inaccessible to most fisherman except those using trawlers.
- 15. Fraternal twins are those who have only half their genes in common with each other, as ordinary siblings have. Identical twins, on the other hand, have all their genes in common with each other. The behavioural traits of individuals have two components—genetic, and environmental or acquired (i.e., non-genetic).

Which of the following conclusions can be most reasonably drawn from the statement above?

- (1) Behavioural traits with a large genetic component are more likely to be shared by fraternal twins than by identical twins.
- (2) Behavioural traits with a large environmental component are no less likely to be shared by ordinary siblings than identical twins.
- (3) Behavioural traits with a large genetic component are more likely to be shared by fraternal twins than by ordinary siblings.
- (4) Behavioural traits with a larger environmental component are shared by identical and fraternal twins in equal measure.

REASONING (FIJ/USDS/LCFI)

Logical (aka critical) reasoning

The effective steps in the handling of any LR question would be–recognise the situation, understand the argument, work out the reasoning, and then look at argument structure/evaluation.

Remember

Premises in an argument are the <u>stated</u> information/ideas that lead to a Conclusion

Assumptions are the <u>unstated</u> information/ideas that also contribute to the Conclusion. **Inference** means any understanding that can be derived from the Premises.

Conclusion refers to the specific idea being presented through the argument, i.e., (i) the particular inference (or understanding), or (ii) application of the inference.

There is no doubt that the way ideas are presented, or understood, is usually subjective, and this is what makes logical reasoning questions tricky. However, subjective as they may seem, careful reading and evaluation can help narrow the margins.

While examining statements to identify them as components of an argument, you need to pay attention to the focus of the sentence, so that incidental observations and descriptions do not distract you.

For example –

It can't get closer than this—A desperate farm worker, standing on the track and waving his towel frantically, managed to help avert a major disaster this morning when, thanks to his signals, the GT express screeched to a halt a mere 6 feet from a spot where the rails had been removed from the tracks.

Irrespective of the opinion-like observation at the start of the sentence, and the various adjectives which clearly indicate the writer's impression of a close call, the sentence is clearly intended to deliver information and is therefore a premise.

Lack of education does not preclude recognition of social responsibility—an illiterate farm worker who helped avert a major disaster this morning, at considerable risk to himself, has shown us that.

Again, while the start of the sentence may seem like an opinion, the sentence actually serves to present the writer's understanding that the uneducated can be socially responsible, based on the information of the morning's incident. This is an inference.

Our nation is yet to develop in certain social aspects but, as even rural folk can sometimes demonstrate, sincere concern on the part of the common man is not one of them.

While the words used may not seem to convey strong opinion, it is clear that the writer's particular understanding is crystallized in this statement. This is a conclusion.

As in other cases, practice helps here as well—try applying these methods of evaluation to opinion-based articles that you read in the papers and magazines in the course of your general preparation. You would then be able to recognize certain common aspects in sentence structure that would help you quicken your recognition and evaluation.

When considering an argument, we need to consider, and distinguish between 'Inductive' and 'Deductive' conclusions.

Deductive, being the more definite, are relatively easy to spot—**Deduction** operates by discovering the necessary implications of established truths; that is, established generalizations are applied either to other generalizations or to specific cases in order to discover new conclusions that necessarily follow. In a deductive argument, if the premises are true and if the argument is valid then the conclusion must also be true. The syllogism is a typical way that deductive arguments are structured.

Inductive conclusions are to be arrived at with care—
Induction forms conclusions that reach beyond the premises (or evidence), beyond the current boundaries of knowledge, thus making inductive conclusions probable rather than certain. At the heart of inductive thinking is the "inductive leap," the stretch of imagination that draws a reasonable inference from the available information. Because inductive conclusions are only probable, they can exist along a range of probability and can be made stronger or weaker. Inductive arguments can be made in several ways. These include the following:

- **1.** *Inductive Generalization* This involves forming a generalization based on a collection of evidence. There are two subtypes: a. *Sample to Group* and b. *Evidence to Conclusion*.
- 2. Pattern to Prediction
- 3. Correlation to Cause Here a set of correlations is examined and the conclusion made that one thing causes another. This is to be done with care, however, as one must rule out the possibility of coincidence and the possibility of a cause-effect reversal.
- **4.** General to General This often involves an argument based on consistency leading to further inferences of consistency. To be done with care since the

circumstances must validate the inference, otherwise it would only be a likelihood.

- 5. General to Particular Many times a particular conclusion is drawn from a sample (such as statistical data) or from knowledge that is generally true. Again, to be done with care since the circumstances must validate the inference, otherwise it would only be a likelihood.
- **6.** Particular to Particular Also called analogical induction. Also to be done with care since the circumstances must validate the inference, otherwise it would only be a likelihood.

In sum, then, inductive arguments and their conclusions-

(i) reach beyond their premises (so, an inductive conclusion is not a mere identification of a premise, it would be more in the nature of a conclusion on the sufficiency, value or weight of a premise),

- (ii) exist along a range of probability rather than being certain, and
- (iii) can be strengthened or weakened by new evidence.

Sometimes it is difficult to tell whether the facts are representative or sufficient, and this is again why inductive conclusions must remain probable rather than necessary, and why we qualify them with expressions like "tends," "probable," "some," or "generally," and usually avoid such terms as "always," "none," "all," and "never" (which are common in deductive argument).

We can go wrong with inductive conclusions if we:

- 1. Use too much generalization,
- 2. Use flimsy or inaccurate evidence, evidence selected in a biased way, too little evidence or incomplete evidence,
- **3.** Use misinterpreted evidence or evidence which has no relation to the conclusion,
- 4 Overlook a possible exception.

EXERCISE 4 (LEVEL 1)



Directions for questions 1 to 15: Each question has a set of sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

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

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

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

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

- 1. (A) She was, undoubtedly, a highly religious woman: she visited temples with unfailing regularity and celebrated all the festivals with pomp and gaiety.
 - (B) Her reverence towards others' religion was exemplary.
 - (C) Surprisingly, she had a Muslim sounding name—Sabaz Kali.
 - (D) It was probably the Islamic influence of Muzaffarnagar, where she was born and brought up, that led her father to give her such a strange-sounding non-Hindu name.
 - (1) IJFJ

(2) IJJI

(3) JIFI

- (4) IJFI
- 2. (A) Statistics related to attrition in Public Sector Enterprizes unfold a disconcerting story.
 - (B) Attrition rates seem to be the highest at the top executive level and in the officer categories.
 - (C) Most employees leaving PSEs are from functions that are core or critical to the business in question.
 - (D) This fiscal year has experienced an unprecedented increase in resignations across all categories, particularly the junior management staff, and this would impact the Navratnas and Miniratnas to a great extent.
 - (1) IJFJ

(2) JFFI

(3) JFIJ

- (4) FJFI
- 3. (A) Fail—the dreaded word for lakhs of students—may be deleted from the report cards if the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) has its way.

	(1)	assessment. FIFJ	(2) IIFJ	(3) FIFI	(4) JIFJI
4.	(A)		/ published 'The Development I the last decade was still high.	Decade: Proposals for Action', o	optimism about the
	(B)		as the key to progress in the poor c	ountries, for it would lead to impro	vements in standards
	(C)	Growth in GNP was a me social welfare, was the b	easure of success in industrializing elief.	the economy and with it would co	ome improvements in
	(D)		e South whose prime concern is to North, improvements cannot be le		social services similar
	(1)	FJIJ	(2) FJJI	(3) IFJJ	(4) JFFJ
5.		ability of obvious steps for integrating enfollowed by Western soci	icles to sustainable development— orward, the opposition of entrench vironment and development–refle ieties for many generations. ct of ideas that have shaped wester	ed interests, and the inadequacy o ct the direction and priorities of tl	of institutional mecha- ne development path
	(5)	•	since the age of geographical expl	•	•
	(C)		tant of the ideas are a belief in pro the special importance of scientifi	_	d as a resource to be
	(D)	Around ideas has develoreferred to as a paradign	oped a complex of assumptions ab n.	out goals, strategies and produce	s, which is frequently
	(1)	IJJF	(2)]]]]]	(3) וווו	(4) FIJI
6.	(A)	Britain today is more dec Equality (CRE).	eply divided than ever according to	o its race relation watch dog, the G	Commission for Racial
	(B)	•	e Britain passed the Race Relation and the of contemporary British society.		mmission's report is a
	(C)		e progress made from the days who f different ethnic background are li		ng boarding houses, it
	(D)		H-5 visas to immigrants from Asia g immigrants and natives, and trigg		ce narrow ethnic ties,
	(1)	FJFJ	(2) JJFF	(3) JFFJ	(4) FJFJ
7.	(A)		ingly trying to capture the full pote n fund-based and fee-based.	ential of their customer relationship	os by offering an array
	(B)	Various services, includir in financial innovation.	ng insurance, brokerage, mortgage	s, etc., require different levels of ri	sk capital as also skills
	(C)	that banks, being a part of	t based on the potential for systemat of the payment system, have the prop ntervening in the money and Forex r	pensity to quickly spread contagion	and central banks fre-
	(D)		the financial services needs of rap Immercial banking would need to s		

(3) JFJI

(4) IJFI

(2) JJJJ

(B) The NCERT's suggestion to schools across the country to replace the word 'fail' with 'unsatisfactory' or 'repeat'

(C) The national focus group on examination reforms at NCERT has stated that it is unjustified to judge a student pass

(D) There should be a more comprehensive way of assessing students by employing multiple techniques of

indicates its concern over the increasing number of suicides among students.

or fail on the basis of a single-shot three-hour public examination.

(1) IFIJ

(1) JFJI

have nothing to complain of, this time around.

(B) The onset of the festival season has seen jewellery sales go up by almost 20%.(C) Come December and traders will rake in more with the wedding season kicking in.

(2) FFJF

(D) The industry estimates sales to go up by 40% in December and January.

9.	(A)	To those cynics out there who say thing to say—you are wrong.	nothing ever changes and it's pointle	ess trying to buck the system, w	e've got one
	(B)	We have got over 15,000 reasons t and have applied for selection to tl	o say so–that's the number of India ne 'change is good' programme.	ns who believe they can make	a difference,
	(C)	Most of the nominees are graduate	es (34%), post-graduates (40%) or ha	ve other professional qualificat	ions.
	(D)	The widely held notion, that the eservice, is wrong.	educated middle class is more worr	ried about its material benefits	than public
	(1)	JFFJ	(2) JFJJ	(3) JJFI	(4) IFFI
10.	(A)	The charisma of the tiger has inspirom gasoline to sport merchandis	red poets, persuaded nations to add e and confectionery.	opt it as their emblem, and sol	d everything
	(B)	Yet the universal appeal has not as	sured the survival of the tiger in the	wild.	
	(C)	There is still a chance to save the developing economies—India and	tiger from extinction but that will re China.	equire a concerted effort in the	e two largest
	(D)	India is the last hope for the future infrastructure with a system of con	of the species because it has the large nected protected areas.	est number of wild tigers and a	conservation
	(1)	JFIJ	(2) FJFI	(3) FJJI	(4) FFJI
11.	(A)	The government's late August decifactories is a welcome step.	sion to go ahead with legislative cha	ange allowing women to work r	night shifts in
	(B)	The decision when implemented w	ould create more employment oppo	ortunities for women.	
	(C)	However, there may be practical di	fficulties with implementing the legi	islation at the ground level.	
	(D)	Many women employees, primarily	young mothers, will not want to wo	ork at night.	
	(1)	JFIF	(2) FJFI	(3) JFJF	(4) JIJI
12.	(A)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	natic dialogue Plato has no rival, anc most varied and the most perfectly		lialogues the
		ished the artist and the poet.	cal of the great works of his maturity		not yet ban-
		-	of its subject, is of universal interest		
			sful, for synthesis fails to result from t		•
	(1)	FJFF	(2) لالل	(3) IFJJ	(4)
13.	(A)	Regulators in the US are making coand their recommendations.	oncerted efforts to curb the undue in	nfluence of investment banking	g on analysts
	(B)		g director of Salomon Smith Barney ons sector was asked to cough up		
	(C)	If the US, arguably among the best markets are devoid of such manoe	-regulated markets, saw such acts, w uvrings.	ve would be naïve to believe th	at the Indian
	(D)	The recommendations made by the have been a case of investment ba	e brokerage wings of lead bankers t nking influence.	to subscribe to Jet Airways' pub	olic offer may
	(1)	FFIJ	(2) JFJJ	(3) FFJJ	(4) JFFF

8. (A) With the festival season, wedding season and of course the new year season following one after the other, jewellers

(3) IFIF

(4) JFJF

- **14.** (A) The new Greenfield airport at Shamsabad (Hyderabad) was opened for commercial operation but the highway connecting the main city is yet to be completed.
 - (B) Lack of connectivity has created a major hurdle for the passengers travelling from the city to the new airport.
 - (C) Taking a cue from the Hyderabad and Bangalore airport projects, the government is planning to make city to airport connectivity mandatory for all airport projects in future.
 - (D) The government has identified ten airports including Pune, Ahmedabad and Kochin to provide multimodal connectivity to airports.
 - (1) FIJF

(2) FJJF

(3) JIFF

- (4) FIIF
- 15. (A) We cannot afford to be mere spectators: two of the countries in trouble, Estonia and Romania, are EU members.
 - (B) Oil and gas from Russia to the EU cross the borderland states, most of which are heavily indebted to Moscow.
 - (C) It is not good enough to lie supine whenever Putin threatens a new cold war.
 - (D) We are allowing Russia to dictate the EU agenda on too many issues.
 - (1) JJJJ

(2) JFJJ

(3) | | | |

(4) IFJJ

EXERCISE 5 (LEVEL 2)



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

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

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

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

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

- 1. (A) Clearly, a section of Indian consumers are revelling in the new-found enjoyment of technology be it personal computing, internet, telecom services, mobiles or other visual gadgets.
 - (B) Technology encourages people to live life kingsize—it is making the experience of living more comfortable.
 - (C) Technology is making my life more efficient, but that is more of a bonus, the main benefit is the social benefit.
 - (D) In work life, technology can facilitate democracy or meritocracy, foster conformism or creativity, it can be a performance leveller.
 - (E) How you use technology depends on your orientation you could be looking to satisfy your need to belong or your need to be individualistic.
 - (1) IFJFF

(2) JFJIF

(3) JJIFF

- (4) IFJJJ
- 2. (A) The IT sector appears to be losing its sheen as the preferred employees in the country.
 - (B) If numbers are anything to go by, civil engineers are moving from IT to real estate and infrastructure industries in droves.
 - (C) The real estate sector has come a long way from being an old economy sector with low pay packets and an intensive work schedule to an industry flush with funds.
 - (D) Technology adoption has been rapid here, resulting in attractive career options for engineers.
 - (E) It is natural for real estate companies to offer exciting job options as the industry is growing at a fast clip.
 - (1) JIFJI

(2) JIFFI

(3) JFJFI

(4) JFJFF

- 3. (A) The Walt Disney movie 'The Lady and the Tramp' was all about a sudden romance between a well-brought up female dog and not-so-refined roadside Romeo canine.
 - (B) In the Indian ethos everything is sought to be arranged including an end to drought through 'havans', if not violin performances on Marina Beach by the likes of carnatic classical instrumentalist composer Kunnakudi Vaidyanathan!
 - (C) The setting up of a dotcom for the mating of canine pets by an Indian enterpreneus could be regarded as a blending of Indian tradition with western technology.
 - (D) The dotcom entrepreneur has left little to chance—prospective parties have to submit photographs of their dogs and details like age, temperament and dietary habits.
 - (E) The rationale is that dogs of a similar disposition will get along better together although Disney's book shows that,

		as in human nature, op	posites attract in the case of canine	s.	3	•	
	(1)	FJJII	(2) FIJFI	(3)	FJJFJ	(4) FJIIJ
4.	(A)	The worst that can hap	pen to any government is to believ	e its own propaga	anda.		
	(B)	•	ortunately fallen victim to its own he BJP and its supporting parties.	lies and charades	s–it believes th	ere is popular	revulsion
	(C)	The back-to-back defea	ats for the Congress in state electior	ns have not been	spurring the pa	rty into action	
	(D)	The Congress cannot a	fford to admit that its 'first family' h	as ceased to be v	ote-catchers or	that Mrs Sonia	a Gandhi's

- (E) But the mistake of not identifying the problem and applying the necessary correctives can be dangerous for the ruling party.
- (1) IJFFJ (2) JIFJF (3) JIFFI (4)]]]]]
- 5. (A) After gold, silver and platinum, diamonds are likely to burn a hole in the pocket as they have seen a dramatic rise in prices ranging between 15% and 40%.
 - (B) Even smaller diamonds of up to one carat have seen a rise of 10 15%.
 - (C) The increase in price of large diamonds has been significant.

chosen men are non-performers.

- (D) India, one of the top centres for cutting and polishing, process 11 out of 12 diamonds in the world but specialises in smaller-sized ones.
- (E) A price revision is expected in this segment of jewellery in US, which would directly affect Indian export.
- (3) JFJFJ (1) IFFFJ (2) IFJFI (4) IFIFI
- 6. (A) The latest capital raising by Leheman Brothers Holdings will help the investment bank remain independent for now, but it may have to look for a merger partner in the longer run.
 - (B) Leheman, on Monday, raised \$ 6 billion in capital and projected a worse-than-forecast quarterly loss of \$2.77 billion, sending its shares swooning to a new five-year low.
 - (C) Experts say stand-alone US investment banks such as Lehman are likely to find commercial bank partners to get access to a stable source of funds.
 - (D) Finding bank partners will help them deal with future shocks and to sustain growth even if regulators restrict leverage.
 - (E) Once the credit crisis begins to ease, battered brokerages are likely to make for attractive pickings for commercial banks looking to expand into investment banking.
- (1) JFJIF (3) IFFIJ (4) JFFJI (2) IFJJI
- 7. (A) If you have spent time in Tamil Nadu, it's a ritual you are certain to have seen at some point.
 - (B) The bursting of crackers and the coconut breaking when the film stars, one of the big icons like Rajinikanth or Kamal Haasan, could make an outsider think it is the prelude to a grand wedding.
 - (C) The only difference is that this wedding lasts through the first week of a film's release and in some instances, a bit longer.

	(D)	long time.	gilulli opus, Dasavatilalalli, was pio	bably the most eageny award	ed event in a
	(E)	It is often hard to gauge the succe that hypothesis.	ss of a film when the hype is overwh	elming and Dasavatharam me	rely confirms
	(1)	JIFJJ	(2) FJFJI	(3) FFJFJ	(4) IIFJI
8.		dential hopefuls certainly seems to			
	(B)	Each of the woman seems to exen parties.	nplify the core values and backgroun	ds of not only the candidates l	out also their
	(C)	Cindy McCain, the platinum blond tailleurs in pastel shades, complete	le heiress wife of the Republican nor e with diamond brooches.	minee John McCain, is kitted o	ut in elegant
	(D)	The towering Michelle Obama stric pearls, looking every inch a brainy,	des beside the Democrat nominee Bar , working-class-girl-made good.	rack Obama in slim fit dresses a	nd large faux
	(E)		d a significant role in the political are his lawyers jacket for a home spun loi		
	(1)	IJŦIJ	(2) IJFFI	(3) JJFFJ	(4) FFFJJ
9.	(B) (C) (D)	But brewing a cup of this beverage and milk—have gone up by up to Even relatively stable sugar prices nothing to help the cause of tea lo Milk prices rose highest in Gauhati	by over 22% to Rs 22, from Rs 18 a life by the consumer affairs ministry, of	on as the prices of two key ingrone year in almost all major cited and the last one yeat tre in the review period.	redients – tea ties. Ir, have done
	(1)	FIJFF	(2) FIFFJ	(3) IFFFF	(4) JIFJF
10.	(A)	In Darjeeling, on the rare occasion holiday', a way of coping with the	s when the sun peeps out of the wint cold season.	ter clouds, some schools declai	e 'a sunshine
	(B)		thy may have been trying to cheer hin ime to read newspapers in cars while		ted as saying
	(C)	in vehicular traffic, aggravated by	n when you are caught up in one of Ba the water logged state of the pot plateau of heads of state and gove	holes known as roads, and o	compounded

(D) The release of Kamal Hassan's magnum onus Descriptharam, was probably the most eagerly avoited event in a

- 11. (A) When the subprime crisis claimed its first casualty in the UK—the Bank of England was quick to effect a rescue.
 - (B) The failure of Northern Rock, a mortgage lender in the UK, was a stark reminder of the lack of appetite for risk in the financial markets but it also showed up a flawed business model.

(D) A TNN report took note of one memorable occasion a few years ago when Bangalore traffic ground to a halt as

(E) The obvious solution would have been to ferry those VVIPs from point to point by helicopter but the state government seemed determined to ensure that the dignitaries got a chance to look at the man on the street and vice versa.

(3) JIIFI

(4) IJIFI

(C) With only 75 branches, Northern Rock was ambitious in its aspirations to be a big player in the region.

seven dignitaries visited around the same time with the VVIP security leaving nothing to chance.

(2) IIJFJ

(1) JJJFJ

(D) According to the *Financial Times*, 43% of the banks funding came from securitization compared to the UK's average of 7%.

16. (A) The roads were deserted and police were patrolling every street of the city.(B) Hyderabad is not a city where peace can abide.

(b) Hyderabad is not a city where peace can abide.

(C) The casualties were estimated to be 500.

(D) The atmosphere in the city appeared to be charged with a feeling of mistrust.

(1) FFII (2) FJFF (3) FJFI (4) FFJJ

17. (A) The colour of the patient's skin was pale yellow.

(B) The doctor thought he must have been suffering from jaundice and that too, probably for a very long period.

(C) He prescribed nothing to be done a course of injections for a month, to start with.

	(D)	Seeing the nationt approach him at	a very advanced stage of disease, he	concluded that the person was	ofa	carolocc
	(D)	disposition.	a very advanced stage of disease, fie	concluded that the person was	oi a	curciess
	(1)	FJFI	(2) FIFJ	(3) FIFI	(4)	FFFJ
18.	(A)	Baghdad was subjected to low-altit	cude bombing during the Gulf War b	y the US war planes.		
	(B)	The American planes rained bombs	on the city for a period of two hour	s on civilians as well as military	area	s.
	(C)	The distant thunder heard by the c	vilians alerted them to the possibilit	y of air strikes.		
	(D)	The air strike was a piece of sophist else.	icated savagery being carried out un	der the guise of doing justice t	O SOI	mebody
	(1)	FIFJ	(2) FJIF	(3) FFJJ	(4)	FFIJ
19	(A)	Every street of the city had at least	one sports shop			
17.	(B)	This city must be having plenty of s	·			
	(C)	Obsession with sports is a characte	•			
	(- /	The 1996 Olympics were scheduled	•			
		FJIF	(2) FIIF	(3) FIJF	(4)	FFJJ
20	(4)			al al Colara Cer		
20.	(A)	2nd century BC.	pounded a theory exactly akin to	the theory of relativity of Eir	ısteir	n in the
	(B)	His doctrine was called Sunyavada	literally meaning theory of "Nothing	ness".		
	(C)	Without anybody of modern science of such subtlety.	e to fall back upon, he must have be	en a perceptive genius to deve	lop a	a theory
	(D)	Truly he is the most outstanding in	tellectual of not just ancient India bu	it the entire world.		
	(1)	FFJJ	(2) FIFJ	(3) FFIJ	(4)	FFFJ
			EXERCISE 6 (LEVEL 3)			
2	Di	rections for questions 1 to 5: Each	question has a set of sequentially o	rdered statements. Each stater	nent	can be



classified as one of the following:

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

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

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

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

- 1. (A) The proliferation of private schools in both urban and rural areas may create an impression that this is the solution to the problem of lack of quality in school education.
 - (B) A closer look at the evidence however, would not support such expectations.
 - (C) The quality of private schools varies a great deal and the cheaper ones are not very different from government schools.
 - (D) Private schools' advertisements and the media hypoe focus, almost exclusively on their claims of better teaching standards.
 - (E) Ignorant and poorly informed parents are taken in by the advertisement.
 - (1) JJJJJ (3) JIJJF (4) IIFIJ (2) JJJFI

2.	(A)	By al	I accounts,	the interim	budget 200	9-10 was	a lackluster	one.
	(, ,	Dy ui	i accounts,	tric mitchini	Duaget 200	,, io was	a lacklaster	$\overline{}$

- (B) The Minister played by the rule book; merely fulfilling a constitutional requirement of parliamentary approval for expenditure in the interim until a full budget is presented.
- (C) With elections around the corner, few would have expected the budget exercise to be a high-profile event.
- (D) Low expectations explain why there were very few commentaries and expert opinions, TV shows and the like during the run-up to the budget.

(F) The	e stock markets too	remained relativel	v auiet before the l	oudget although th	ey slumped soon after.
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(1) JFFIJ	(2) JFFJJ	(3) IFJJF	(4) FJIIF

- **3.** (A) The American economy having sunk into deep coma, it has become increasingly difficult for American companies to sell their products in the US domestic markets.
 - (B) The recession within makes foreign markets-particularly one as large as the Chinese market-very attractive to US business.
 - (C) What is perceived to be the absence of a level playing field for the US industries in the Chinese domestic markets is considered to be grossly unfair.
 - (D) Some US Congressmen have even suggested that countervailing tax should be imposed on imports from countries with undervalued currencies.
 - (E) However, no concrete action has been taken so far.
- (1) IJIFJ (2) IIFFF (3) FIIJF (4) JIFJI
- 4. (A) In 2008, the Indian real estate sector took an unprecedented body blow.
 - (B) Till 2008 it was definitely a seller's market—developers had no difficulty in finding buyers for their properties and obtaining funding for new projects.
 - (C) Many pockets had developed over-speculative dynamics, owing to projected demand.
 - (D) Speculators were selling to speculators and little heed was paid to the limitations of the final and most important link in the chain–namely, the end user.
 - (E) Today, we are facing a severe slowdown in overall demand.
- (1) FJIFF (2) FIIJF (3) JFJJF (4) JFIJJ
- **5.** (A) Amidst rapid urbanization, high growth rates and overall development, disaster management infrastructure, a subject that had not got the attention it deserved, seems to be gaining prominence.
 - (B) Industry watchers expect about 80 per cent of the necessary infrastructure to be in place by next year.
 - (C) For instance, the National Disaster Management authority is working on five major projects, the implementation of which would put in place an effective disaster management system.
 - (D) At a recently conducted symposium, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development said that increasing urbanization was adding a new perspective to disaster management.
 - (E) It is necessary that various government agencies chalk out a common framework on disaster preparedness and mitigation.
 - (1) JFIFJ (2) IJFJJ (3) IFJFF (4) JFFJJ

Directions for questions 6 to 10: Each question has a main statement followed by five question statements – A, B, C, D and E. Read the main statement and identify each question statement as

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

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

- 6. Work places are beckoning women who left their careers midway to take care of families. Scores of companies across sectors are wooing them back not just to improve their talent pipeline, but also balance their diversity scale.
 (A) Pepsi, which had 5% of women employees on its rolls, now has 20% women employees.
 (B) "Initiative like this help us find women who are highly qualified and could be a part of Pepsi as well as the workforce in general", says the HR director of Pepsi Co India.
 - (C) Companies need consumers representation in the workforce to understand their needs.
 - (D) It has to be a mix of part-time and full-time jobs to allow flexibility to these women.
 - (E) Some companies offer summer jobs to teenagers and college students to infuse diversity and creativity in the work force.

(1) LIUDI	(2) DLUIL	(3) DDIDL	(4) UDLII

- 7. Oral care brand Colgate's run as India's "Most Trusted Brand" has come to an end. The brand has finally been unseated from the No.1 position in Brand Equity's annual survey not by any FMCG brand but by India's leading mobile handset marketer, Nokia. Following a stellar four year run, the Finish telecom brand has climbed 70 ranks to become India's No.1 trusted brand, according to this year's "Most Trusted Brands" survey.
 - (A) The survey was conducted nation-wide across 12 cities, and involved a total of over 8,000 respondents across socioeconomic class, age and income groups.
 - (B) 'Our team in India has worked very hard to achieve this,' said the CEO of Nokia Corporation receiving the news with immense pride and pleasure.
 - (C) India is a combination of both a high-end market and a low-end one, and it is Nokia's comprehensive portfolio for this market that helped differentiate the brand from the competitors.
 - (D) "Brands exist only in the minds of consumer; we are delighted that over the years our brands have enjoyed the trust and confidence of consumers" (Colgate occupies the No.2 spot this year) said the CEO of Colgate.
 - (E) Entire categories are witnessing churn—while almost all mobile telephony brands have climbed up the rankings, many traditionally strong FMCG segments—like detergents—have lost rank.
- (1) IUDLI (2) UUUIL (3) UDUIL (4) IDULI
- **8.** The growth of cyber cafes, which are the largest source of internet access in India, is declining sharply. According to a CII-INRB Broadband report, the number of cyber cafes, which was growing at almost 60% in 2004 and 2005 has fallen to almost 20% in 2008.
 - (A) The decline is attributable to lack of subsidy and support provided by the government.
 - (B) "We have seen a drop in our conversion rate from non branded cyber cafes into branded Sify I-way Cafes", said the Sify president of consumer infrastructure.
 - (C) According to the CII-IMRB report, the rate of growth in cyber cafes was at its peak in the country at about 85% in 2002.
 - (D) Ridiculously, in some cities like Pune, to open a cyber café one has to take permission from a municipal health department, just because cyber has got a café suffixed to it.
 - (E) The government's laws are discriminatory towards cyber cafes vis-à-vis PCOs, said the president of Internet Service Providers Association of India.
- (1) ULIUI (2) UIIUU (3) UILUI (4) ULLUU
- 9. After a flurry of IT and industrial activity in the new growth centres around Chennai and other metros, followed by the residential boom, it is time for premier schools to move to these destinations.
 - (A) Developers like DLF, Mantri, Hiranandani are partnering with educational institutions like PSBB, Vidya Mandir while building integrated townships.
 - (B) PSBB at Chennai (Padma Seshadri Bala Bhavan) has expanded into a well recognized institution with three branches and franchisees in Chennai and Bangalore.
 - (C) As the IT crowd moves to outside metro regions the demand for quality education has gone up, says the principal of a school.
 - (D) PSBB has joined hands with L and T for their Eden Park Project on the IT corridor in the old Mahabalipuram Road, off Chennai.

(1) DIUDI

the real benefit.

		year.			
	(D)	The Indian Council for Medical Res guidelines for probiotic foods.	earch, under the aegis of the health n	ninistry, has set up a committee	to formulate
	(E)	Globally, probiotic testing is a \$14	billion industry and in India the cate	gory is expected to grow at 35%	6.
		DIUDL	(2) DULDI	(3) DULUI	(4) DUIDD
			Each paragraph is followed by a few in the paragraph, and mark your answ	•	ch question
(C)	if th	ne statement can be logically conclusive statement contradicts the intent	of the paragraph.		
(F)	if th	ne statement is a far-fetched conclu	sion from the paragraph.		
(I)	if th	ne statement is irrelevant to the inte	ent of the paragraph.		
Sel	ect t	he answer option that best descr	ibes the set of statements.		
11.	a si		ntic for outdoor advertising, with the loor players. The fact that this is the	,	
	(A)	The three most dominant sectors	that advertise on bill boards are the f	inancial, telecom and media sec	ctors.
			cklustre with hoardings witnessing a		
		April and May have always been d	9		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	be long before it comes out of this sl	ump.	
		•	been forced to windup unable to be		
		LICLC	(2) ILFLC	(3) FLILF	(4) IICFL
12.	veg mo cate	gies are the main drivers. It's the re ving consumer goods or even appa er to the growing demand. While leading food chains and foo	ggies outnumber them. But when it of ality in the world's second most poparel lines–they are all consciously ad and retailers attribute more than 50%	oulous country—India. Be it food lopting a 'vegetarian' product p	d chains, fast ositioning to
		products boast a 100% vegetarian	stance.		
	(B)		n population towards vegetarianism e can enjoy a non-vegetarian meal da		country and
	(C)	Vegetarianism will become the wa health, environment and animals.	ay of life, not just in food but also in I	ifestyle products as people care	e more about
	(D)	Fish makes up a majority of the sal	les of non-vegetarian food products.		
			on be expected to cut down the use of		
		LLFII	(2) IIFIF	(3) IILCL	(4) LCFCF

(E) Indus Trust, a leading educational institute, has taken strategic partners like real estate developers on its board.

10. Probiotic products are dietary supplements with strains of beneficial bacteria or yeast. The surfeit of probiotic products

(B) Some players are simply cashing in on the probiotic name just because it has a healthy connotation; consumers have no way of knowing whether the product is actually probiotic and end up paying more without actually getting

(C) GCMMF's Amul was the first major Indian player to introduce a probiotic product with an ice cream range early last

(2) UIULL

flooding the market—milk, ice creams and dahi—will soon need to undergo stringent tests.

(A) The government is now taking steps to sift genuine products from artificial ones.

(3) DIULL

(4) DDUDI

- 13. National retail brands like Big Bazar, More, Reliance Fresh and Spencers have caught the public fancy in Kerala, but it seems that to survive in the state they need to do more than just offer attractive prices. Without friends in the Left and Congress camps, big retailers are up against tall odds.
 - (A) In a state-wide protest against the entry of big retailers into the state, local shopkeepers observed another shutdown on Thursday.
 - (B) While the mom-and-pop outlets are up in arms against the big chains, the latter seems to have managed strong customer support.
 - (C) Sensing the mood of consumers, some individuals have banded together to form a Samithi to highlight the retail issue from the consumers' view point.
 - (D) The big chains have won the support of the local people as farmers are benefiting from their produce being directly sourced by the big chains.
 - (E) Retail chains could face stiffer obstacles in the coming days. The chief minister has hinted at imposing additional taxes and surcharge on retail outlets run by national and international monopolies.
 - (1) LCICL (2) LICIL (3) ILICL (4) ILICL
- 14. The adage 'old is gold' seems to have lost its meaning in this era of revival for survival, at least for India Inc., where five big brands have gone in for younger and more vibrant looks.
 - (A) Brands have an opportunity to showcase their newness to customers by rebranding themselves.
 - (B) There have been some rebranding fiascos in the past.
 - (C) Companies that have gone in for a makeover say fierce competition, plummeting sales revenues and need for marketing innovation made rebranding inevitable for them.
 - (D) Rebranding is a powerful weapon like the Bhramastra, which should be used selectively.
 - (E) Rebranding success depends on how well you gauge your customer's aspirations.
 - (1) LCILL (2) FILCF (3) LIILF (4) LIICL
- 15. In a tropical country like India, there will always be bananas, grown for local tastes, that preserve diversity.
 - (A) Bananas are mostly propagated through asexual reproduction from their corns which means one strain of virus can of rob any variety of its distinctive flavour.
 - (B) Rasthalis, Elaichi, Karpuravalli, Virupakshi—these are just a few of the banana varieties available in India.
 - (C) The low price and the sheer familiarity of bananas is probably what makes us over-look how good they are for us.
 - (D) All our rich and tasty indigenous variety could be pushed out for the benefit of the tasteless export oriented variety.
 - (E) The National Research Centre for banana at Tiruchirapally, which works under the aegis of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research, has introduced two banana hybrid varieties.
 - (1) CIICL (2) CLICL (3) CLFCI (4) IIFCL

Answer Keys

1. 4	3. 4	5. 1	7. 4	9. 4	11. 4	13. 2	15. 4
2. 1	4. 2	6. 4	8. 1	10. 3	12. 2	14. 2	
Exercise	e 2						
		7 1	10 4	13 /	16 A	10 2	
1. 1 2. 3	4. 3 5. 2	7. 4 8. 4	10. 4 11. 2	13. 4 14. 3	16. 4 17. 4	19. 2 20. 4	

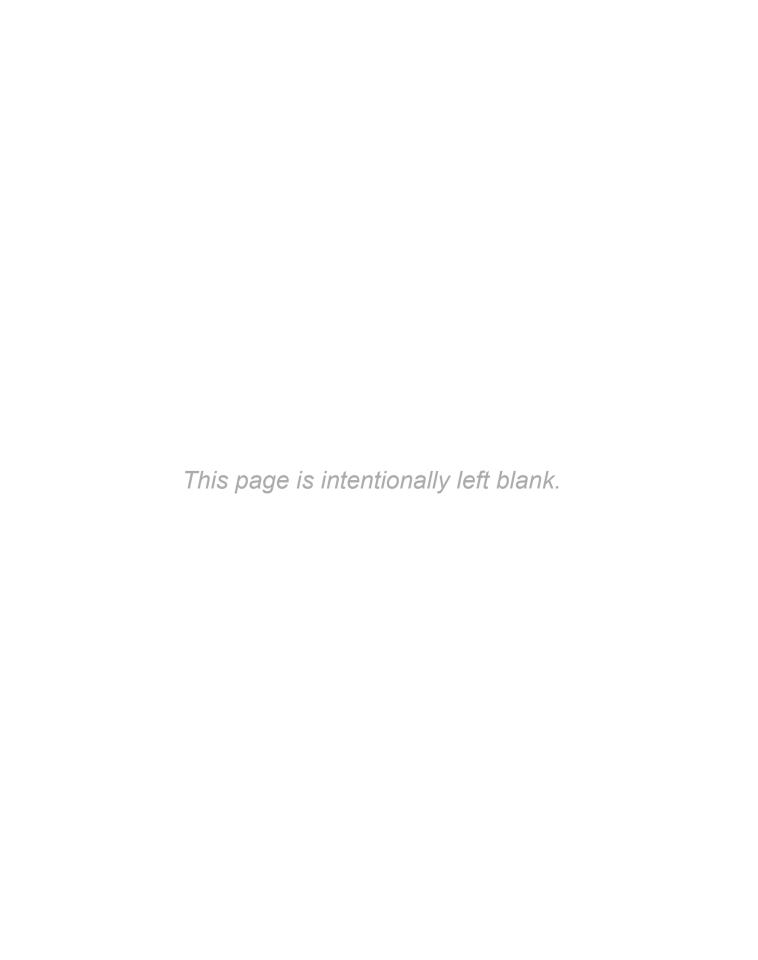
Exercise	2 3							
1. 4	3. 2	5. 3	7. 4	9. 2	11. 3	13. 3	15. 2	
2. 2	4. 4	6. 2	8. 3	10. 3	12. 4	14. 1		
Exercise	e 4							
1. 4	3. 2	5. 3	7. 1	9. 1	11. 4	13. 1	15. 4	
2. 2	4. 4	6. 1	8. 3	10. 4	12. 2	14. 4		
Exercise	2.5							
1. 4	4. 4	7. 4	10. 2	13. 4	16. 3	19. 3		
2. 1	5. 2	8. 1	11. 3	14. 2	17. 3	20. 3		
3. 3	6. 4	9. 3	12. 4	15. 1	18. 4			
Exercise	e 6							
1. 2	3. 2	5. 1	7. 2	9. 1	11. 4	13. 3	15. 1	
2. 4	4. 3	6. 3	8. 4	10. 4	12. 2	14. 4		

PART 4

Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension (Tips for Preparation)

Practice Exercises



CHAPTER 1

Reading Comprehension (Tips for Preparation)

Importance of reading, Common problems, Methods of improving reading speed and developing reading skills.

■ IMPORTANCE OF READING

Effective use of language helps in the fruitful exchange of ideas and information.

Language skills, therefore, help improve a person's effectiveness—be it in academics, at work, or even in personal life.

Reading and writing have always been considered effective in developing language skills. Apart from this they are also the best ways of acquiring and disseminating information. As such, they are the essential methods of communication in academics and related areas, and the primary methods in work-related areas.

A good reading habit is, therefore, most valuable for anyone.

Coming to English—in these days of globalization (and competition) skills with English are essential for a person who hopes to pursue higher studies, or hopes for a good career, no matter what the chosen field is. To start with, there is a lot of reference work to be done in post-graduate and research programmes, and the student who can deal with this comfortably gains far more than one who cannot. At work, too, good English is a great advantage. With globalization, abilities with English have become very important. This is true not only of MNCs, but of Indian companies as well—since most have international associates, or an international presence. Therefore, an executive who can communicate well in English enjoys a clear advantage over one who cannot.

This is the reason why the English segment is an important part of most entrance examinations, or recruitment processes. This segment usually has questions that deal with—

- (i) Grammar, Vocabulary and Reasoning (often referred to as VA or Verbal Ability), and
- (ii) Comprehension (often referred to as RC or Reading Comprehension).

It is important to understand that these are not mutually exclusive areas. They are clearly interdependent. Grammar deals with sentence structure, Vocabulary deals with meaning, and Reasoning deals with idea-flow. These add up to Comprehension. In other words, Reading Comprehension tasks are designed to test a person's ability to understand and evaluate ideas and idea-flow, to draw inferences on the basis of these ideas, and to identify similarity or contradictions between ideas—all in quick time. Thus, improved VA facilitates RC, and practice at RC improves VA further.

The starting point, then, is to engage in reading as a regular activity (not just the minimum required for academics, but other reading as well) and, through this, to achieve an optimum speed without compromising on comprehension.

All reading helps—newspapers, magazines, books (non-fiction and good fiction), and so on.

COMMON PROBLEMS

The importance of, and the need for, a good reading habit is made even more evident when we consider the common problems that are faced while reading and in understanding what is read, and the manner in which these problems can be coped with, and overcome.

I take time to read (slow reading speed).

Slow reading speed could result in any (or both) of the two problems – (i) if something takes too long to read, one could lose interest in it, and (ii) in an RC exercise or test, slow reading would not allow the reader adequate time to answer questions. Strangely, even some persons who are familiar with the language read slowly. This places them at a disadvantage when it comes to handling the RC segment of a competitive exam. Going further, it would also come in their way in an academic programme where a lot of reference work is involved.

This difficulty arises, most often, for want of reading practice (a habit of frequent and regular reading).

The remedy? Read more frequently. When you do, it becomes a familiar mental activity, you become more attuned to it, and speed increases. Speed will not increase exponentially, of course. Even the fastest readers cannot go beyond a certain speed without sacrificing comprehension. The optimum reading speed, in English, is about 400 words per minute. Those who are familiar with English as an academic medium but have not cultivated a habit of regular reading would find that they may be able to read at about 250 words per minute—far lower than the optimum speed.

In addition, reading speed drops when one faces any of the other common problems discussed below.

I find some words I do not know the meaning of, and, as a result, I cannot continue reading.

Inadequate vocabulary is, perhaps, the most common problem. Often, without the meaning of a word, it is difficult to grasp the content of a sentence. When this happens (perhaps once, perhaps a few times) one loses the interest to read. There is sometimes another consequence—the misunderstanding of a sentence/idea, can lead to misunderstanding of the ideas that follow, and the content does not make sense. Again, one loses the interest to read.

The remedy? Read more frequently. Do not be discouraged by words you do not know. As you find them, use a dictionary. While this may seem tedious at first, you will find that as you improve your vocabulary in this manner, new words will trouble you less and less. The reason for this is quite simple. While there are several thousands of words in English (over 40 thousand at present, and increasing), only about 6000 or so are usually used. The rest are rare, or are subject-specific, and may not be seen too often in general reading. Through academics alone, the average educated person (educated in English) picks up about 3000 or so words. Another 3000 odd can be added over a year or so with a regular reading habit and the use of a dictionary.

So, while reading, when you come across a word you do not know, do not guess at or derive its meaning unless you have to. Look it up in a good dictionary and understand its use in the context of the idea/sentence in which you found it. Then, with the dictionary, understand its other meanings and the different parts of speech that are derived from it. If the word is derived from another, recognise the basic word (root). Finally, since you have the dictionary open, study the 3 words above, and the 3 words below, your target word—add these to your vocabulary as well!

Sometimes, while I know the meanings of the words used, I do not quite understand the sentence.

Absence of familiarity with grammatical tools can result in this. When one is not able to make out how the words within a sentence, or different parts of a sentence, relate to each other, understanding suffers and one loses interest in reading or becomes confused.

The remedy? Read more frequently. Frequent and careful reading will enable you to recognize the grammatical tools that you have learnt about, their functions, and their relationship with each other within a sentence. Initially, if necessary, refresh your memory about grammatical tools and sentence structure by referring to a basic grammar textbook. You will understand structure of a sentence better, and will be able to interpret sentences/ideas better.

Sometimes, while I know the meanings of the words, and can understand each sentence, I do not quite understand what the writer is conveying in a paragraph, or overall.

This happens when one is not able to establish the links between ideas. This could be because the significance of connectors is not recognized, or the reasoning has not been concentrated on.

The remedy? Read more frequently. Pay attention to the way connectors are used. You will gain familiarity with the way ideas are linked through these simple tools. Pay attention to the context as you read. You will recognize the importance of each idea, and its place in the context. This will enable you to understand the idea-flow.

While I find some books/articles interesting and I am comfortable reading them, I find some too boring or too long. I find it too difficult to concentrate.

While there are boring books and articles written, they are not really as many as we think. We usually find books/ articles interesting because they present ideas that we are familiar with, or talk of things that we have heard of or already know something about. When we read these, they are never too long or too difficult to concentrate on. It is usually because of the absence of familiarity that we find books/articles boring, and these are always too long!

The remedy? Read more frequently. As you build your reading habit, pay attention to topics that you are not famil-

iar with. Once you have read something of a particular topic, you will find the topic easier to deal with (reading and understanding) the next time you come across it. With a few readings from the same topic, you may even find it interesting. A variety in reading is a good way of gaining topic-familiarity and staving off boredom.

I do not even get to the stage of making the complaints made above; I find that the act of reading itself is too much effort.

This is a practical problem that that some readers face—the act of reading itself being one that demands much effort. However, this relates more to reading method than to anything else and is usually the result of an impractical reading method. There is no cause for despair, however. An effective method of reading can be developed through practice and perseverance.

Those who find reading a comfortable activity do not actually focus on, and read, every word in a written/printed line. Commonly used words are recognized with just a glance, and attention is paid to words which are large, or unfamiliar, or seem significant in the context.

Consider the previous sentence, with a small (though not entirely correct) change—"Commonly <u>used words are recognized with just a glance, and attention is paid to words which are large, or precedentless, or seem significant in the context."</u>

The underlined words are those that have been seen so often that their very images are imprinted in memory, and even a glance enables the reader to take them in. The words in italics, though they are larger, are also familiar words and easy to take in. (For instance, one would recognize *significant* just seeing the *sig*, the *f* and the *nt*). Perhaps 'precedentless' needs attention since it is not a word seen as often as the others.

Most written/printed content is like this. There are only a few words that need specific focus or attention. The rest are familiar to readers. It is quite possible, therefore, to develop the practice that comes naturally to regular readers—looking at groups of words, rather than individual words, in a sentence.

To develop the practice, however, a reader should shed certain habits that may have continued since childhood—(i) vocalizing, i.e., muttering each word aloud, or softly, while reading, and (ii) sub-vocalizing, i.e., hearing each word individually in the mind, even without muttering. (iii) pointing, i.e., running your fingernail, pen, etc., along lines as you read. This, in fact, amounts to sub-vocalizing. These habits may have been picked up in childhood while learning to read, and may have continued during student days as a means to memorise content. They can serve no other purpose. They

adversely affect reading speed since, rather than taking in groups of words, each word is being pronounced. A reader can then manage only about 200 words per minute. (It is not possible to pronounce more than 3 or 4 words per second). Consequently, the very act of reading may become tedious.

Two conscious steps during reading can therefore help in adopting an effective reading method, and achieving good reading speed–stop vocalizing/sub-vocalizing/pointing, and start taking in groups of words.

Regular reading of content printed in columns, as in newspapers and journals, will help in developing the ability to read in groups of words—ideally, thought groups (groups of words that convey a thought—e.g., phrases).

People with a regular reading habit often also develop the ability to anticipate thought groups within a context by recognizing clues in a sentence. (For example, prepositions are almost always followed by two or more related words and, together, they form a thought group. If one were to read a few lines relating to something within a house or room, phrases such as *on the floor*; *by the door*, *in the corner*, and so on, would be easily anticipated and recognized, within that context.)

Skimming and Scanning as Search Techniques

Web pages, novels, textbooks, manuals, magazines, newspapers, and mail are just a few of the things that people read every day. Effective and efficient readers adopt different methods of reading for different purposes. Skimming and scanning are two popular methods of reading and information processing. They are used, however, only for certain limited purposes.

Skimming is used to quickly identify the main ideas of a text, usually when there is a lot of material to read in a limited amount of time. One could read the first paragraph, the first sentence of each following paragraph, and then the last paragraph. This is useful when seeking specific information rather than when reading for comprehension, and works well to find dates, names, and places, and to review graphs, tables, and charts.

Scanning is a technique used when searching for key words or ideas, usually when one knows what to look for. Scanning involves moving one's eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases. Scanning is also used to look for detail that may help answer questions.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these are not appropriate techniques for the effective comprehension of content that one finds difficult. For difficult content, skimming and scanning can, at best, help in doing whatever is possible when one is running out of time.

Introduction to the ideas of

- (i) writing style and
- (ii) tones.

The style of a piece of writing is the way in which features of the language are used to convey meaning, typically (but not always) within the constraints of more widely accepted conventions of grammar and spelling.

All writing has some style, even if the author is not thinking about the style. It is important to understand that, from the style of writing, one can often draw some understanding of the author's purpose.

While there are a variety of styles, some of the elements more commonly seen (sometimes in combination) are:

Factual – Where the author's purpose is, essentially, to present information.

Narrative – Where the author's purpose is to present information and ideas in the manner of a sequential flow.

Descriptive – Where the author's purpose is to hold the reader's interest.

Analytical – Where the author's purpose is to examine aspects of issues through questions raised and to offer answers, prompt readers towards possible answers, or encourage readers to find answers.

Abstract – Where the author's purpose is to present a main idea or theme that is broad in focus—contributed to by individual thoughts or ideas the significance of which may not be evident except when viewed in the totality of the theme.

Tone is the sense that one draws from a piece of writing of the author's attitude to, and interest in, the subject of the piece—in other words, the author's way of looking at his subject. A piece of writing may go through changes in tone, depending on the manner in which the author would like to present the ideas, and the significance that they serve in his overall purpose.

While there are as many tones as there are emotions (and in as many shades), some examples (sometimes seen in combination) are:

- very negative (harsh, caustic, vicious, aggressive, contemptuous, inflammatory, and so on..)
- moderately negative (indifferent, biased, angry, condescending, sceptical, cynical, opinionated, critical, sarcastic, pessimistic, and so on..)
- neutral (apologetic, emotional, romantic, and so on.)

 positive (optimistic, cheerful, humorous, contemplative, laudatory, motivating, sympathetic, and so on..)

It is important to understand style and tone, since they indicate purpose and attitude, and can help the reader look at the content from the author's point of view-thereby improving comprehension.

The different verbal abilities that help in Comprehension and in effective use of the language.

Proper understanding of the functions of different parts of speech and grammatical tools, and of the uses of punctuation, helps in working out the structure of a sentence, and therefore in proper interpretation of the idea(s) that the sentence conveys. Familiarity with the use of connectives also helps the reader recognize the links between ideas

A good vocabulary helps the reader know the proper meanings of words in context. Familiarity with standard phrases and their use, and with idioms and figures of speech, helps in understanding ideas, implications of meaning and figurative references. These are, therefore, essential for effective comprehension.

Reasoning ability helps the reader distinguish between information and opinion, and recognize the flow of an argument or presentation.

Therefore, readers should, in their initial days of reading practice, make an effort, through **active** reading, to

- (i) identify grammatical tools and their use. This is a practical way of brushing up on their grammar
- (ii) pay attention to new words and phrases, refer to a good dictionary to learn of the words and phrases and their uses and (with a thesaurus) identify other words and phrases with similar meanings.
- (iii) recognize opinions and viewpoints, and identify the reasons for them.

As readers develop their abilities in this manner and practice the writing of summaries, they will find that their comprehension improves.

SUGGESTED READING

Students should read regularly and extensively. While they may have their own list of must-read books, they should pick such books that are well written, and in good English.

For those who would like some suggestions, the following books could be recommended, apart from those that faculty members have themselves found valuable.

Fiction

Title	Author
Animal Farm	George Orwell
1984	George Orwell
Lord of the flies	William Golding
To kill a Mocking bird	Harper Lee
A town like Alice	Nevil Shute
A Prayer for Owen Meany	John Irving
The Secret Agent	Joseph Conrad
The Call of the Wild	Jack London
Kim	Rudyard Kipling
Watership Down	Richard Adams
A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
The Alchemist	Paulo Coelho
Kane and Abel	Jeffrey Archer
Three Men in a Boat	Jerome K. Jerome
The Day of the Jackal	Frederick Forsyth
The Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway
The Little Prince	Antoine De Saint-Exupery
The War of the Worlds	H. G. Wells
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles
The Spy who came in from the Cold	John le Carre
Sophie's World	Jostein Gaarder

Non-Fiction

Title	Author	Subject
Future Shock	Alvin Toffler	Society
The End of Work	Jeremy Rifkin	Society
Entropy : A New World View	-do-	-do-
Time Wars : The Primary Conflict in Human History	-do-	-do-
The Biotech Century	-do-	Science and society
Who should play God	-do-	-do-
An American Dilemma	Gunnar Myrdal	Society
The Liberal Imagination	Lionel Trilling	Society
The End of History and the Last Man	Francis Fukuyama	Society

Title	Author	Subject
Our Posthuman Future	-do-	Science and society
The Open Society and its Enemies	Karl Popper	Sociology
The making of the English Working Class	E P Thompson	Sociology
Working	Studs Terkel	Sociology
The strange death of liberal England	George Dangerfield	Social history
The Rise of the West	William H McNeill	Social history
The Great War and modern memory	Paul Fussell	-do-
Children of Crisis	Robert Coles	Social psychology
The Story of Philosophy	Will Durant	Philosophy
Insight : A study of Human Understanding	Bernard Lonergan	Philosophy
The Proper Study of Mankind	Isaiah Berlin	Philosophy
A Theory of Justice	John Rawls	Philosophy
The Nature and Destiny of Man	Reinhold Niebuhr	Philosophy
Principia Ethica	G E Moore	Philosophy
Philosophy and Civilisation	John Dewey	Philosophy
Religion and the rise of Capitalism	R H Tawney	Philosophy
The varieties of Religious Experience	William James	Religion
Millenium	Felipe Fernandez- Armesto	History Pathfinders
A Global History of Exploration	-do-	-do-
Civilizations: Culture, Ambition and the Trans- formation of Nature		-do-
Truth: A History and a Guide for the Perplexed	-do-	-do-
A Study of History	Arnold J Toynbee	History
The Art of Memory	Frances A Yates	Cultural history
The Affluent Society	John Kenneth Galbraith	Economic thought
Economics, Peace and Laughter	-do-	-do-

Title	Author	Subject	Title
The Liberal Hour	-do-	-do-	Essays of E B
The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money	J M Keynes	Economic thought	Main Current American Tho
The Way the World	Jude Wanninski	Economics	Aspects of the
works The Abolition of Man	C S Lewis	Natural law	The Double H
The Constitution of Liberty	F A von Hayek	Political thought	Ideas and Op
Capitalism and Freedom	Milton Friedman	-do-	The Structure
Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy	Joseph A Schumpeter	-do-	Scientific Rev
The American Political Tradition	Richard Hofstader	Political thought	The Taming o
Homage to Catalonia	George Orwell	Critical essays	Art and Illusion The American
Collected Essays		-do-	Studies in Ico
The Myth of Sisyphus and other essays	Albert Camus	Critical essays	The City in H
Selected Essays	T S Eliot	Critical	Six Easy Piec
-		essays	The Sweet Sci

Title	Author	Subject
Essays of E B White	E B White	Critical essays
Main Currents in American Thought	V L Parrington	Literature
Aspects of the Novel	E M Forster	Literature
The Double Helix	James D Watson	Science
The Lives of a Cell	Lewis Thomas	Science
Ideas and Opinions	Albert Einstein	Scientific thought
The Structure of Scientific Revolutions	Thomas S Kuhn	Scientific thought
The Taming of Chance	Ian Hacking	Scientific thought
Art and Illusion	Ernest H Gombrich	Psychology
The American Language	H L Mencken	Etymology
Studies in Iconology	Erwin Panofsky	Art
The City in History	Lewis Mumford	Architec. history
Six Easy Pieces	Richard P Feynman	Education
The Sweet Science	A J Liebling	Sport

CHAPTER 2

Practice Exercies

EXERCISE 1



Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE 1

About once in every seven years, the ocean surface off the coast of Peru warms up. This cuts the normal enriching of nutrient-rich cold water. Plankton production is drastically reduced. This phenomenon, known as El Nino (the child) because it starts during the Christmas season, usually lasts for up to a year.

Occasionally, it goes on for long. Three times this century, it has persisted into a third year. The latest of these prolonged episodes have been blamed for much more than its effect on the Peruvian fishery. It certainly seems to have played a part in droughts in normally humid Indonesia as well as those that brought catastrophic fires to the outskirts of Sydney. It has been blamed for storms and landslides in coastal regions of Peru and Equator and is associated with drought in north-eastern Brazil. Its influence may stretch as far as western Europe where the recent winter brought heavy rainfall and flooding.

El Nino is not the only ocean phenomenon to affect the weather. To understand how this might be done, it is useful to think about how the weather is forecast and about what makes it predictable. Weather forecasting uses two types of techniques, both of which rely on observations of what is going on at and shortly before the time of the forecast. To supply this information, national authorities operate extensive land, sea and air based observation networks. These are coordinated under the United Nations World Meteorological Organization. There is an effective and almost instantaneous worldwide exchange of the information gathered.

The first, classical forecasting method compares the set of observations with experience and bases the forecast on what has happened in the past from a similar starting point. The second, only possible since the advent of fast computers, applies the laws of physics through a numerical model of the atmosphere to predict how the weather will develop from the observed starting point. This method is the basis of modern weather forecasting. But neither method will produce useful predictions for more than a few days ahead. This is because the behaviour of the atmosphere is governed in the medium term by energy exchanges with the land and ocean. The latter is much more important as the sea surface stores energy which it exchanges with the atmosphere in a surface layer 100 m or so thick. The energy storage capacity of the layer is many times greater than that of the whole atmosphere. This had prompted the suggestion that longer term forecasting might be practicable if a coupled computer model of the atmosphere and ocean could be constructed.

A great deal of research has been put into this with some success but progress has been limited by two factors. The first is that coupled ocean-atmosphere models require enormously greater computing capacity than is provided even by the super computers used in weather forecasting. The second is that not enough is known about the state of the ocean at any

given time - there is no global observation network as there is for the atmosphere—or about the processes that govern the interactions. When these limitations have been overcome, it seems likely that coupled models will permit prediction of such climatological factors as frequency and intensity of rainfall for seasons and perhaps years ahead.

In the meantime, climatologists have begun to be able to predict the onset and consequences of phenomena such as El Nino using techniques like those used in the classical weather forecasting method. These examine the condition of the ocean at a given instant and, by comparison with past experience, attempt to predict in statistical way how the ocean or the atmosphere—and hence the climate—are likely to behave for the next few months.

As with the weather forecasts, this depends critically on the existence of a bank of past experience, in this case, particularly of sea-surface temperatures. A key contribution to this, recently completed by the UK Meteorological Office, has been the analysis of many millions of sea-surface temperatures. This has led to the publication of the first globally complete monthly fields of sea-surface temperature from 1871 to the present day. This type of information may be used to predict events such as El Nino.

Various scientific groups have tried to do so with varying degrees of success. In the meantime, Meteorological Office scientists have also compared the temperature fields statistically with climatological factors. They have shown that, particularly in the tropics, there are significant correlations between sea-surface temperature anomalies and climate statistics. This does not necessarily mean that one causes the other, though some degree of direct linkage seems likely. But it does open up the possibility of predicting short-term climate fluctuations.

The UK Meteorological Office has approached this by a rigorous comparison between rainfall statistics in the Nordeste area of Brazil, whose crops can be seriously affected by drought, with contemporaneous sea-surface temperatures worldwide. This has revealed significant links, verified over the period 1901-85, between rainfall and sea-surface temperatures in the north and south tropical Atlantic and the western tropical Pacific, the area most strongly affected by El Nino.

- 1. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about 'El Nino'?
 - (1) It is the most important ocean phenomenon to affect a region's weather pattern.
 - (2) There seems to be a statistical link between sea-surface temperatures and the occurrence of El Nino.
 - (3) The consequences of El Nino can vary with the geographical position of the affected area.
 - (4) As El Nino results in higher oceanic temperatures, the number of fish comes down due to lower plankton production.
- 2. Which of the following data will be helpful in the prediction of El Nino?
 - (1) Daily temperatures recorded in coastal areas.
 - (2) Daily atmospheric pressure levels for one previous year.
 - (3) A data bank of sea-surface temperatures.
 - (4) All of the above
- 3. The frequency of occurrence of El Nino, approximately, is
 - (1) once every year

- (2) about three times in a century
- (3) once in three years

- (4) once every seven years
- **4.** The passage talks about
 - (1) the factors that can trigger phenomena like El Nino.
 - (2) the advances being made in the field of meteorological predictions through a greater study of ocean-atmosphere interactions.
 - (3) phenomenon like El Nino that affect the planet's climate.
 - (4) the predisposing factors that result in El Nino and the ways to construct them.
- 5. Long term, weather forecasting may become a reality one day when
 - A. there exists a global databank on the state of the ocean and its resultant interactions with the atmosphere.
 - B. computers which are more efficient than supercomputers come into existence.
 - C. there is a thorough analysis of sea-surface temperatures and their effects on the oceans.
 - (1) B happens.

(2) A happens.

(3) A and B are taken care of.

(4) B and C happen.

PASSAGE 2

Science consists of knowing, Art consists of doing. What I must do in order to know, is Art subservient to Science: What I must know in order to do, is Science subservient to Art.

Art, then, is defined by two broad distinctions: first, its popular distinction from Nature; and next its practical and theoretic distinction from Science. Both of these distinctions are observed in the terms of our definition given above. Within the proper limits of this definition, the conception of Art, and the use of the word for it, have undergone sundry variations.

These variations correspond to certain vicissitudes or developments in the order of historical facts and in society. The requirements of society, stimulating the ingenuity of its individual members, have led to the invention of arts and groups of arts, constantly progressing, with the progress of civilization, in number, in complexity and in resource.

The religious imagination of early societies, who find themselves in possession of such an art or group of arts, forgets the history of the invention, and assigns it to the inspiration or special grace of some god or hero. So the Greeks assigned the arts of agriculture to Triptolemus, those of spinning and navigation to Athena, and of music to Apollo. At one stage of civilization one art or group of arts is held in higher esteem, another at another. In societies, like most of those of the ancient world, where slaves were employed in domestic service, and upon the handicrafts supplying the immediate utilities of life - food, shelter and clothing - these constituted a group of servile arts. The arts of husbandry or agriculture, on the other hand, have alternately been regarded as servile and as honourable according as their exercise has been in the hands of a subject class, as under feudal institutions, or, as under the Roman republic, of free cultivators. Under feudal institutions, or in a society in a state of permanent war, the allied arts of war and of government have been held the only honourable class.

In commercial states, like the republics of Italy, the arts of gain, or of production (other than agricultural) and distribution, have made good their title to equal estimation and greater power beside the art of captains. But among peaceful arts, industries or trades, some have always been held to be of higher and others of lower rank; the higher rank being assigned to those that required larger operations, higher training, or more thoughtful conduct, and yielded ample returns - the lower rank to those which called for simple manual exercise, especially if such exercise was of a disagreeable or degrading kind. In the cities of Italy, where both commerce and manufactures were for the first time organized on a considerable scale, the name arte, Art, was retained to designate the gilds or corporations by which the several industries were exercised; and, according to the nature of the industry, the art was classed as higher or lower (maggiore and Minore).

The arts of which we have hitherto spoken have arisen from positive requirements, and supply what are strictly utilities, in societies; not excluding the art of war, at least so far as concerns one-half of war, the defensive half. But war continued to be an honourable pursuit, because it was a pursuit associated with birth, power and wealth, as well as well as with he virtue of courage, in cases where it had no longer the plea of utility, but was purely aggressive or predatory; and the arts of the chase have stood in this respect in an analogous position of those of war.

There are other arts which have not had their origin in positive practical needs, but have been practiced from the first for pleasure or amusement. The most primitive human beings of whom we have any knowledge, the cave-dwellers of the Paleolithic period, had not only the useful art of chipping stones into spear-heads, knife heads and arrow-heads, and making shafts or handles of these implements out of bone; they had also the ornamental art of scratching upon the bone handle the outlines of the animals they saw mammoth, rhinoceros or reindeer—or of carving such a handle into a rude resemblance of one of these animals. Here we have a skill exercised, in the first case, for pure fancy or pleasure, and in the second, for adding an element of fancy or pleasure to an element of utility. Here, therefore, is the germ of all those arts which produce imitations of natural objects for purpose of entertainment or delight, as painting, sculpture, and their subordinates; and of all those which fashion useful objects in one way rather than another because the one way gives pleasure and the other does not, as architecture and the subordinate decorative arts of furniture, pottery and the rest.

Arts that work in a kindred way with different materials are those of dancing and music. Dancing works with the physical movements of human beings. Music works with sound. Between that imitative and plastic group, and the group of these which only produce motion or sound and pass away, there is the intermediate group of eloquence and the drama, which deal with the expression of human feeling in spoken words and acted gestures. There is also the comprehensive art of poetry, which works with the material of written words, and can ideally represent the whole material of human life and experience. Of all these arts the end is not use but pleasure, or pleasure before use, or at least pleasure and use conjointly.

In modern language, there has grown a usage which has put them into a class by themselves under the name of the Fine Arts, as distinguished from the Useful or Mechanical Arts. Nay more, to them alone is often appropriated the use of the generic word Art, as if they and they alone were the arts. And further yet, custom has reduced the number which the classword is meant to include.

When Art and the works of Art are now currently spoken of in this sense, not even music or poetry is frequently denoted, but only architecture, sculpture and painting by themselves, or with their subordinate and decorative branches. In corre-

spondence with this usage, another usage has removed from the class of arts, and put into a contrasted class of manufactures, a large number of industries and their products, to which the generic term Art, according to our definition, properly applies. The definition covers the mechanical arts, which can be efficiently exercised by mere trained habit, rote or calculation, just as well as the fine arts, which have to be exercised by a higher order of powers.

But the word Art, becoming appropriated to the fine arts, has been treated as if it necessarily carried along with it, and as if works to be called works of art must necessarily possess, the attributes of free individual skill and invention, expressing themselves in ever new combinations of pleasurable contrivance, and seeking perfection not as a means towards some ulterior practical end but as an ideal end in itself.

- **6.** According to the passage, some 'peaceful arts' have been given higher ranking than others due to all the following EXCEPT:
 - (1) They required larger operators.
 - (2) They were conducted in a smoother manner than the lower ranked arts.
 - (3) They yielded better returns.
 - (4) They were conducted with greater thought.
- 7. The Greeks assigned the arts of spinning and navigation to
 - (1) Apollo

(2) Olympics

(3) Athena

- (4) Triptolemus
- 8. According to the author, the art of war has continued to be an honourable pursuit because
 - (1) it was associated with birth, power, courage and wealth.
 - (2) it resulted in the acquisition of wealth and power.
 - (3) it helped the people in safeguarding their territories.
 - (4) it gave a chance to the warriors to display their valour and patriotism.
- 9. Which of the following, according to the author, has led to the growth of arts and group of arts?
 - (1) The need to stimulate the igenuity of the people.
 - (2) The requirements of the society.
 - (3) The natural creativity of primitive people.
 - (4) The religious imagination of early societies.
- 10. The author quotes arts like music, poetry, dancing to describe that their end is
 - (1) different from those of drama
- (2) pleasure before use
- (3) pleasure and use

(4) both (2) and (3)

PASSAGE 3

While his professional work is primarily in elementary particle physics, Steven Weinberg became widely known to the general public with the publication of a book on cosmology, *The First Three Minutes* (1977), which presented a lucid and fascinating story of the early development of the universe with style and elegance. His new book, *Facing Up: Science and Its Cultural Adversaries*, which consists of a collection of twenty-three equally well-written essays, documents the personal commitment of the author to promoting and defending his scientific views. Weinberg captures the interest of his readers by combining balanced judgments and modest claims about current scientific theory with a passionate defense of reductionism.

While Weinberg defends reductionism, he is careful to distinguish it both from what he calls "positivism," which he understands to be a narrow empiricism, and from "petty reductionism," which seeks to reduce everything to elementary particles. The reductionism Weinberg advocates is the program of reductive explanation of physical phenomena by recourse to even more fundamental and simple laws that are supposed to account for the unity of the universe. He shows that this was already Newton's vision and continued to be the driving force behind the great theories of the last century, those of General Relativity and the standard quantum field theory. Going further, he predicts that such reductionism will one day produce a "final" theory that can account for the unity of the universe.

Up to this point, Weinberg's defense of reductionism makes considerable sense. Yet the question remains as to whether explanation by laws provides the only or the ultimate explanation for the unity of the universe. The concept of law involves abstraction from particularities, but those particularities have to be taken into consideration when those laws are applied to the course of natural events. With regard to the history of the universe, Weinberg himself speaks of "historical contingencies" in the history of the solar system and in the development of life. He also acknowledges the idea of an "emergence" of forms of higher organization from increasingly complicated systems. But doesn't that suggest that the unity of the universe is finally a unity of history, which is different from the generality of laws? And history is always a sequence of contingent events, regardless of the laws that may prevail within the flow of those events. Perhaps, then, the modesty of the scientist might properly be applied to his larger project of subsuming the universe as a whole under a universal concept of law. Such a modest approach might have to give up the quest for the ultimate and most comprehensive description of the nature of the universe. But it would make room for some additional, philosophical reflection on the reality of nature.

One of the most important contributions of Weinberg's book is his ongoing argument against the "social construction-ists" who question the truth claims of science. This is an issue of very general importance, far beyond the philosophy of science. With every assertive sentence, we raise truth claims that cannot be reduced to social conventions. Science is only a particularly obvious case. Weinberg acknowledges the influence of social and cultural conditions in the history of science. But these influences do not weaken the truth claims of scientific theories. The same is true of any other truth claims we raise in everyday life or in other fields of culture. The "realism" of science, which Weinberg advocates, might serve as an example and antidote against the excesses of postmodernism.

The "cultural adversaries" of science to whom Weinberg refers in his title are those social constructionists who tend to relativize the truth claims of scientific theories. But even worse than these academic theorists would be an alliance between the "antiscientific intelligentsia inside the universities" and "the enormous force of religious belief." Here, apparently, he has in mind the religious fundamentalism of the creationists. But could such an alliance pose a real threat to the cultural acceptance of science? Is not science pampered by the political establishment in Western societies like no other intellectual discipline? Among the general public, scientists are highly regarded, and most religious people share in that positive appreciation of science, since they do not believe that science and religion are opposed to one another.

While in the course of modern history there have been occasions when science has opposed religious teaching as well as other traditional ways of looking at the world, the most creative scientists have far more often been motivated by religious inspiration. Moreover, Christian theologians and churchmen have frequently and gratefully received the new perspectives offered by scientific discoveries. This is true even in the case of Darwinism, which was one of a number of evolutionary theories proposed in the nineteenth century, many of which arose from religious reflection. At the present moment, when the number of institutions that seek to foster dialogue between religion and science continues to grow, most religious people view science as a positive pursuit that at the deepest level harmonizes with their faith.

In fact, such a positive attitude is arguably easier to maintain at the present moment than it was in earlier centuries, since Big Bang cosmology removes the apparent contradiction between the biblical doctrine of creation and the belief in a temporal and spatial infinity of the world that had been taken for granted during two centuries of scientific exploration. Of course, the assumption of an origin of the universe at some finite point in the past does not "prove" the biblical doctrine of creation, but it is "consonant" with it, to invoke the useful term of Ernan McMullin.

The same applies to the idea of God as creator. Weinberg takes a skeptical position on this matter, and some of his arguments are not without plausibility. He dealt with this issue more extensively in his earlier book *Dreams of a Final Theory* (1993), in which he devoted an entire chapter to "the question of God." Even a Christian theologian can share Weinberg's reservations concerning the stronger versions of the anthropic principle and the related idea of a "designer God." The idea of a designer sounds rather anthropomorphic, and it is often presented in forms that are hardly consonant with God's infinity and eternity. In the Bible, the contingency of finite reality of each event and even of the world as a whole, including the element of order within it, is far more important in expressing its dependence upon God the creator.

Weinberg has little to say on this issue, which is decisive for those who maintain the rationality of belief in a creator God. The element of design enters the picture only as an implication that follows from the act of creation and God's ongoing relation to the universe as a whole—a whole within which every part has its proper place. Of course, such a view culminates in the problems of theodicy, and here the Christian has to join Weinberg in affirming that all of our knowledge is approximation, even our theology. Not until the eschatological consummation of history will we know even as we are known by God.

- 11. How does Weinberg bolster the truth claims being advocated by the emerging scientific theories?
 - (1) By making balanced judgements about current scientific theory.
 - (2) By countering the arguments of the group that raises questions on the truth claims of science.

- - (3) By proposing a few radical theories that would silence critics of the truth claims of science.
 - (4) By doing all of the above.
- **12.** Which of the following is true of Weinberg's concept of reductionism?
 - (1) It is akin to narrow empiricism.
 - (2) It reduces everything to elementary particles.
 - (3) It uses fundamentally complex laws to illustrate the unity of our universe.
 - (4) It uses laws that explain the unity of the universe.
- 13. Which of the following is true regarding Weinberg?
 - I. Weinberg is sceptical of the existence of God and deals with this issue in his book "Dreams of a Final Theory"
 - II. Weinberg has little to say regarding the issue which is critical to those who believe in a "creator" God.
 - III. Weinberg believes that the alliance of the anti-science group from the universities and groups with strong religious moorings would be potentially less destructive than the 'Social constructionists'.
 - (1) Only I

(2) Only II

(3) Only I and II

- (4) Only II and III
- 14. The slackening of the belief by scientists of the existence of a law which governs the universe would lead to
 - (1) philosophical cogitation on the reality of nature.
 - (2) abandonment of the holy grail of reductionism, which could one day produce a final theory that would account for the unity of the universe.
 - (3) a moral victory for the social constructionists and disgrace for the scientific community.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- 15. Which of the following could be responsible for most religious people viewing science positively?
 - (1) The partial resolution of the dichotomous and convergent views held by scientists and religious groups.
 - (2) The proposing of the Big Bang theory.
 - (3) The influence of the advances of modern science which has led to a significant improvement in the quality of life.
 - (4) At least two of the above.
- **16.** Which of the following is definitely true in the context of the passage?
 - (1) None of the truly creative scientists have been motivated by religious beliefs.
 - (2) Darwinism, though apparently conflicting with religious beliefs, has been accepted by many Christian theologians.
 - (3) Most religious people are opposed to science as they feel that it has negatively affected the spiritual evolution of humans.
 - (4) The final theory that can account for the unity of the universe has its base in religion.

PASSAGE 4

Mother Nature is taking over. An extraordinary feminisation process has begun to affect Britain's wildlife-and scientists warn it could ultimately dismantle the evolutionary process that has existed for 3.5 billion years. A trend first noted in whelks is starting to spread rapidly among other wildlife species in the food chain. The first national survey of 42 rivers by the UK Environment Agency has just been completed and it found that a third of male fish are growing female reproductive tissues and organs. Effects were most pronounced in younger fish, raising grave implications for future stocks.

Scientists now fear that seals, dolphins, otters, birds such as asperegrine falcons and even honeybees are heading towards a unisex existence that would lead to extinction. Blame has fallen on the increasing prevalence of a group of chemicals known as endocrine disruptors. These are found in plastics, food packaging, shampoos and pesticides and accumulate in the environment. They can mimic the female hormone oestrogen when ingested. A reduction in the size of male genitals and parts of the testes turning into ovary tissue are among the symptoms. As the effect of the chemicals starts to creep up the food chain, concern will mount over the potential effect on human health amid increasing evidence of falling sperm count and infertility among men.

Charles Tyler, Professor of environmental and molecular fish biology at the University of Exeter in south-west England, who is leading an international team studying the impact of so-called gender-bending chemicals, warns that a point where a species can no longer reproduce is a very real concern. Others studying the phenomenon say the feminisation process is a warning from nature that a nightmare is about to unfold. Pressure will soon resume on politicians, to curb the use of 'gender-bending' chemicals.

Environmentalists will point to research revealing that honeybees, so vital for the pollination of plants, were found to display a lower sex drive with fewer eggs laid by the queen after exposure to endocrine disruptors. They also point to recent studies involving bottlenose dolphins in the North Sea. Again, the presence of chemicals has been linked to an increase in birth defects, most notable among male specimens, along with more infant deaths, which has resulted in an ageing of the population. So far, the UK government has agreed to fund studies into suspicions that the otter's comeback after decades of decline will be hampered by the feminising effects of the chemicals.

A separate study has just been funded into the dipper, a bird, which feeds on invertebrates taken from the rivers. Tyler is among those who have complained that the huge gap in scientific knowledge over gender-bending pollutants has so far prevented any action in the outlawing of chemicals. Toxicology expert Andreas Kortenkamp of the University of London's school of pharmacy, believes that the government has 'grossly underestimated' the chemicals' effects. He believes that current safeguards to protect wildlife are grossly inadequate. In particular, he warns that nothing is being done to calculate how cocktails of chemicals react in the environment. More than 100,000 synthetic chemicals remain authorised for use, with the European Union holding a list of 550 potential endocrine disruptors.

It is not yet known precisely which ones have altered the male reproductive organs of bream, carp, roach and gudgeon or caused hormone disruption among grey seal pups in the North Sea. Bees were found to be affected by chemicals used commonly on crops in the UK countryside. The findings coincide with renewed concern over fertility levels among men. Sperm counts have fallen by a third between 1989 and 2002, according to some studies, while one in six British couples now experience difficulty in conceiving. Contaminated drinking water caused by the by-products of the contraceptive pill flowing back into the system is one of the explanations put forward. Justin Woolford, a spokesman for the WWF (formerly the World Wide Fund for Nature), said: "What we do to wildlife we ultimately do to ourselves." Yet almost two years have passed since the WHO urged governments to investigate the effects of gender-bending chemicals.

- 17. The evidence of gender-bending is seen in
 - A. birth defects among male dolphins in the North Sea.
 - B. fewer eggs laid by honeybees after exposure to endocrine disruptors.
 - C. young male fish developing female reproductive tissue.
 - D. the feminisation displayed by wildlife in Britain.
 - (1) Only (A) and (B)

- (2) Only (B) and (D)
- (3) Only (A) and (C)

- (4) All four statements
- 18. According to Charles Tyler, the gender-bending chemicals have not been outlawed so far because
 - (1) scientific knowledge about gender-bending pollutants is not comprehensive enough.
 - (2) the government has grossly underestimated the effects of these chemicals.
 - (3) we are helpless in the face of a cocktail of chemicals.
 - (4) there are more than 100,000 synthetic chemicals in use of which at least 550 are endocrine disruptors.
- 19. We can infer from the passage that the opening sentence refers to
 - (1) the process of feminisation that has been witnessed in whelks.
 - (2) the warning from nature that a nightmare is about to be unleashed.
 - (3) the reaction of environmentalists to the potential hazards of gender-bending chemicals.
 - (4) nature asserting herself against infringement on her territory.
- 20. According to the passage, plastics are the culprits in 'feminisation', in so far as
 - (1) they are non-biodegradable.
 - (2) their production and use is not restricted.
 - (3) they contain a mixture of chemicals.
 - (4) they violate nature's harmony.

Making my way down a trail through rosemary scrub in Florida's central sandhills, I surprised a six-lined racerunner (Cnemi-dophorus sexlineatus, so named for the lines that run the length of its body) basking in a wheel rut. I gave chase and the lizard streaked off–easily keeping ahead of my stumbling run. For thirty yards, the lizard churned through loose sand, before managing a darting escape under a shady bush. The sprint was impressive, particularly for a lizard less than a foot long, but what was even more amazing was that the lizard had to make its dash without taking a breath. The racerunner's mechanical systems for breathing and running are linked in such a way that the lizard can do one or the other, but not both.

Lungs in any animal are, of course, the site of oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange. But lungs themselves cannot draw air into an animal's body; they are really nothing more than stretchy bags that bring air into close proximity with blood. Lungs fill with air when the cavity housing them enlarges, enlarging the lungs as well; the resultant low gas pressure causes outside air to rush in. Mammals have two systems for ventilating the lungs. The rib muscles power one system: they expand the chest by lifting and rotating the long flat bones to which they attach. The diaphragm, a dome-shaped muscle between the lungs and the liver, powers the second system. It works by pulling the lung cavity rearwards, toward the tail. The diaphragm is a mammalian innovation. Crocodiles and alligators have independently evolved a muscle that pulls the liver backwards, also effectively inflating the lungs. But lizards and snakes lack any analogue to the diaphragm, and so they rely on their rib muscles alone to inflate their lungs.

David Carrier, a biomechanist at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, observed that a lizard's rib muscles also play a vital role in locomotion: they stabilize the trunk, giving the forelimbs a steady platform from which to operate. But any locomotion also renders the rib muscles nearly useless for breathing; running makes them completely so. Studying the common green iguana (Iguana iguana), Carrier confirmed that the rib muscles are active during locomotion, and that the lizard holds its breath while sprinting.

Now, any athlete can tell you that holding your breath while running will seriously cut down on your endurance. So Carrier posited that lizards (not unlike me) are restricted to short bursts of anaerobic exercise (less than thirty seconds), followed by prolonged panting to pay back the oxygen debt. (An oxygen debt accrues when muscles work without oxygen; the result is that lactic acid accumulates, and it must be oxidized after the work is done.)

Carrier's hypothesis was controversial, particularly among respiratory physiologists. Other investigators had discovered that monitor lizards—a distant relative of Carrier's iguana—have high metabolic rates. That is, unlike most so-called cold-blooded animals, monitors burn a lot of energy rapidly. A good example is the savannah monitor (Varanus exanthematicus), an African monitor lizard weighing about ten pounds, which spends most of its day patrolling its territory for tasty insects. Its oxygen consumption is as high as that of such mammals as the armadillo, and so the monitor can't afford to hold its breath while moving. On the contrary, the animal should ventilate as often and as vigorously as a metabolically equivalent mammal. But if the lizard can't rely on its rib muscles to breathe while it walks, how does the monitor spend all day walking?

The resolution to this apparent paradox required the joint efforts of physiologists and biomechanists. Tomasz Owerkowicz of Harvard University and Beth Brainerd of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, trained savannah monitors to trot on a treadmill in front of an X-ray machine coupled to a video camera. The X-ray movies demonstrated that, as Carrier had predicted, when the animal ran relatively fast, respiration relying on the subatmospheric pressures generated by expansion of the rib cage was supplanted by a different method of breathing. Long, thin bones below the tongue and in the neck seemed to be causing the lizard's throat and the floor of its mouth to expand and contract: the animal was "gulping" air on the run.

This kind of lung ventilation, well known in frogs and salamanders, is called gular pumping. In fact, the use of head muscles rather than trunk muscles to power respiration predates the evolution of lungs. Fish, for example, pump water across their gills with their head muscles. But until the work of Owerkowicz and Brainerd, gular pumping had not been considered an important factor for lung ventilation in reptiles.

To show that gular pumping is the key to the monitor's endurance, Brainerd and Owerkowicz took a group of treadmill-trained lizards on a road trip to the University of California, Irvine. There, together with the physiologists James W. Hicks and Colleen Farmer, they custom-fitted the animals with small face masks, which enabled the biologists to measure the lizards' oxygen consumption while the animals ran a treadmill. First each lizard ran normally; then a plastic tube was inserted into the mouth to keep the animal's mouth open and prevent gular pumping. And sure enough, when the gular pumping was eliminated, the monitor lizards acted more like Carrier's green iguanas.

Gular pumping has turned out to be far more widespread in lizards than physiologists had previously thought. The monitors, though, with their high metabolic rate, rely on it more than their relatives do. For most other lizards, the drill remains: dash and pant, dash and pant . . . just like me.

- 21. The apparent paradox mentioned in the passage refers to
 - (1) how a lizard is able to run while apparently not breathing.
 - (2) the way lizards' rib muscles come into play while it is running, to assist in its breathing.
 - (3) why some animals take recourse to gular pumping.
 - (4) how oxygen debt in one animal leads to panting while it does not in its relative.
- 22. David Carrier's study about the green iguana conformed that:
 - (A) it does not breathe while running.
 - (B) its rib muscles play a vital role in locomotion.
 - (C) it burns energy very fast.
 - (D) it energetically spends most of its time looking for food.
 - (1) Only A is true.

- (2) Only A and B are true.
- (3) Only A, B and C are true.

- (4) Only B, C and D are true.
- 23. The joint effort of physiologists and biomechanists showed that
 - (1) gular pumping is present in frogs and salamanders too.
 - (2) the process of gulping of air is seen only in the savanna monitors.
 - (3) the lizard too, like the monitor, uses a different mechanism of breathing while running.
 - (4) head muscles are used in breathing.
- **24.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true, as per the passage?
 - (1) In mammals, the diaphragm aids in breathing in addition to the rib muscles.
 - (2) Oxygen debt will result in the accumulation of lactic acid in muscles.
 - (3) In the hierarchy of the evolutionary process, the use of lungs for breathing comes at a later stage.
 - (4) All the above.
- 25. Regarding gular pumping,
 - (1) only the monitors use it.

- (2) the monitors are more dependant on it.
- (3) any animal with higher metabolic rate needs it.
- (4) all lizards use it.

EXERCISE 2



Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE 1

In 1976, Erich Fromm published 'To Have or To Be?' A practicing psychoanalyst, his works enriched the existing tradition of radical-humanistic analysis in Western thought. His concern, as his other works, especially 'The Sane Society', is with the total collapse of "the great promise of unlimited progress—the promise of domination of nature, of material abundance, of the greatest happiness of greatest number, and of unimpeded personal freedom". Instead, "we are a society of notoriously unhappy people: lonely, anxious, depressed, destructive, dependent". These find expressions in personal relationships of course, but equally in modern economics, politics and government.

Unhappiness, and a sense of desolation, must arise in a society, Fromm shows, that has made the 'having' mode the foundation of individual and social life, neglecting, or excluding altogether, the 'being' mode of living. The modern industrialised West is rooted in the theoretical premise that "the aim of life is happiness, that is, maximum pleasure, defined as the satisfaction of any desire or subjective need a person may feel". He points to the fact that "the present era, by and large since the First World War, has returned to the practice and theory of radical hedonism". But the premise was always false. A great many

people now know that unrestricted satisfaction of all desires, even if it were possible, is not conducive to *well-being*, nor is it the way to happiness or even to maximum pleasure. The system of the western industrial economy can only exist, however on the premise that "the very essence of being is having; that if one *has* nothing, one *is* nothing".

And to have is to consume. Fromm argues that consuming as one form of having is perhaps the most important one for today's affluent industrial society. At the root of it, though, is the desire to *incorporate*. "The attitude inherent in consumerism is that of swallowing the whole world". He says that "modern consumers may identify themselves by the formula: I am = what I have and what I consume". This way of perceiving oneself must, in its very logic, create not only a perpetual anxiety of losing what one has but also lead to collective aggression and war. His argument is that "as long as everybody wants to have more, there must be formations of classes, there must be class war, and in global terms, there must be international war". Egotism, selfishness and greed are the guiding principles of economic behaviour today. And he concludes by saying that greed and peace preclude each other. For the character traits produced by the systems of industrial economy, in other words, by our way of living, "are pathogenic and eventually produce a sick person and, thus, a sick society".

In the *being* mode of living, I perceive myself not in terms of what I *have* but what I *am*. I move from the passivity of having to the creativeness of being. This change is then reflected in every aspect of living: learning, remembering, conversing, reading, exercising authority, loving. For example, Fromm shows, when love is experienced in the mode of having, it leads to "confining, imprisoning or controlling the object one loves". "It is strangling, deadening, suffocating, killing, not life-giving". In his view, what people call love is mostly a misuse of the word which hides the reality of their not living.

In the mode of being, the act of loving leads to caring for, knowing, responding, affirming, enjoying. It means bringing to life, increasing his, or her, aliveness. Loving is a process in which one relates to another, not as a thing, to be owned and had, but as another being, in relationship with whom "there is self-renewing and self-increasing". It is through sharing, giving, sacrificing that there is self-increasing. That is ruled out in the *having* mode of living; for, if I give, or sacrifice, what I have, then I am diminished, depleted in the same measure in which I give. But the very reverse is the truth of life.

Fromm argues that while it is true that both the desire to *have* and the desire to *be* are a part of human nature, they are fundamentally different, and also mutually antagonistic. What is even more important, indeed crucial, is the fact that depending upon the kind of social and economic structure a society has, it will encourage the one rather than the other. And that will decide whether the individuals living under that system are inwardly healthy or mentally sick. A society, as in the industrialised West, "whose principles are acquisition, profit and property, produces a social character oriented towards having, and once the dominant pattern is established nobody wants to be an outsider, or indeed an outcast; in order to avoid this risk, everybody adapts to the majority".

From this analysis of *having* and *being* as the two fundamentally opposite human impulses, Fromm derives his vision of the future, and suggests a concrete agenda of economic and political change. "The realisation of the new society and new man is possible," he says, "only if the old motivation of profit and power is replaced by new ones: being, sharing, understanding; if the marketing character is replaced by the productive, loving character; if cybernetic religion is replaced by a new radical-humanistic spirit". To propose this or that reform that does not change the system is useless in the long run.

1. According to the passage, Fromm says that

- (1) people are inherently inclined to one of the two modes of living.
- (2) the basic human nature does not preclude either of the modes of living.
- (3) it is man's choice to pursue the fulfillment of the mode in which he strongly believes.
- (4) it is difficult for man, thereby his society, to move away from materialistic aspirations.

2. The author of the passage

- (1) agrees with all that Eric Fromm has to say about 'having' and 'being'.
- (2) does not agree with the statement that 'being' is a higher mode than 'having'.
- (3) sees 'having' and 'being' as opposite human impulses.
- (4) is not clear about the relative importance of having and being.

3. "But the very reverse is the truth of life." What is this "truth of life", as per the passage?

- (1) Loving is the essence of human life.
- (2) Having and Being are not mutually exclusive.
- (3) Love as used by most people is a misuse hiding the reality of their not living.
- (4) Giving or sacrificing does not deplete what one has.

- **4.** Which of the following CANNOT be attributed to Fromm?
 - A. The desire 'to have' and 'to be' are not at odds with each other.
 - B. True love is not possible in the 'having' mode.
 - C. The 'having' mode has led to people becoming lonely and unhappy.
 - D. The greatest happiness of the greatest number is possible only in the 'being' mode.
 - (1) Only A

(2) Only C

(3) A and B

- (4) C and D
- 5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE, according to the passage?
 - (1) People try to identify with the majority because they want to belong to that group.
 - (2) Satisfaction of all our wants leads to happiness.
 - (3) The mode of society determines whether its people are mentally healthy or sick.
 - (4) Our obsession with possessing leads to a sense of insecurity and even war.

PASSAGE 2

It is time to take note of the costs and benefits of nuclear tests. It is now established that India can produce nuclear warheads and the means of delivering them up to a certain distance. With Chinese nuclear warheads deployed in Lhasa and pointed at Indian targets, India has no option but to meet the nuclear blackmail of China with countervailing Indian nuclear deterrent. Indian agencies should push on with plans to develop missiles which can deliver up to 15,000 km, that should be adequate deterrent to all and shall discourage adventurism from any quarter.

It has been China's obsession to prevent India from graduating. China assiduously built Pakistan against India, violating commitments under agreements and against the spirit of non-proliferation measures like NPT, CTBT, FMCT and MTCR. Conveniently, USA looked the other way and went out of the way to invent alibis and enact legislation to help in the further building up of Pakistan. China and USA did not endear themselves to thinking Indians.

May 1998 shall be remembered in history as the month which saw fundamental changes in power equations in several areas. The change is not limited nuclear weapons; till now exercised by the five powers. It has upset the balance of power so carefully built by the sole remaining superpower and has made nonsense of USA's will and determination, ability and pretension to establish and keep in place a world order which would ensure, among other things, continued maintenance of that monopoly.

It has shattered the lingering vestiges of dominance in the nuclear field which has been guarded so far by a carefully devised and controlled cartel. With two more Asiatic latecomers and a third knocking at the door (and not even caring to seek admittance), that myth has been demolished. Nothing that the five powers may agree upon, even with the support of several economic powers (Japan, Germany, Canada and Italy) shall revive or re- make peace with the new actuality. That realization has been most grudging and painful for the five, specially for USA to establish the myth of nuclear superiority or even the nuclear monopoly of the five. The five have no choice but to

India should not be begging for recognition as a nuclear weapon state. The Prime Minister's declaration meets the requirement adequately. We should leave the world alone and allow them reasonable time to reconcile themselves to the fact.

Nor need we beg for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. If that status is due, the rest of the world shall see that. Let us concentrate on building up our economic strength. The world will then want to do business with us. And nothing much will be lost if they don't do business with us. We are not dependent on others for anything basic. Nor are we likely to be brought to our knees if they do not buy our products.

India is a continental country, a vast market, a people with enormous purchasing power. Most of what we produce can be used within the country. Profits may be less considerable but all proceeds shall remain within the country. Everything shall, and must be produced with indigenous technology and raw materials. We should exclude items of foreign manufacture which we can produce within the country. Coke and Pepsi, Wimpy, Macdonald, KCF, imported soaps and tooth pastes should be among the first to go. Non-essential imports should be stopped altogether. We should take care, though, that we do not violate agreements.

We need not bother much whether Pakistan used wholly indigenous technology in building its nuclear devices and missiles. There is neither need nor sign of a nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan. It may be expected, though, that eventually both shall build adequate stocks of nuclear weapons which are clearly the currency of power.

- **6.** What should India concentrate on, according to the passage?
 - (1) Building up its economic strength
 - (3) Building up friendly relations with China

- (2) Strengthening its arnaments
- (4) Strengthening its nuclear power
- 7. What according to the passage, is an established fact about India?
 - (1) India is not economically sound to produce nuclear warheads.
 - (2) India has been obstructed by China in its 'nuclear' endeavours.
 - (3) India is now capable of producing nuclear warheads.
 - (4) India's nuclear capabilities are better than those of China.
- **8.** Which of the following is a description of India, as given in the passage?
 - (1) India can violate agreements with other countries without any repercussions.
 - (2) India uses only indigenous materials to develop its nuclear arsenal.
 - (3) The market in India has excluded items of foreign manufacture.
 - (4) The country is a vast market and a people with enormous purchasing power.
- 9. What, according to the passage, meet India's need to be recognized as a nuclear weapon state?
 - (1) The enormous purchasing power (2) The number of missiles manufactured
 - (3) The Prime Minister's declaration (4) A seat in the UN security council
- 10. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
 - (1) India should maintain a balance between its imports and exports.
 - (2) Indians should stop using foreign products which can be manufactured indigenously.
 - (3) All foreign goods should be rejected irrespective of how much they are required.
 - (4) India should be concerned that Pakistan produced its missiles indigenously.

When people discover that there is such a thing as spirituality, they understandably feel as excited as did Columbus upon setting eyes on the shores of America. Spirituality affords them a broader vista than they ever considered possible. They suddenly realize that conventional society is designed—partly consciously but for the most part quite unconsciously—to prevent us from seeing our full potential as human beings. Conventional life primarily revolves around the pursuit of rather limited goals: physical comfort, material possessions, sex, emotional gratification, mental stimulation, and power.

According to Hinduism, there are four legitimate pursuits to which we can dedicate our time and energy:

Artha—material welfare, Kâma—physical, emotional, and intellectual satisfaction, Dharma—morality (notably justice), Moksha—spiritual fulfillment.

Much, if not most, of conventional life falls into the categories of artha and kâma. Our civilization has invented countless ways to keep our attention focused on comfort and pleasure. Billions of dollars are spent every year in advertising to make sure that we keep up our consumption of material goods, whether we need them or not and that we strive for a "comfortable" life.

Dharma is pursued in a much more limited way. Our moral standards appear to be at an all-time low, which is in keeping with the Indian notion of the kali-yuga or dark age, which is expected to prevail upon Earth for many millennia more. By comparison, the contemporary New Age belief in the imminent upliftment of humankind, by magical fiat and without any effort at all, appears like a mere whimsical hope. We must acknowledge that American society in particular suffers from widespread injustice in the legal system and that litigation has become a way of life.

If moral integrity is not high on our list of priorities, spiritual aspiration is almost entirely absent from our lives. Few people really understand what spirituality is, and fewer still actively pursue a spiritual path.

The situation is somewhat different in India. With the exception of the Western-educated elite, the traditional value of liberation (moksha) is still allowed a certain space in people's belief system. They are at least aware of this great ideal in India's past and among today's renouncers of worldly life, even though they themselves may not feel ready to pursue it.

When a Western seeker encounters spirituality, he or she must come to terms with the four core pursuits of material welfare, physical-emotional-intellectual satisfaction, and moral integrity. Central to spiritual practice are self-inspection and self-understanding. We must be willing to examine our habit patterns: how we act and react in all kinds of situations. Then we must be willing and be able to understand what we see about ourselves. The next step is to eliminate those habit patterns that are not conducive for further spiritual growth and replace them with positive habit patterns.

Newcomers to spiritual life often do not realize that spiritual practice requires consistent self-application, that is, a measure of effort. They tend to assume that their peep beyond the walls of conventional life is sufficient in itself. But to see a boat is not the same as rowing it to the other shore. Intellectualising spiritual life is less than helpful.

But even when neophytes actually take up a course of spiritual practices (sâdhana), they sooner or later encounter the acid test of an ordinary daily routine. Then the challenge is to renew one's spiritual practice every day. Otherwise boredom sets in, which undermines the will to transform oneself.

Neophytes feed on their own initial zest, always looking for the next "spiritual" hit—a nice meditation, a spectacular vision, a sign from God, or a compliment from the teacher or another person. Little do they suspect that this "honeymoon period" is about to be tested. Typically, the teacher ignores them or instead of sweet compliments, utters sharp criticisms. Their fellow students or relatives tell them that they are full of it, while others might reject their proselytising.

Few pass beyond this stage to go on to regular (unspectacular) daily practice. Many get quickly discouraged when the emotional highs become scarce and they are beginning to confront the stark reality of their own confusion, negativity, or presently limited capacity for spiritual life.

The next hurdle is the recognition that we have many deeply ingrained habit patterns that take time—a lot of time—to change. At first the typical neophyte is sure that he or she has a tremendous capacity and will grow more quickly than others. Then the sobering realization dawns that the degree of self-transformation is equal to the effort made.

If the neophyte has persisted thus far, he or she will almost inevitably encounter doubt: doubt about his or her own capacity; doubt about the teacher; doubt about the efficacy of the teaching. It is not far from the truth to say that the practitioner who does not befriend doubt is bound to be self-deluded. If there is no doubt or self-delusion, the person is quite simply enlightened.

Another obstacle, not often identified, is the fact that the practitioner's karmic tendencies (read unconscious or semiconscious habit patterns) are magnified because awareness is enhanced through regular practice. This can be likened to a bright searchlight shining deep into the well of the mind. In the depth of the unconscious are all kinds of unpleasant realities that get flushed out by steady application to self-inspection and self-understanding. At times, the unconscious materials that drift into the conscious mind seem overwhelming, and then it becomes clear to the practitioner that spiritual life is a form of brinkmanship. The Indian tradition speaks of the razor-edged path.

Gradually the spiritual practitioner learns to overcome his or her innate materialism. There is a progressive loosening of the ego knot by which the ordinary individual anxiously seeks to hold everything together. Life is seen from a new perspective: as a strange play in which we are involved and in which we can either misunderstand and suffer or understand and transcend even while being fully engaged in it. Liberation, or enlightenment, is not a thing to be attained or acquired. It is living in the moment from the most profound understanding and without egoistic attachment to anything.

- 11. One of the following reflects what innate materialism implies in the context of the passage:
 - (1) hoarding assets
 - (2) constantly thinking in terms of visible reality only
 - (3) egoism
 - (4) amassing spiritual experiences
- 12. To tread the path of spirituality, a seeker, at first, needs to
 - (1) introspect

- (2) give up all his attachments
- (3) lead an abstemious life
- (4) evolve out of his relationships
- 13. "The honeymoon period" mentioned in the passage implies-
 - (1) the feel good stage
- (2) the enthusiastic phase
- (3) the final phase

(4) the testing time

- 14. Pick the odd man out, based on the passage.
 - (1) One needs to stay detached even while involved with life.
 - (2) A seeker of spirituality will face many doubts, about himself, his teacher and the teaching.
 - (3) Through consistent efforts, a seeker can transform his deeply ingrained habit patterns.
 - (4) A soul can be said to be liberated if its owner attains proper perspective of spirituality.
- 15. Moral integrity paves way to

(1) Artha and Kama

(2) Dharma

(3) Moksha

(4) Self understanding

PASSAGE 4

Hinduism is the name given to a family of religions and cultures that began and still flourish in India. Like other Eastern religions, it doesn't fit comfortably into the same box as Western religions like Christianity. Hindus do not separate religion from other aspects of life. For Hindus in India, it is an inextricable part of their existence, a complete approach to life that involves social class, earning a living, family, politics, diet, etc., in addition to the things Westerners view as religious.

Hinduism includes a very wide range of beliefs and practices, so there aren't many things that are common to all Hindu groups. However, they all have a "family resemblance" to each other. It has no founder, no creed, and no single source of authority. The things most often common to Hindus are a belief in a single Divinity or supreme God that is present in everything, belief in other gods who are aspects of that supreme God, belief that the soul repeatedly goes through a cycle of being born into a body, dying, and rebirth, belief in Karma, a force that determines the quality of each life, depending on how well one behaved in a past life. Most Hindus worship at home and have a shrine there. Hindu temples are the focus of religious life, but there is no strong tradition of corporate congregational worship.

Living or acting in the right way is known as dharma, so the Indian name for their religion is sanatana dharma, (meaning "everlasting dharma"). Hindus believe the universe doesn't have a beginning and an end. It's a cyclical pattern, so once it ends, it begins again. For many Hindus, religion is a matter of practice rather than of beliefs. It's more what you do than what you believe. Behind Hindu practice is the belief that every soul is trapped in a cycle of birth, death and then rebirth. Every Hindu wants to escape from this cycle. Hindus aim to live in a way that will cause each of their lives to be better than the life before. Their ultimate aim is escape from the cycle altogether. Each time a Hindu soul is born into a better life, it has the opportunity to improve itself further, and get closer to ultimate liberation. One attains Moksha when one has "overcome ignorance", and no longer desires anything at all. This is not a state of knowledge, but a state of being. Paradoxically, it is really a state of not-being, since when the individual soul reaches this state, it becomes aware that it is nothing more than a part of the ultimate reality, part of "God", part of 'Brahman', and loses its individual identity.

Hinduism is very different from religions like Christianity, Islam, or Judaism. It is more of an approach to the universe, and a way of living in the universe than an intellectual system of philosophy. There are many misconceptions about Hinduism which are the result of Westerners trying to force it to fit their ideas of what a religion should be like, and trying to push a lot of different but related faiths into a single box. It includes a far wider range of beliefs and practices than any of the faiths above. It does not offer the same insistence on being the only "truth" as the faiths above. There is no eternally dominant or "correct" form of Hinduism. It has no individual who is, or has become, central to the faith and its practice - as Jesus, Muhammad, and Moses are for the other faiths. The Hindu concept of the "good life" is not based on instructions from God. It doesn't have a single scripture that is regarded as uniquely authoritative. It gives more prominence to the oral tradition than Western scholars traditionally accept.

It doesn't have a personal God at its heart (although individual Hindus may). It is not, at heart, a set of beliefs. It is inextricably entwined in everyday life. It continues to develop through the teachings of modern people of wisdom It's very difficult to separate the religious elements of Hinduism from the political, racial, social, and other elements which also make up the Hindu culture. But that's not surprising; as Hindus believe that God is in everything, it would not make sense to separate religious things from everything else.

- 16. Hinduism has a number of subsects that are distinct from each other
 - (1) eventhough their resemblance is generic.
 - (2) as thousands of years have passed since they were derived from a common source.
 - (3) because it embraces a wide variety of beliefs and practices.
 - (4) because it has absorbed a wide variety of influences.
- 17. The belief of Hinduism that 'God is in everything' results in
 - (1) the Hindu groups being disparate.
 - (2) its Catholicism—accepting a wide variety of things.
 - (3) the tolerance it shows to people who are different.
 - (4) the religion being an inseparable part of every aspect of life.
- 18. Karma, as understood from the passage,
 - (1) is the realization of 'As you sow, so you reap'.
 - (2) is the way your destiny is shaped.
 - (3) is what drives people to behave in a morally right manner.
 - (4) determines the sect into which you are going to be born again.
- 19. The ultimate aim of a true Hindu is
 - (1) to gain an ability to observe the dictums of the religious scriptures.
 - (2) to be liberated from the cycle of births and deaths.
 - (3) to climb up in the hierarchy of creation.
 - (4) to be born into a higher order of living things.
- 20. One of the following is not a way in which Hinduism differs from Christianity, Islam or Judaism.
 - (1) Hinduism does not believe that it is the only way to attain God.
 - (2) Hinduism believes that the fundamental objective of religion is the liberation of the soul.
 - (3) Hinduism does not flow from a single individual.
 - (4) A single scripture is not central to Hinduism.
- 21. Misconceptions about Hinduism arise as
 - (1) there are too many scriptures to be studied to gain a proper perspective.
 - (2) it incorporates a multiplicity of ideologies and traditions.
 - (3) it doesnot bind its followers to a set of rules.
 - (4) its tenets are being interpreted according to Western beliefs.

The heightened competition within today's business climate has forced organizations to re-examine the assumptions of traditional theories of organizational structure and operation. Established formulas for decision! making have become less applicable because these formulas were based on principles promoting and reflecting the stability of a prior era. Traditional procedures for routinizing problem-solving processes through the use of hierarchical and bureaucratic systems are being challenged and shown to be inefficient. As a result, the limitations of policies based on traditional conceptions of organizations are being exposed. Often these shortcomings stem from the failure of older theories to incorporate the flexibility and adaptability required by organizations in the current era in which shifting international markets and new products, technologies and ideas are constantly transforming industries. Given the challenges faced by today's organizations, the relevance of creativity to problem-solving, decision making, and research and development is clear. To remain competitive, businesses

can no longer follow time-tested formulas of precedent; they must be able to produce and be receptive to innovation, which is synonymous here with creativity in an organizational context.

How can research on the nature of organizations help us to understand organizational influences upon creativity? Consider first traditional models of organizational structure and behaviour. These models responded to the uncertainty in organizational environments and interpersonal relationships by emphasizing rational thinking and decision making. In these models, the goal of organizations is one of reducing uncertainty and supplanting it with routine. Consequently procedures and regulations designed to maximize predictability and order have been seen as positive influences on organizations. Roles within organizations are strictly defined according to specific functions and jurisdictions in order to avoid overlap, maximize productivity and efficiency, and make it easier to evaluate performance. Hierarchies are established to ensure the accountability of each worker to a supervisor who has a better sense of the bigger picture of the workings of the organization and who understands how to utilize workers' abilities to the fullest to further organizational goals. In general, traditional organizational views see the effective use of control as the way to get the most out of an organization. However, traditional concepts of organizations that so heavily emphasize control have had the effect of minimizing employee creativity.

What was the origin of these traditional views of organizations and their optimal functioning? An important early influence on thinking about the optimal structure of organizations was the work of Adam Smith who in 1776, revolutionised productivity by proposing the concept of division of labour. Division of labour is so familiar to us today that it can be easy to forget that it was once a revolutionary idea. Division of labour increased work output by assigning specific work roles to each employee, instead of having each worker complete an entire complex task, which had been the norm before Smith. By concentrating all the efforts of a single worker on one aspect of the task, the time that would have been lost in swimming from task to task was saved. Workers benefited by developing specialised experience and knowledge, which enabled them to gain dexterity in their assigned task and consequently become more productive.

Many years later, Smith's early thinking on restructuring the organization was complemented by Weber, whose classic conceptualisation of bureaucracy laid the foundation for traditional organizational theories. Weber characterised the functioning of an organizational machine as guided by principles of "fixed and jurisdictional areas, generally ordered by rules, laws or administrative regulations". Work roles were strictly defined and a system of levels of graded authority operated to ensure "supervision of the lower offices by the higher ones". The regulation and control of all relationships was impersonal and was reduced to a set of prior, established rules. In Weber's conceptualization, an official of the bureaucracy should be "devoted to impersonal and functional purposes" in return for the security of lifelong tenure, a fixed salary, and an expected old-age pension. The career of a bureaucrat generally followed the hierarchical order of upward movement from lower to higher positions, and this movement was usually based on seniority. Thus, Weber elaborated upon the work of Smith by defining the optimal organization as a highly controlled, rigid, hierarchical environment in which each worker knew his or her place and performed clearly defined and explicitly assigned duties. Once again, it is clear that this traditional view of organizations, which still describes the structure and functioning of many organizations today, depicts an environment inhospitable for the expression of creativity.

- 22. Inadvertently, Smith and Weber contributed to
 - (1) many of the structural obstacles that can smother creativity in an organization.
 - (2) the increased productivity of employees through their contributions to the task of specialisation.
 - (3) the hierarchical character of organization with upward movement from lower to higher position.
 - (4) the incompatibility that exists between the stress on organizational roles and employee creativity.
- **23.** Which of the following is true in an organizational context?
 - (1) The degree of control and the level of creativity are directly proportional.
 - (2) Innovation and creativity are synonymous.
 - (3) The more rigid the hierarchical structure of a firm, the more clearly defined are the roles of its employees.
 - (4) The degree of impersonality of organizational rules determines the level of innovation of the employees.
- 24. In light of Smith's concept of division of labour, Weber's bureaucratic structure of an organization can be said to be
 - (1) fundamental and elementary in nature.
 - (2) path breaking because of its additional advantages when compared to Smith's organizational structure.
 - (3) against that propounded by Smith.
 - (4) an extension of what is said in Smith's theory.

- 25. The organizational environment proposed by Smith and Weber nurtures
 - (1) creativity.
- (2) lateral thinking.
- (3) established patterns of thinking. (4) rigid territorial structure of labour.

EXERCISE 3



Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE 1

More than 200 years ago, Benjamin Franklin coined the now famous dictum that equated passing minutes and hours with shillings and pounds. The new millennium—and the decades leading up to it—has given his words their real meaning. Time has become to the 21st century what fossil fuels and precious metals were to previous epochs. Constantly measured and priced, this vital raw material continues to spur the growth of economies built on a foundation of terabytes and gigabits per second.

An English economics professor even tried to capture the millennial zeitgeist by supplying Franklin's adage with a quantitative underpinning. According to a formula derived by Ian Walker of the University of Warwick, three minutes of brushing one's teeth works out to the equivalent of 45 cents, the compensation (after taxes and Social Security) that the average Briton gives up by doing something besides working. Half an hour of washing a car by hand translates into \$4.50.

This reduction of time to money may extend Franklin's observation to an absurd extreme. But the co-modification of time is genuine--and results from a radical alteration in how we view the passage of events. Our fundamental human drives have not changed from the Palaeolithic era, hundreds of thousands of years ago. Much of what we are about, centres on the same impulses to eat, procreate, fight or flee that motivated Fred Flintstone. Despite the constancy of these primal urges, human culture has experienced upheaval after upheaval in the period since our hunter-gatherer forebears roamed the savannas. Perhaps the most profound change in the long transition from Stone Age to Information Age revolves around our subjective experience of time. By one definition, time is a continuum in which one event follows another from the past through to the future. Today, the number of occurrences packed inside a given interval, whether it be a year or a nanosecond, increases unendingly. The technological age has become a game of one-upmanship in which more is always better. In his book Faster: The Acceleration of Just About Everything, James Gleick noted that before Federal Express shipping became commonplace in the 1980s, the exchange of business documents did not usually require a package to be delivered "absolutely positively overnight." At first, FedEx gave its customers an edge. But soon the whole world expected goods to arrive the next morning. "When everyone adopted overnight mail, equality was restored", Gleick writes, "and only the universally faster pace remained."

The advent of the Internet eliminated the burden of having to wait until the next day for the FedEx truck. In Internet time, everything happens everywhere at once--connected computer users can witness an update to a Web page at an identical moment in New York or Daka. Time has, in essence, triumphed over space. Noting this trend, Swatch, the watchmaker, went so far as to try to abolish the temporal boundaries that separate one place from another. It created a standard for Internet timekeeping that eliminated time zones, dividing the day into 1,000 increments that are the same anywhere on the globe, with the meridian at Biel, Switzerland, the location of Swatch's headquarters.

The digital Internet clock still marches through its paces on the Web and on the Swatch corporate building in Biel. But the prospects for it as a widely adopted universal time standard are about as good as the frustrated aspirations for Esperanto to become the world's *lingua franca*.

Leaving gimmickry aside, the wired world does erase time barriers. This achievement relies on an ever progressing ability to measure time more precisely. Over the aeons, the capacity to gauge duration has correlated directly with increasing control over the environment that we inhabit. Keeping time is a practice that may go back more than 20,000 years, when hunters of the ice age notched holes in sticks or bones, possibly to track the days between phases of the moon. And a mere 5,000 years ago or so the Babylonians and Egyptians devised calendars for planting and other time-sensitive activities. Early chronotechnologists were not precision freaks. They tracked natural cycles: the solar day, the lunar month and the solar year. The sundial could do little more than cast a shadow, when clouds or night did not render it a useless decoration. Beginning in the 13th century, though, the mechanical clock initiated a revolution equivalent to the one engendered by the later invention by Gutenberg of the printing press. Time no longer "flowed," as it did literally in a water clock. Rather it was marked off by a mechanism that could track the beats of an oscillator. When refined, this device let time's passage be counted to fractions of a second.

The mechanical clock ultimately enabled the miniaturization of the timepiece. Once it was driven by a coiled spring and not a falling weight, it could be carried or worn like jewellery. The technology changed our perception of the way society was organized. It was an instrument that let one person coordinate activities with another. "Punctuality comes from within, not from without," writes Harvard University historian David S. Landes in his book *Revolution in Time: Clocks and the Making of the Modern World.* "It is the mechanical clock that made possible, for better or worse, a civilization attentive to the passage of time, hence to productivity and performance."

Mechanical clocks persisted as the most accurate timekeepers for centuries. But the past 50 years has seen as much progress in the quest for precision as in the previous 700. It hasn't been just the Internet that has brought about the conquest of time over space. Time is more accurately measured than any other physical entity. As such, elapsed time is marshalled to size up spatial dimensions. Today standard makers gauge the length of the venerable meter by the distance light travels in a vacuum in 1/299,792,458 of a second.

Atomic clocks, used to make such measurements, also play a role in judging location. In some of them, the resonant frequency of cesium atoms remains amazingly stable, becoming a pseudo-pendulum capable of maintaining near nanosecond precision. The Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites continuously broadcast their exact whereabouts as well as the time maintained by onboard atomic clocks. A receiving device processes this information from at least four satellites into exact terrestrial coordinates for the pilot or the hiker, whether in Patagonia or Lapland. The requirements are exacting. A time error of a millionth of a second from an individual satellite could send a signal to a GPS receiver that would be inaccurate by as much as a fifth of a mile (if it went uncorrected by other satellites).

Advances in precision timekeeping continue apace. In fact, in the next few years clock makers may outdo themselves. They may create an atomic clock so precise that it will be impossible to synchronize other timepieces to it. Researchers also continue to press ahead in slicing and dicing the second more finely. The need for speed has become a cornerstone of the information age.

ารอ	ormation age.	
1.	How does the author rate the chances of success of the revolutionary new concept introduced by Swatch?	

(1) Doubtful(4) Non-existent

2. Which of the following technical innovations transformed the mechanical clock into a personal effect?

(1) The reduction in its weight (2) The mi

(2) Bleak

(3) The miniaturization of its power source

(2) The miniaturization of its components

(4) Efficiency in working

(3) Very High

3. Which of the following is not an analogy or association used in the passage?

(1) Digital Internet clock-Esperanto

(2) Mechanical clock–Printing press

(3) Atomic clock–Global Positioning System(4)

Water clock-Time-sensitive activities

4. Which of the following is an instance of time having 'triumphed over space'?

- (1) Overnight delivery of packages by Fed Ex trucks.
- (2) Live telecast of important events to all countries of the world.
- (3) The nanosecond precision with which the atomic clock works.
- (4) The Global Positioning System that can tell the exact location of an aircraft.
- 5. As per the passage, which of the following is NOT a contribution of the mechanical clock in the evolution of society?
 - (1) It steered people towards becoming more punctual in their day-to-day activities.
 - (2) It enabled people to synchronise their activities.
 - (3) It led to the timepiece becoming smaller and being worn like jewellery.
 - (4) It made people aware of time, productivity and performance.

- 6. The translation of everyday activities into monetary terms reflects
 - (1) the mood of the modern era.
 - (2) the carrying of an observation to ridiculous limits.
 - (3) a profound change in the way we look at time.
 - (4) All the above.

As the system of intellectual property evolves, the ethos seems to be that if a little is good, then more is better. That is to say, if some property rights on inventions are beneficial, then increasing those rights—in scope, strength or duration—will increase the benefits. But that is a false assumption. There is even a body of evidence to suggest it is flatly wrong.

The technology industry faces the question of whether today's abundance of patents, rather than lubricating the gears of innovation, may be clogging them up. Already, businesses are having to negotiate with other firms in order to do basic things such as reading files from different proprietary formats; and the design of new technology products now involves lawyers as well as engineers. The proliferation of patents might prove a serious encumbrance to businesses, just as travellers along the Rhine in medieval Europe were slowed down by having to pay a toll at every castle.

James Boyle, a legal scholar at Duke Law School in North Carolina, claims that the current increase in intellectual-property rights represents nothing less than a second "enclosure movement". In the first enclosures, in 18th and 19th century Britain, the commons—open fields used by many, belonging to all, owned by none—were fenced in, and nearly all land became private property. By analogy, the granting of property rights on ideas, to the extent it is happening today, is plundering the intellectual commons of our public domain.

Others see the expansion of intellectual-property rights as hugely beneficial, leading not only to more innovation but to more openness. The standard justification for the patent system is that it provides an incentive for innovation, allowing the inventor to reap rewards by protecting the work from imitators who would otherwise hitch a free ride on the investment. But that is a simplification. The initial intention was in fact to make inventions available to the public as well.

Before the 18th century, innovations were mainly kept secret through trade guilds. Sometimes monarchs capriciously granted indefinite exclusive rights to someone they favoured. Intellectual property law was meant to remedy this by requiring the invention to be vetted by experts, limiting the right to a set period and making knowledge more widely accessible through public disclosure. Its development was part of the drive towards democracy and capitalism and the abolition of royal privileges and monopolies.

In principle, patents open up innovations in two ways. First, they confer only temporary rights; once patents expire or are abandoned, the intellectual property they are designed to protect passes into the public domain. Second, they require the details of the invention to be disclosed so they can be replicated. This permits follow-on innovation, which is essential for industrial progress.

More recently, as the patent system has evolved, it has been seen to provide other benefits. It leads to a degree of economic specialisation that makes business more efficient. Patents are transferable assets, and by the early 20th century they had made it possible to separate the person who makes an invention from the one who commercialises it. This recognized the fact that someone who is good at coming up with ideas is not necessarily the best person to bring those ideas to market.

Such specialisation is now so common that it is taken for granted. Semiconductors, the silicon chips that power digital devices, are typically designed by specialist firms that are good at engineering, but physically produced by other firms whose expertise lies in manufacturing. As the patent system has matured and licensing has become much more wide-spread, these transfers are turning business relationships on their head. Some economists argue that the growth of patent transactions is establishing a proper "market for technology." The creation of any market takes time and trouble. When such an institution develops, those outside the system feel threatened by it and condemn it. Yet just as the banking system created a market for capital and the insurance industry created a market for risk, the growth of the patent system may be creating a market for innovation.

This provides a sort of "liquidity" to knowledge that did not previously exist, argue Ashish Arora, Andrea Fosfuri and Alfonso Gambardella in their book, "Markets for Technology, the Economics of Innovation and Corporate Strategy". Seen that way, the evolution of the patent system in IT and telecoms is simply part of a broader movement to create an institutional mechanism for the transfer of ideas to fuel economic progress.

That is the context in which commercial battles are taking place in the technology industry today. The convergence of IT and telecoms is forcing companies to work together in new ways in order to both protect and exchange their technology. "How do you create a marketplace for ideas in that converged marketplace?" asks David Kaefer, director of intellectual-property licensing at Microsoft. "That is really the big question. In the past, two parties would haggle over a pound of wheat. Today, they haggle over the patent of the week".

These markets for technology are expanding. For instance, 60% of technology and telecoms firms report an increase in licensing compared with the previous decade, and 70% report fewer obstacles to reaching such agreements, according to a survey by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2004. "Intellectual property is the next asset class. Companies are creating a market," says Eric Gillespie, the co-founder of ipIQ, one of the new crop of firms that are fuelling patent transactions.

But when talking to executives in the technology firms themselves, the language you hear most often is that of "the arms race" and "mutually assured destruction", Companies amass patents as much to defend themselves against attacks by their competitors as to protect their inventions. Many technology companies have recently championed reform of the patent system to deal with spuriously awarded patents, licensing extortion and massive lawsuits. "There is a broad recognition in the US that the patent system, if not reformed, will.... begin to impede American competitiveness around the world," says Bruce Sewell, general counsel of Intel, the world's biggest chipmaker.

- 7. Which of the following idea/ideas is implied in the remark, 'they haggle over the patent of the week'?
 - I. There is an increasing market for ideas and innovation.
 - II. Techno-battles have replaced product and price wars in the corporate world.
 - III. Knowledge has become encashable.
 - IV. Patents are like trade commodities.
 - (1) Only I and II(2) Only I and III(3) Only II and IV
- 8. Based on the analogy given in the passage, tag the pairs.
 - (A) Travellers (a) New technology (B) Toll fee (b) Engineers and lawyers (C) Castles (c) Patent charges (D) Toll collectors (d) Businesses (1)(2)(3) (4)Α b A d A d b В В В C C a C a C C d D D D D d b c
- 9. Which of the following developments led to the abolition of royal privileges and monopolies?
 - (1) Introduction of intellectual property law (2) Emergence of trade guilds
 - (3) First enclosure movement (4) Evolution of IT and telecom
- 10. According to the passage, the language used by executives in technology firms suggest that they
 - (1) oppose increasing patent transactions.
 - (2) support the patent regime.
 - (3) want reforms in patent laws.
 - (4) are equipping themselves to face the reality of trade wars.

The Vaisesika system takes its name from visesa, or particularity. It insists that it is in the particulars of the world, pre-eminently in the particular imperceptible souls and atoms that true individuality is to be found. Though the particular selves have cosmic and social relations, through which alone they can realise themselves, yet they retain their selfhood in spite of all these relations. The Vaisesika is essentially a philosophy of distinctions, since it does not tolerate any attempt at dissipating the independence of selves and objects in a supposed more perfect individuality. Its standpoint is more scientific than speculative, more analytic than synthetic, though it is not able to set aside questions about the general character of the universe as a whole. Science sorts out, while philosophy sums up. The Vaisesika is not interested in constructing an all-embracing synthesis within whose bounds there is room for all that is, bringing all the variety of the worlds of sense and of thought under a single comprehensive formula. In the spirit of science, it endeavours to formulate the most general characters of the things observed. It tickets different aspects of experience and assigns each to an appropriate pigeon-hole. The resulting philosophy comes to be of piecemeal character, and not an adequate and comprehensive one.

The impulse of the Vaisesika system is derived from its hostility to Buddhistic phenomenalism. While the Vaisesika accepts the Buddhist view of the sources of knowledge, perception and inference, it argues that souls and substances are solid facts, and cannot be dismissed as fancy pictures of a fairy tale, supposed to be enacted behind the scenes. It does not concern itself with the problems of theology, and Samkara's criticism even suggests that the dominant tendency of the system was in the direction of atheism. The Vaisesika in its early form, at any rate, was thought out in an age of excessive mental suppleness, when thought was full of the germs of scepticism.

Though mainly a system of physics and metaphysics, logical discussions are skilfully dovetailed into it in the later works. The Vaisesika and the Nyaya agree in their essential principles, such as the nature and qualities of the self and the atomic theory of the universe, yet the classification and characterisation of the categories and the development of the atomic theory give to the Vaisesika its distinctive interest and value.

The logic of the Vaisesika differs only slightly from the Nyaya logic. Knowledge, which is the problem of logic, assumes various forms, since its objects are endless. Four kinds of valid knowledge are admitted, which are perception (pratyaksa), inference (laingika), remembrance (smrti), and intuitive knowledge (arsajnanan). Perception enables us to apprehend substances, qualities and actions. Gross substances, which are made up of parts, are within the reach of perception, while atoms and diads are not. The Vaisesika admits yogic perception, by which the perceptual cognition of the soul (atmapratyaksa) arises. The Vaisesika brings comparison (upamana), tradition (aitihya), and verbal knowledge (sabda) under inference. The validity of scriptural statements is an inference from the authoritative character of the speakers. Like the Nyaya, the Vaisesika repudiates the Mimamsa theory of the eternity of soul and the absolute authoritativeness of the Vedas. While the Nyaya bases the validity of the Vedas on the ground of the direct communication from seers who had realized the eternal truths and laws, the Vaisesika infers it from the unimpeachable veracity of the inspired seers. The scriptures give us real knowledge and not mere speculation. It is knowledge of things as they are, and in this sense has no beginning, though it is always directly known and realized by some beings in its entirety and by others in part. Abler minds realized the truths and communicated them to us. The Vedas, as collections of sentences, presuppose intelligent authors; and they must be possessors of complete and accurate knowledge of heaven and unseen destiny (adrstam). Gradually this authorship was assigned to God. "The authoritativeness of the Veda follows from its being the word of God." The meanings of words and sentences must be understood before they give us knowledge. Since the understanding of meanings depends on the recognition of universal concomitance, verbal knowledge is a case of inference. 'Cesta' or gesture, 'arthapatti' or implication, 'sambhava' or inclusion, and 'abhava' or negation, are all brought under inference. 'Smrti,' or remembrance, is given an independent place. 'Arsajnana' is the insight of seers. If remembrance is ignored, since it only reproduces what has already been experienced, and if intuitive wisdom is brought under perception, we have, according to the Vaisesika, only two sources of knowledge, intuition and inference.

Four varieties of invalid knowledge are mentioned, which are doubt (samsaya), misconception (viparyaya), indefinite cognition (anadhyavasaya), and dream (svapna). Sivaditya reduces these four to two, doubt and error, and brings under the former, conjecture (uha), indeterminate knowledge and indirect reasoning. Sridhara justifies the separate mention of dreams on the ground that "it occurs only in a particular condition of the body."

- 11. The Nyaya logic considers the Vedas to be
 - (1) a mere collection of sentences.
 - (2) written by seers who had intelligent minds, capable of gathering complete knowledge.
 - (3) the words of God.
 - (4) the knowledge of seers who had realized the eternal truths and laws.
- 12. The Vaisesika philosophy ends up having a 'piecemeal' character because
 - (1) the philosophy recognises the general character of the things being observed.
 - (2) it recognizes that each entity is important in its own way.
 - (3) it is basically a concept that can be interpreted differently under different situations.
 - (4) of the extensive attention paid to minor details.
- 13. The Vaisesika system and the Buddhist philosophy differ in their views on
 - (1) the nature of knowledge.
- (2) the apparent and the real.
- (3) the nature of the concept of self. (4) the sources of knowledge.
- 14. According to Sridhara, Svapna (dream) can be said to be
 - (1) included under the category of 'doubt'.
 - (2) representative of a particular condition of the human body.
 - (3) is a misconception of the mind.
 - (4) a dubious source of knowledge.
- 15. The Vaisesika logic believes that the Vedas are rational statements because
 - (1) their enlightened authors are supposed to provide real knowledge.
 - (2) it defends the Mimamsa theory that supports the authoritativeness of the Vedas.
 - (3) the philosophy recognises the unique nature of each seer and accepts his teachings.
 - (4) it recognises the interdependence between self and the objects of the universe.

The character of international capital flows to developing countries changed dramatically during the 1990s. While private capital flows rose sharply, from just \$44.4 billion in 1990 to \$243.8 billion in 1996, official flows in the form of grants and bilateral and multilateral loans fell from their 1991 peak of \$65.6 billion to \$40.8 billion in 1996. As a result, the share of private flows in the aggregate net long-term resource transfers to the developing countries almost doubled from 44 per cent to 86 per cent between 1990 and 1996. This transformation compelled the World Bank to rename its annual "World Debt Tables" publication "Global Development Finance".

There could be two motives behind the rechristening: first, to declare that unlike in the past, private flows like official flows can be treated as "development finance", and secondly, to suggest that despite the eclipse of official development finance as a means of recycling surpluses from the rich to the poor nations, the Bank retains its influence with regard to capital flows to developing countries.

It was during the years immediately after the Second World War that the phrase "Development Finance" gained credence. The reconstruction of war devastated Germany and the effort to close the then "unacceptable" gap between the developed metropolitan centres and the underdeveloped periphery underlay this new concern. In the development thinking of the time, a crucial prerequisite was an increase in the rate of investment in these economies. Since, for a variety of reasons, they were not in a position to mobilise the requisite internal surpluses, there were economic and strategic reasons for a flow of capital from surplus-rich nations to those that were chronically deficit. Private capital, given its penchant to flow where profits are high, could hardly be expected to fill this gap. Development finance in the form of multilateral and bilateral "aid", involving grants and concessional or non-concessional finance had, at least in theory, to play a crucial role. So did the World Bank, which was the principal multilateral agency created for the purpose by the developed industrial nations.

After five decades, both development thinking and the world economic scene changed substantially. "Aid fatigue", resulting largely from the setback to growth and the preoccupation with budgetary deficits in the developed industrial nations resulted in a sharp deceleration in the flow of official development finance after the late 1960s. Some countries managed to substitute such flows with borrowing from commercial banks that were flush with funds because a large part of the petrodollar surpluses were deposited with them.

The consequent decline in the share of official flows did not, however, reduce the role of the Bank. The poorer among the developing countries did not qualify as creditworthy borrowers, and were still dependent on conventional development finance. Further, commercial banks, desperate to lend their surpluses and competing with each other to do so, were soon overexposed in the few developing countries considered creditworthy. This culminated in the debt crisis, when, in 1982, Mexico declared that it was likely to default on repayments.

- 16. The period during which the phrase "Development Finance" gained credence was
 - (1) 1914-1920

(2) 1945–1950

(3) late 1990s

- (4) 1990-1996
- 17. What was the nature of change in international capital outflows?
 - (1) The difference between the private flows and the official flows was obliterated.
 - (2) Official flows increased.
 - (3) Private flows increased.
 - (4) Aid came with a lot of strings attached.
- 18. One of the motives mentioned in the passage behind the rechristening the World Bank annual report is
 - (1) to bestow sanctity on private flows.
 - (2) to reflect the changes in the global money market.
 - (3) to establish the Bank's control over capital flows to developing countries.
 - (4) to bridge the gap between the developed and the undeveloped.
- 19. As per the passage, "Aid fatigue" is offset by
 - (1) the aid from developed countries. (2) the borrowing from commercial banks.
 - (3) the non-concessional finance.
- (4) the private capital.
- 20. The decline in the share of official flows
 - (1) undermined the power of the World Bank.
 - (2) forced certain credit worthy borrowers to depend on development finance.
 - (3) made some of the developing countries poorer.
 - (4) indirectly affected some of the commercial banks in a negative way.

PASSAGE 5

The Musings of the Supreme Court in October over whether the author, Ms Arundhati Roy, and the Narmada Bachao Andolan leader, Ms Medha Patkar, shoud be held guilty of "contempt of court" raises crucial issues regarding the dignity of judges—and the overall functioning of the judicial system in India. Law is clearly a profession requiring expertise and knowledge, and dispensing justice is among the most terrifying of human responsibilities. This obviously means that judges deserve to be accorded dignity. The role of the judge as an expert requires dignity, pomp, presence, and an ability to create some amount of awe among those standing in the court.

Still, for the judge, as expert, dispensing justice conflicts with another legal tradition, that of democracy: a person should be judged not by aliens, but by those of his own nationality, class, sex, race etc. In the American legal system, which has sought to combine expertise with democracy, it has been the jury system that has embodied democracy. In this, a "jury of one's peers" decided upon the evidence, whether the accused was guilty or not, while the expert, the knowledgeable judge, dispensed the law.

The balance between democracy and expertise is a delicate one. As young radicals of the 1960s in California, we believed that the atmosphere of courtrooms (like those of hospitals, universities, and so forth) fostered too much alienation between those who judged (or doctored, or taught) and those who were subjected to law (or medicine or education). Since then, the dignity of judges in the US has apparently declined.

Today, anyone who has watched the O.J. Simpson trial, or English-language serials, or read John Grisham's novels, will realise that the jury has increased its powers significantly (for instance, it can decide on huge amounts as awards in trails against tobacco companies) and that there is very little of pomp and dignity of either judges or lawyers. In other words, democracy has been encroaching on the role of expertise. In fact, the notion of being "judged by one's peers" seems to be increasingly interpreted so that not only are juries often packed with minorities and women, but there are also increasing numbers of women and African-Americans to be found among the honourable judges. Both lawyers and judges are also now often dressed in ordinary street clothes; it is assumed that the lawyers and judges, including the African-Americans and women among them, can establish their dignity with their own presence and don't need artificial props such as wigs or gowns.

It is surprising, then, to find that in India, judges still need to establish their dignity by continuing the rituals of British times. And even more surprising to find that, when the President, Mr K. R. Narayanan, pointed out that the Supreme Court had not a single Dalit he was reportedly responded to by the Chief Justice claiming that no Dalit had the merit to reach that status-and that when I raised that issue of the caste composition of Supreme Court in an article, an apparently Brahmin lawyer from Hyderabad wrote to threaten me with "contempt of court".

- 21. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
 - (1) English-language serials and John Grisham's novels are full of legal cases.
 - (2) The jury is becoming increasingly important in the US
 - (3) The lawyers are gradually becoming unimportant.
 - (4) Arundhati Roy and Medha Patkar have no respect for judges or court.
- 22. What is the factor that the dispensation of justice is in conflict with?
 - (1) Inadequate knowledge of the profession.

(2) Judging of human dignity by aliens.

(3) The lack of efficiency in handling legal problems.

- (4) The legal tradition of democracy.
- 23. What is the issue that has brought into question the dignity of the judges, and the overall functioning of the judicial system in India?
 - (1) The fact that judges need to re-establish their dignity
 - (2) The conflict between various legal traditions
 - (3) The Supreme Court's thoughts over whether Arundhati Roy and Medha Patkar should be held for 'contempt of court'
 - (4) The conflict within the judicial system in India
- 24. What, according to the author, is the nature of the balance between democracy and expertise?
 - (1) Controversial

(2) Delicate

(3) Fragile

- (4) Awkward
- 25. What or who embodies democracy in the American Legal system?

 - (1) The judges of the Supreme Court (2) The legal tradition of the country
 - (3) The public prosecutor
- (4) The jury

EXERCISE 4



Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE 1

Cricket comes alive in the English summer. It reminds one of the smells of freshly cut grass, of the taste of cucumber sand-wiches, the sight of floppy, white hats and of the sound of polite applause. But time has brought many changes. The International Cricket Council shifted its base from Lord's to flashy Dubai. The rules of the game are being constantly revised. But England will always remain the traditional home of cricket.

Trying to unravel the exact and true origins of this game leads one to a great medieval mystery. An answer may be found in and around the village, now known as Hambledon. This picturesque little village lies about 10 miles north of Portsmouth, midway between Meon Valley and the main London road. It is located in the county of Hampshire, just an hour by road or rail from London. A visit to Broad halfpenny Down and the Bat & Ball Inn here is a must for anyone who loves cricket.

The word "Broad halfpenny" was a title given to places licensed by Royal Charter for fairs and markets. The Bat & Ball Inn was built around 1730. It was only natural that the Down was used for cricket and the Inn as a pavilion and clubhouse. It would not be right to describe Broad halfpenny Down as the birthplace of cricket, but it could be said to have been its nursery.

The Hambledon Cricket Club, considered by many as the first ever cricket club, was formed in 1750. And in a comparatively short time, cricket developed from a casual pastime to something akin to the internationally prestigious game of today. It was here that the rules were developed. The middle stump was added, the width of the bat defined and, for a time, disputes on the rules, resolved. It was here that the skills of cricket were perfected.

Richard Nyren, captain of the Hambledon Cricket Club and landlord of the Bat & Ball Inn, was the first to think about the game and how it could be best played. He combined talent with the rare ability to lead and inspire other players. Richard Nyren first, and after him Tom Walker, had the vision and skill to devise and develop length bowling. John Small had the vision and skill to counter it with straight bats and fast footwork. By 1770, Hambledon was established as the leading club in England and acknowledged as the chief authority for enforcing the laws of cricket.

The Bat & Ball Inn was the focus of the club. The players huddled together here after a match for a post-mortem of the game, analyzing and discussing, striving to iron out the flaws. Cricket club dinners were often held here, as they still are today. John Nyren, Richard's son, tells us that "two or three of them would strike dismay into a round of beef" washed down with "ale that would flare up like turpentine, genuine Boniface!" Nothing has changed here.

The Bat & Ball sign shows only two stumps. Here in the "Hambledon era" the third stump was added. In 1771, when "Shock" White of Reigate appeared with a bat as broad as a wicket not only was the offending weapon seized from him and cut down to reasonable dimensions, but the Hambledon players also limited the width of the bat to four and a quarter inches, which remains the regulation size to this day.

Broad halfpenny Down was considered a bit windswept by one of its patrons, the Duke of Dorset, and cricket moved on to London with another, the Earl of Winchilsea, the local Lord and then president of Hambledon Cricket Club. He, with others, formed the Marylebourne Cricket Club and commissioned Thomas Lord, an entrepreneur, to look for a suitable field within a short carriage ride of their Mayfair homes. The ground came to be known as the Lord's. Many of the Hambledon players moved with their patrons to play there. Thus the glory and fame of Hambledon, Broadhalfpenny down and the Bat & Ball Inn was over.

In the 1920s, Winchester College bought the ground but it was only sporadically used. A few cricket enthusiasts, who formed the Broadhalfpenny Brigands Cricket Club, took up the ground and ensured that cricket is played on this historic ground in the best traditions of the game. The Royal Navy took the lease of the ground in 1960, but the club has remained independent since the early 1970s. A splendid, new pavilion was built on the ground in 1999.

Hambledon set the pace for the game in its formative stages. Their team of the late 18th Century raised cricket from a sport to an art, in an era when the local team was more than a match for any All England team and when it seemed that the Bat & Ball Inn was the centre of cricketing universe.

A stone monument, unveiled in 1908, stands on Broadhalfpenny Down that commemorates a match between Hambledon and an All England side. The Bat & Ball still stands across the Down still used as a close-of-play clubhouse.

1.	Which of the following	features or	practices in cricket	does not owe it	ts origin to the	Hambledon (Cricket Club?
	William of the following	, icataics oi	practices in circuct	4065110601161	is origin to the	· iaiiioicaoii v	cricice ciab.

- (1) The introduction of middle-stump (2) Practice of wearing white hats (3) Framing of some rules
- (4) Size of the cricket bat
- 2. Tag the pairs
 - (A) Hambledon club
- (a) 1999
- (B) Regulation on bat size (C) Pavilion
- (b) 1730 (c) 1750

(D) Bat and Ball

(d) 1771

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

A. b

A. c

A. c

A. c

B. c

B. d

B. d

B. a

C. a

C. b

C. a

C. d

D. d

D. a

- D. b
- D. b

- 3. Marylebourne cricket club was formed by
 - (1) John Small

- (2) Richard Nyren
- (3) Thomas Lord

- (4) Earl of Winchilsea
- 4. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Hambledon?
 - (1) Cricket originated in this village.
 - (2) It is only an hour's drive from London
 - (3) Broad halfpenny Down and the Bat & Ball Inn are located there.
 - (4) It lies 10 miles north of Portsmouth.
- 5. The term 'footwork" in the passage refers to
 - (1) the running between the wickets.
 - (2) the uniform measure of run-up maintained by a pace bowler.
 - (3) the batsman's quick movements to counter the bowling attack.
 - (4) the batsman's speed of delivery.
- 6. Members of the Hambledon cricket club devised and developed
 - (1) bodyline bowling
- (2) length bowling
- (3) spin attack

(4) leg break

PASSAGE 2

The underdeveloped nations of the South appear to have lost some ground in the preliminary negotiations leading up to a Convention on Climate Change. The outcome of the preparatory meeting on global warming, which concluded in Bonn on 31 October and was to set the agenda for the Conference of Paris to the Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Kyoto in December, has grave implication for developing countries. The United States has refused to accept what critics of its policy say is its share of responsibility for global warming and instead seeks to make the reduction in the emission levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases a "global responsibility". Effectively, the US is seeking to protect its economy and industry by shifting the burden of cutbacks in emission levels in an inequitable manner to developing countries, particularly India, Mexico and China.

International environment policy is deeply affected by the general trend towards globalization in the post-Cold War World. With the United Nation's financially enfeebled global diplomacy—whether it be at the IMF, the World Bank or the WTO—the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) is so conducted as to provide little room to manoeuvre for developing countries.

Whenever its global economic interests–for instance, its agenda of pushing for free trade–come into conflict with environmental issues, the US pushes the WTO as the key to the resolution of disputes. US economic interests, particularly transnational corporations, have played a major role in shaping the WTO's approach, which is that trade and environment policies are mutually supportive and that greater trade liberalization is beneficial to the environment.

Developing countries have, sadly, reduced the international trade and environment negotiation to one of market access versus environment. As a result, whenever environmental issues come up for discussion, developing countries raise the question of market access and ask whether linking up trade issues with environmental issues would have the effect of denying them market access; they only end up portraying themselves as "free marketers" who are ever willing to maraud the environment for a price. Ironically, the countries of the North, whose powerful corporate interests stand to gain the most from a completely unregulated global free market which will have a demonstrably negative influence on global ecology and natural resources, project themselves as defenders of global environmental interests.

A case in point is that of forests. For decades, forests in the Amazon were cleared and made into grazing land in order to increase beef exports to the US; this is what became known, infamously, as the "hamburger connection" in the deforestation of the Amazon. Vast quantities of timber are also exported from several South-East Asian countries. Such ecologically destructive exports are a direct fallout of the globalization process; developing countries are using up their natural resources, principally their forest wealth, to power economic growth or, as in the case of several Latin American countries, Indonesia and Thailand, to work themselves out of indebtedness. The few forests that remain today play a key role in moderating the effects of global warming. They are also important from the point of view of preserving biodiversity. Discussions on forest conservation have, however, failed to acknowledge that the globalization process is a major factor in the accelerated deforestation in recent years. South-East Asian countries and Papua New Guinea, which are home to a quarter of the world's remaining rain forests, have in the past decade cleared entire forests for plantation crops timber exports. Since the early 1990s Indonesia has cleared 900,000 hectares to 1.3 million hectares a year, and Myanmar about 600,000 hectares to one million a year. In Malaysia, the situation is the same; the States of Sabha and Sarawak account for 70 per cent of Malaysia's timber output, and East Malaysia is currently the world's biggest exporter of tropical hardwoods. Peninsular Malaysia and Sabha may lose all their forest cover in just three years. The situation in the Philippines is much the same; it is expected that all its virgin forests will have been completely logged in a couple of decades. Thailand, which prospered on its timber exports, is left with only 22 per cent forest cover. As it is facing severe flooding and the effects of the loss of top soil, Thailand has banned logging, but timber merchants have now set their sights on the forests of Cambodia and Myanmar.

The countries of the North have persisted with attempts to bring forests, especially tropical forests, under some form of international control. In the 1980s, the Tropical Forestry Action Programme, which had its roots in the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Washington-based World Resources Institute (WRI) gave way to the Tropical Forest Action Plan (TEAP). The International Tropical Timber Agreement of 1983 was concluded under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); out of this was born the International Timber Trade Organization (ITTO) as an autonomous inter-governmental organization.

Later, in the processes leading up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) better known as the Earth Summit in Rio de Jeneiro, proposals for a Global Convention on Forests were evolved: a call for an International Convention on Forests was made after a review of the TEAP. Both the European Community and the Group of Seven industrialised countries are keen on an International Forest Convention. The European Summit in Dublin in June 1990, the G - 7 summit in Houston in July 1990 as well as the European Parliament called for a Global Convention for the Protection of Forests.

At Rio, a Statement of Forest Principles was adopted, but developing countries blunted the US administrations demand for a Global Forest Convention; the US administration pushed for such a convention in order to convince its home constituency that it was sensitive to environmental concerns and also as a negotiation ploy to ward off criticism that the US does not own up its fair share of responsibility as a major contributor to global warming.

The US is certain to push for such a convention in other forums. Developing countries resist this move and argue that forests are a sovereign national resource; non governmental organizations (NGOs) too oppose such a convention on the grounds that it goes against the interests of local communities and people. The countries of the North have, however, not given up the idea of putting in place a legally binding instrument on forests. The recent forest fires in the Amazon and in

Indonesia and Malaysia are bound to increase pressure on developing countries to agree to an international convention on forest protection. It seems inevitable that it will come into forest, although as a concession to the Group of 77 developing countries it may not be called a convention. The negotiations in Kyoto attempts to enforce a "shared responsibility" in respect of forests in the countries of the South.

There exist several drafts for an International Convention on Forests. The FAO drew one up in October 1990; the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) prepared a draft for the Global Legislators for Balanced Environment (GLOBE), which comprises legislators from the European Community, Japan, the US and Russia.

At the fourth and the final session of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Forests in February 1997, representatives of over 80 organizations from six continents issued an International Citizens Declaration against a global forests convention on the grounds that it would favour commercial interests, undermine the Biodiversity Convention and threaten citizens' initiatives.

There are several lessons to be learnt from the Indonesian forest fires. If the local people had not been driven out of their land and made victims of iniquitous economic policies, the fires would not have occurred in the first place; even if they had, they could have been controlled more easily and less expensively by communities that have a stake in the protection of the forests. From the point of view of developing countries like India, tribal communities and local people who are dependent on forests and are losing out to the state and other powerful private vested interests will be further disempowered if issues of environment and natural resources come within the globalization process.

There is an urgent need to disseminate more information on the implications of the international negotiations on environment-related issues, raise awareness among the public and stimulate a public debate. A few individuals and organizations in India are performing the difficult role of lobbying in international forums as well as educating Indian citizens in this regard, but they face tremendous odds.

Between 1986 and 1993, when crucial international negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were under way, widespread interest in the issues was discernible in India. A popular movement was also building up against what were perceived as the damaging proposals. But then, during much the same period, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the rest of the Sangh parivar whipped up a divisive communal campaign on Ayodhya; the nation's attention and energies were as a result forcibly diverted from debating national issues of fundamental and long-term concern to the people. In, the end, the Congress (I) gave away the nation's interests on a platter at the GATT talks.

The task for concerned citizens, organizations, research bodies and academia is to summon the will to reject the divisive politics that divert the attention of the people from tasks crucial to the process of nation-building. India must refashion its politics in a way that can protect the people and, in particular, the poor of India and give India a place of dignity in the emerging world environmental and economic order.

- 7. According to the passage, when developing countries pitch the bait on market access whenever environmental issues are being discussed, they portray themselves as
 - (1) champions of the free market economy.
 - (2) willing to maraud the environment for a price.
 - (3) promoters of an unregulated global market.
 - (4) advocates of fairness in negotiations.
- **8.** What, according to the passage, is the main reason for developing countries resisting the global convention in forests?
 - (1) It goes against the interests of local communities.
 - (2) Developed countries are mostly responsible for the environmental problems of today.
 - (3) Forests are a sovereign national resources.
 - (4) It seeks to make room for interferences with their national boundaries.
- 9. To the developing countries, the International Environmental Policy
 - (1) gives little room for manoeuvre.
 - (2) provides a forum for addressing their concerns.
 - (3) gives access to markets.
 - (4) protects their environmental economic interests.

- 10. A possible reason cited in the passage for the countries of the North defending environmental interests is
 - (1) to make the world a better place to live in.
 - (2) to prevent deforestation and erosion of forest cover.
 - (3) to protect their own people from the effects of global warming.
 - (4) protect their own corporate interests.
- 11. The developing countries may have to agree to an international convention on forests because of
 - (1) a splurge of ecologically destructive goods in the world markets.
 - (2) forced action in the form of QRS by the developed countries.
 - (3) need to protect their economic interests.
 - (4) recent forest fires in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- 12. According to the passage, if issues of environment come within the globalization process then
 - (1) tribal communities and local people who depend on forests will be further disempowered.
 - (2) there will be more open discussions and greater agreements on environmental issues.
 - (3) raise greater awareness about these issues throughout the world.
 - (4) developing countries will lose even the power they have within their national boundaries.

The RBI museum documents and preserves the heritage of India as one of the earliest issuers of coinage in the world and as the home of many a monetary experiment recorded in history.

Money is not everything in life. But, then, who wants everything? Just money will do. So, if you want to know everything about money, spend a couple of hours at the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Monetary Museum located within the imposing Amar Building in Mumbai's Fort area. It will be time well spent and give you rich returns on the Rs 10 you spent on gate-fee for, inside, a treasure trove is on view.

As far as vintage goes, coinage precedes note issuance and this history mirrors the political ups and downs. The earliest instance of coinage in ancient India was silver-punched coins, first minted around 6th century BC. These coins bear no resemblance to 'smiley' coins that one is now familiar with, and came in the shape of a rod, and at times even like a bracelet!. These coins have been attributed to the Janapadas, which were small monarchial and republic states in North and Central India. Between the 4th and 2nd century BC, these states—Gandhara, Asmaka and Kausambi—were absorbed into the Magadhan and Mauryan empires. These empires started what is called the imperial series of punch marked coins: with a uniform weight of about 3.4 grams. They carried abstract images as well as those from nature such as a tree or a bull. The Saka coinage of the Western Kshatrapas are perhaps the earliest dated coins, the dates being given in the Saka era (which today represents the official calendar of the Indian Republic), commencing in AD 78.

The history of currency is closely linked to political economy. The decline of the Mughal Empire commenced soon after the death of Aurangzeb. In the anarchy that followed, regional forces tended to reassert themselves and so did states with ancient antecedents. So, when the British crown took over the administration from the East India Company in 1858 there were over a hundred princely states, which were issuing coins nominally in the name of the Mughal Emperor. With the deportation of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah to Rangoon, the native rulers gradually replaced the Mughal superscriptions on their coins with the name or portrait of the Queen of England as an expression of acceptance of British supremacy. Some coins like those of Mewar had the words *Dosti London* inscribed on their coins. Over time, the British curtailed the rights of the natives states to strike their own coins.

The first coinage under the crown was issued in 1862. In 1877, Queen Victoria assumed the title the Empress of India. When Edward VII succeeded Queen Victoria, the coins issued bore his effigy. The Indian Coinage Act was passed in 1906, which governed the establishment of mints as well as the coins that would be issued and the standards that would be maintained (rupee 180 grains, silver 916.66 standard; half rupee 90 grains, quarter rupee 45 grains). George V succeeded Edward VII. Acute shortage of silver on account of World War I led the British government to issue paper currency of one rupee and two-and-a-half rupees. The silver coins of smaller denominations were issued in cupro-nickel. Edward VIII succeeded

George V, however, no coins were issued during his short reign. George VI ascended the throne in 1936. The compulsions of the World War II led to experiments in coinage, where the standard rupee was replaced by the 'quaternary silver alloy'. The quaternary silver coins were issued from 1940. In 1947, these were replaced by pure nickel coins and despite India attaining independence on 15 August 1947, the existing coinage continued as frozen series till 26 January 1950, when India became a republic.

Notes are now issued in denomination of Rs 5 (in circulation, but not printed anymore) Rs 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000. These notes are called bank notes as they are issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The printing of notes in the denominations of Re 1 and Rs 2 has been discontinued, as these denominations have been coinised. However, such notes issued earlier are still in circulation.

Coins are available in denominations of paise 10, 20, 25, 50, one rupee, two rupees and five rupees. Coins up to 50 paise are called 'small coins' and coins of rupee one and above are called 'rupee coins'. The RBI plans to issue coins of Rs 10 too. But are bank notes and coins issued only in these denominations? Not necessarily. The RBI can also issue notes in the denominations of Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 or any other denomination that the Central Government may specify. There cannot, though, be notes in denominations higher than Rs 10,000 in terms of the current provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Coins too can be issued up to the denomination of Rs 1,000!. But why a monetary museum? Why can't this history be housed in a regular museum? India was one of the earliest issuers of coinage in the world and has been the home of many-a-monetary experiment recorded in history. The dedicated museum aims at documenting and preserving this heritage. It proposes to put in place and preserve permanent, temporary and itinerant exhibits of the representative coinage of India, paper currency and gold bars, as well as financial instruments and curiosities down the ages. It also aims to stimulate research and study on the evolution of money around the Indian Ocean Rim and disseminate such information. The biggest drawback of the museum is that it is manned by RBI officials who seem antiquated and out of place. To that extent, it has all the qualities of a mausoleum!

- 13. According to the passage, the Reserve Bank of India
 - (1) cannot issue notes of the denomination of Rs 10,000.
 - (2) has stoppede minting coins in the denomination of Rs 10.
 - (3) has stopped printing notes of the value of Re 1, Rs 2 and Rs 5.
 - (4) initiated a novel scheme to collect vintage coins.
- 14. In this passage, the author has
 - (A) questioned the need for a separate monetary museum.
 - (B) been critical of the staff in the RBI museum.
 - (C) praised the RBI initiative in setting up an authentic museum.
 - (D) dissuaded people from visiting the RBI museum.
 - (1) Only B

(2) A and B

(3) Only C

(4) B and D

- 15. Paper currency came into existence
 - (1) following the East India company's directive.

(2) to facilitate trade with Britain.

(3) due to the compulsions of World War II.

(4) because of the shortage of silver.

- **16.** To which of the following questions does the passage provide an answer?
 - (A) How and by whom are coins made in India?
 - (B) How did the British assert their supremacy in the issue of coins in India?
 - (C) What were the problems encountered by the RBI in setting up the monetary museum?
 - (D) When did coins and notes come into circulation in India?
 - (1) B and C

(2) B and D

(3) A, B and D

(4) A and D

- 17. The issue of coins was suspended during the reign of
 - (1) George V.

- (2) Bahadur Shah.
- (3) Edward VIII.

- (4) George VI.
- 18. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - (1) Nickel coins came into circulation in the year of India's independence.
 - (2) History of currency is closely linked to the history of printing.
 - (3) Imperial series of punched marked coins were introduced by the Magadhan and Mauryan empires.
 - (4) India has been at the forefront of monetary experiments.

Remember shock and awe? It was meant to radiate a might never seen before on the face of the earth. Armed as no power has ever been, pre-eminent as only Rome before it, America the all-conquering would spread democracy across the globe by the force of its invincible armoury. When daisy-cutters dropped on a Taliban that fled leaving their hot dinners on the frontline, when Baghdad fell with hardly a battle, shock and awe looked easy.

Now the shock is something else. It is the shock of discovering that Oz is only an optical illusion and the Wizard is a small man with no magic power after all. America now looks like some fearsome robotic dinosaur stomping across the landscape, a gigantic Power Ranger toy, all bright gadgets and display but no power and nothing inside. It can't actually do anything useful after all.

The hollow superpower stands exposed, but it may take a little while for the world to readjust its set to this new reality. Just as everything has been re-imagined after the end of the old Cold War, now the single superpower scenario is in need of urgent revision. Iraq has shown that smart missiles, heavy-metal techno-tricks, and soldiers whose helmets are electronically controlled from Southern Command in Tampa, are virtually useless. The lessons that the Vietcong on bicycles thought they had taught the behemoth are being learned all over again as failure and calamity stare the White House in the face.

This the world has seen unfold nightly on the news as civil war engulfs Iraq, exactly as forewarned by all the war's opponents. What irony that Iran, the heart of America's "axis of evil," without lifting a finger or firing a shot, will win its ambition to breathe its influence across both Afghanistan and Iraq. As the US finds that the power to break nations is useless without the power to make them, shock and awe is over.

But it took Hurricane Katrina to expose the real emptiness under the US carapace. No wonder governing Iraq was far beyond the competence of a nation so feebly governed within its own borders. How does a State where half the voters don't believe in government, run anything well? A nation ideologically and constitutionally committed to non-government is bound to crumble at the core. Rome had no doubts about governance.

What the great Louisiana catastrophe has revealed is a country that is not a country at all, but atomised, segmented individuals living parallel lives as far apart as possible, with nothing to unite them beyond the idea of a flag. The 40 million with no health insurance show the social dysfunction corroding the USs' capacity. For the poor at the bottom of the New Orleans mud heap, there never was even the American dream to cling to. They always lived in another country.

The born-agains absolve themselves from sympathy with the victims by explaining Katrina as God's wrath on the Sodom-and-Gomorrah sins of New Orleans. But it took the mother of the nation, Barbara Bush, to perfectly capture rich America's distance from the scene. Visiting refugees in the Houston Astrodome, she pronounced them lucky: "So many of the people were under privileged anyway, so this is working very well for them." She let slip darker fears: "What I'm hearing, which is sort of scary, is they all want to stay in Texas." Katrina lifts the lid on the hidden America invisible in sitcoms, but above all shows how the rich don't acknowledge shared nationhood with the rest.

So to talk of "average" incomes or GDP per capita in the US is meaningless: there is no "average", only first world and third world, with virtually no mobility between the two. International figures should no longer be given in such crude statistics. Who has what defines a nation, not how much is in the pot from which only the well-off feed. OECD figures on health, wealth or employment should all be reconfigured to describe where the money lies. If Bill Gates moved to Albania, its GDP would soar meaninglessly. A statisticians joke says that a man with his head in the oven and his feet in the fridge is on average OK: in reality he's dead.

A report on Human Development released by the UN recently confirms a growing volume of international research showing that extreme inequality within nations does great damage whatever a country's overall wealth. Poorer countries sharing more fairly get better health, education and social results than richer but more unequal countries. Since people are finely attuned to social status, the fate of those at the bottom of a pecking order within a rich society is far worse than those in a poor country who feel they belong among the generality. The UN figures show that exclusion kills, in both infant deaths and shorter lives.

But before we get too piously smug about America, just imagine a flood crashing through the Thames barrier and drowning London and Essex. What would we see? Essentially the same thing, even if London mayor did evacuation well. The middle classes would escape to friends and relatives. The poor who have no networks beyond other poor people would collect in camps. They would be as pitifully helpless and there would be millions of them too. In New Orleans people could not get away for lack of the price of a taxi. In London too, floods would expose what is hidden to well-off Britain because we also live strictly segregated lives. Don't look across the Atlantic and preen over our European values, welfare state and beneficent government. We may do better, but the UN report puts us closer to the US model than to Europe's.

- 19. The UN report on Human Development suggests that
 - (1) the GDP of a nation is a reflection of the standard of living of its retain.
 - (2) a nation with higher GDP is likely to take better care of its poor than those with lower GDP.
 - (3) the plight of the poor is worse in a country which has a wide gap between the haves and the have-nots than in a country where inequalities are not so pronounced.
 - (4) poor countries share their resources better than rich nations which boast of high GDPs.
- 20. "If Bill Gates moved to Albania, its GDP would soar meaninglessly". What is the implication of the remark in the passage?
 - (1) Bill Gates would make Albania richer by his presence.
 - (2) The per capita income of the people in Albania would increase.
 - (3) GDP of Albania would touch dizzy heights if Bill Gates shifted his base.
 - (4) Bill Gates shifting to Albania will not necessarily alter the living conditions of people there.
- 21. The author of this passage is most likely
 - (1) a British national.(2) an Indian.(3) an American journalist(4) a UN representative.
- 22. 'Now the shock is something else'. What, according to the author, is shocking now?
 - (1) The manner in which US pounded Baghdad.
 - (2) The realisation of there being no Wizard of Oz.
 - (3) The all-powerful image of America like a dinosaur.
 - (4) US resembling a Power Ranger toy with all display and no power.
- 23. Barbara Bush's visit to the refugee camps in Houston and her remarks
 - (A) reveal her empathy for the poor.
 - (B) show the First Lady playing the mother's role effectively.
 - (C) reveal the hypocrisy of the rich in the US.
 - (D) allayed the fears of the poor.
 - (1) A and D (2) Only C (3) Only B
 - (4) B and C
- **24.** The passage focuses on
 - (1) how Hurricane Katrina revealed the ugly face of American society.
 - (2) exposing the double standards of the US.
 - (3) the reality behind the façade of the first world.
 - (4) the failure of the US in disaster management.

- 25. Which one of the following views has not been suggested in the passage?
 - (1) A natural disaster in London will expose the inequalities in British society.
 - (2) America has spread democracy across the globe by the force of its invincible armoury.
 - (3) There is no bridge between the haves and the have-nots.
 - (4) The US has no business to think of governing Iraq when half its electorate has no faith in governance

EXERCISE 5



Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE 1

In an age where both fear and favour play an influential role in the reporting of news, journalism that stands firm against government and corporate hegemony is the last hope of democracy. Whether it is reporting on the unfolding story of the Kanchi Sankaracharya's arrest, or analyzing the real reasons behind America's war on Iraq, journalism that records with accuracy and investigates with intrepid insight becomes ultimately "the first draft of history," something that stands validated by the test of time.

These days when powerful corporate and establishment interests threaten the freedom of media worldwide, the work of some remarkable and often unlikely heroes stands as a clear testament to the power of the press as a staunch defender of public interest. A new book edited by John Pilger, celebrating some of journalism's finest and most poignant moments, is a timely reminder of what journalism can and should be. Pilger himself is a distinguished veteran of this kind of journalism. In his more than thirty years in the field, his exposés, whether it was about the genocide in Cambodia, the killings in Vietnam or his searing criticism of American foreign policy, have consistently highlighted the suffering of the powerless and exposed corruption in high places.

"Tell Me No Lies" brings together some of the most brilliant reporting that the twentieth century has seen. Each piece introduced by Pilger explains the context and struggle that went into what he calls "the insurrection" against "the rules of the game." Investigative journalism is not just about detective work, Pilger says, it is also about journalism that bears witness and explores ideas. It dismantles the secret centres of power and reveals the hidden agendas of those who are in control. Whether it was in Hiroshima sixty years ago or in Falluja now, the suppression of truth bears a terrible cost in terms of human lives. Therefore, it is the independent inquiry, eyewitness accounts and the relentless pursuit of facts often in the face of great personal danger that brings to light some of the gravest crimes that are committed in the name of freedom.

Consider the frontline reporting of Jo Wilding from Falluja, or Amira Hass an Israeli journalist living among the dispossessed in the Gaza Strip, or Anna Politkovaskaya's account of the ceaseless war on Chechnya. Each of these writers has pushed the boundaries of reporting by the painful immediacy of their first person account.

Wilding is not a journalist but a young human rights observer whose dispatch from Falluja in April 2004, first published on the Internet, sharply contrasts with the reports of those "embedded" with the American military. With sniper bullets whizzing past her head, sirens screaming and lights flashing, Wilding writes that the ambulance in which she is travelling with the wounded and dying is shot at by US soldiers. ".... I start singing. What else do you do when someone's shooting at you?" and later on the streets,"... there's a man, face down ... a small round stain on his back. We run to him, Again the flies have got there first .. as we try to roll him on to the stretcher, Dave's hand goes through his chest, through the cavity left by the bullet that entered so neatly through his back and blew his heart out." All this happens to unarmed citizens, says Wilding, out of the view of the world, out of sight of the media because the embedded media in Falluja cannot go beyond the outskirts.

Pilger's inclusion of Wilfred Burchett's famous scoop, "I write this as a warning to the world", after his daring journey to Hiroshima in the immediate aftermath of the atomic bombing, suggests that if Burchett had been part of the orchestrated official propaganda machine, the horror and devastation of a post-nuclear Hiroshima would not have immediately come to light. Similarly, Martha Gellhorn shows us what genocide means after a visit to Dachau just after the German defeat where"... behind the barbed wire and electric fence, the skeletons sat in the sun and searched themselves for lice. They have no age and no faces; they all look alike and like nothing you will ever see if you are lucky."

Independent reports like these may not bring down governments; but to use a phrase that Edward Herman borrows in his land-mark essay "The Banality of Evil," they encourage resistance to "normalizing the unthinkable". In another article on Iraq, Pilger also emphasizes this. "It is the function of experts and the main stream media to normalize the unthinkable for the general public."

Another serious flaw of the establishment media is the tendency to overlook the predicament of the marginalised. Gunter Wallraff's outstanding work included in this book directly counters this propensity. By disguising himself as a Turkish immigrant, he penetrates Germany's illegal labour force and exposes the appalling conditions of near slavery and racism. Apart from sparking a national debate on an issue that lay dormant in the public mind, the investigations led to the filing of several thousands of criminal complaints.

Other pieces in the excellent book reveal new and detailed insights into events that mainstream media frequently either overlooks or reduces to sound bytes and quick visuals with the aid of new technology. Robert Fisk's persistent burrowing into the true goings on in Iraq, Linda Malvern's account of the genocide in Rwanda are but two of them. Pilger pins his hope on the emergence of another force to counter the pressures of media monopoly. "A new breed of citizen reporters" and the raised political consciousness of millions of people who use the Internet, the community radio, and alternative public space to oppose domination and oppression across communities whenever they get a chance.

- 1. Which of these tendencies does mainstream media least exhibit?
 - (1) Normalizes the unthinkable
 - (2) Overlooks the plight of the underprivileged
 - (3) Glosses over events and issues
 - (4) Resists corporate hegemony and government control
- 2. What is the implication of the first sentence of the passage?
 - (1) Free and fearless media is the last thing to expect in a democracy.
 - (2) Media free from bias and fear is the only thing that can save democracy.
 - (3) Free and fearless journalism will be the saving grace of democracy.
 - (4) Journalists who can fight the establishment are necessary in a democracy.
- 3. The passage is
 - (1) a review of a book written by John Pilger.
 - (2) an analysis of some of journalism's finest and poignant moments.
 - (3) a review of a book titled 'Tell Me No Lies' authored by John Pilger.
 - (4) a critical appreciation of a book titled 'Tell Me No Lies'.
- 4. "First draft of history" refers to
 - (1) writing that stands the test of time.
 - (2) articles that are thought provoking.
 - (3) journalism which gives an authentic account of events.
 - (4) newspaper reports that are not edited.
- 5. Investigative journalists, according to John Pilger, are those who
 - (1) have brought to the fore some of the nefarious deeds of people in power.
 - (2) dare to fight the establishment and succeed in bringing down governments.
 - (3) probe into the private lives of those who control public affairs.
 - (4) are bold to venture into area of warfare.
- 6. In the sentence, "Robert Fisk's account of the genocide in Rwanda are but two of them", in the last para, the word 'them' refers to:
 - (1) News reports featured in Pilger's book.
 - (2) New and detailed insights.
 - (3) Events that have been given poor coverage by the media.
 - (4) Investigative journalists.

Five years have passed; five summers, with the length Of five long winters! -----

----- Once again I see

These hedge-rows, hardly hedge-rows, little lines
Of sportive wood run wild: these pastoral farms,
Green to the very door; and wreaths of smoke
Sent up, in silence, from among the trees!
With some uncertain notice, as might seem
Of vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods,
Or of some Hermit's cave, where by his fire

The Hermit sits alone.

These beauteous forms, Through a long absence, have not been to me As is a landscape to a blind man's eye: But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din Of towns and cities, I have owed to them, In hours of weariness, sensations sweet, Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart; And passing even into my purer mind, With tranquil restoration:— feelings too Of unremembered pleasure: such, perhaps, As have no slight or trivial influence On that best portion of a good man's life, His little, nameless, unremembered, acts Of kindness and of love. Nor less, I trust, To them I may have owed another gift, Of aspect more sublime; that blessed mood, In which the burthen of the mystery, In which the heavy and the weary weight Of all this unintelligible world, Is lightened: that serene and blessed mood, In which the affections gently lead us on, -Until, the breath of this corporeal frame And even the motion of our human blood

We see into the life of things.
(From 'Tintern Abbey' by William Wordsworth)

Almost suspended, we are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul:
While with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,

- 7. In 'that serene and blessed mood.'
 - (1) the poet recapitulates the memories of childhood.
 - (2) the poet becomes sensitive to spirituality.
 - (3) the poet's body and soul are at rest.
 - (4) the sights of Nature restore his sagging spirit.
- 8. By drawing a comparison with a blind man's eye, the poet
 - (1) reflects his feeling of being lost in urban surroundings.
 - (2) reveals his vision of life.
 - (3) highlights the impression that the scene made on him.
 - (4) contrasts his helplessness in the city with his joy when in natural surroundings.
- 9. What effect does the mental picture mentioned in the poem have on the poet?
 - (1) It revitalizes him

(2) It leads him to benevolent acts (3) It fills him with a longing

- (4) Both (1) and (2)
- 10. The given lines focus on
 - (1) humanity versus divinity
- (2) love of one's roots
- (3) the harmony in nature

(4) nature as restorer

PASSAGE 3

At least three broad sources of information are required to maintain or change one's orientation to the environment. The first is information about the layout of the environment—where are objects, surfaces, people, and events relative to each other? The second is information about the positions and movements of the body parts relative to each other, and the third is information specifying the relation between the two former sources of information, that is, information about the positions and movements of the body and body parts relative to the environment. Drawing on the seminal work of James Gibson, David Lee suggested that the term'exteroception' be used to refer to the first source of information about the relations among environmental features, that 'proprioception' be used to refer to the second source of information about the position and movements of the body parts relative to each other, and that the term 'exproprioception' be used to refer to the relation between the two.

From the distinctions made among the three sources of information, it is apparent that there is not a one-to-one match between each perceptual system and the information that it provides. Rather, there is redundancy across perceptual systems in the information available for movement control. However, Lee and his colleagues have argued that vision provides by far the richest source of exteroceptive and exproprioceptive information, perhaps accounting for why many argue that it dominates the other perceptual systems in perceptual judgements, motor control, and motor learning.

Gibson originally coined the term "visual proprioception" to draw attention to vision's ability to provide information about self-movement above and beyond that traditionally associated with the kinaesthetic (somatosensory) and vestibular systems. It is relevant to note here that visual proprioception would be referred to as visual exproprioception using Lee's terminology, though to maintain consistency with much of the research in this area, we will adopt Gibson's terminology in this chapter. The point is relevant because it highlights a fundamental distinction between vision and the somatosensory and vestibular systems—vision always provides information about self-motion that is relative to the physical features of the environment, whereas the other systems can provide information that exclusively reflects self-motion. This notion is easier to understand if one considers that the visual system provides an external frame of reference for movement detection and control.

The importance of the visual frame of reference for general orientation in space is supported by the strong bias that a tilted frame or mirror can exert on an observer's perception of upright, as well as the increase in postural sway seen when a frame is oscillated from side to side in front of an observer. Thus, the visual scene provides a coordinate system within which the positions of the self and environmental features are referenced. The notion of a frame of reference is useful to distinguish visual proprioception from one's ability to detect that something in the environment has moved, both of which can be understood relative to Gibson's concept of optical flow. When a feature of the environment moves, there is a local change in the optical pattern of light rays registered by the eye. In other words, only a portion of the optical array sampled by the eye flows across the retina. In

contrast, when the head moves, either during turning or postural sway or body transport, the entire visual frame of reference flows across the retina. The direction and velocity of the flow specifies an observer's direction and velocity of motion.

These global patterns of optical flow have a distinct structure to them during locomotion—a structure that is not uniform across the visual field. For example, they assume a radial (or expanding) structure in the central visual field, much like a starburst pattern, and a lamellar (or parallel) structure in the visual periphery, like the lines of longitude on a globe, when the observer's line of sight spatially coincides with the direction of motion, what Gibson referred to as the "focus of expansion". However, different patterns of optical flow will be experienced if the direction of gaze changes during locomotion. Furthermore, the velocity of optical flow is not uniform across the visual field. It increases with increasing eccentricity from the focus of expansion. The slowest points are in the radially structured flow and the fastest points are in the lamellar structure, peaking at 90 degrees from the direction of gaze.

Thus, as an observer sways or moves through the environment, changes in the optical array give rise to patterns of optical flow that can be picked up by the visual system. Such patterns provide a visual complement to the internally generated information about locomotion provided by the somatosensory and vestibular systems.

- 11. Regarding the information provided by the perceptual systems for movement control, we can say that
 - (1) the sum of parts exceeds the whole.
 - (2) some part of the information is superfluous.
 - (3) the somatosensory and the vestibular systems account for most of the information.
 - (4) each system provides distinct information that needs to be assimilated in relation to what is being provided by the other systems.
- 12. Devices like the tilted frame or mirror, oscillating frame etc., are cited in the passage to
 - (1) show that one's vision provides information about self-motion that is relative to the physical features of the environment.
 - (2) show that an observer's sources of information can vary whenever he moves.
 - (3) highlight the important role played by one's vision in aligning oneself to one's environment.
 - (4) put across the point that it is only the visual scene that helps an observer determine his position in relation to his environment and the position of self.
- 13. Inputs for postural control come from sensory organs
 - (1) that make up the kinaesthetic system

(2) that are part of vestibular systems

(3) like the eyes

- (4) all the above
- 14. The factor(s) relevant to the patterns of optical flow across an observer's retina is/are
 - (1) the observer's direction of motion.
 - (2) the change of the direction of the observer's gaze.
 - (3) movement in the environment.
 - (4) all the above.
- 15. Identify the statement that is NOT true as per the passage.
 - (1) The internal sources of information regarding one's posture and locomotion are the vestibular and somatosensory systems.
 - (2) The term 'exteroception' deals with one's position relative to one's environment.
 - (3) Lee and Gibson do not agree on the meaning of the term 'exproprioception'.
 - (4) The global patterns of optical flow have a distinct structure that is not uniform across the observer's visual field.

In the not-too-distant future, maps of the Solar System may be redrawn to add another planet—or perhaps take one away. When scientists recently announced the discovery of a possible 10th planet, some 9 billion miles from the Sun, they reignited a long-running debate about what a true planet is. They are grappling with whether the newly found celestial body, known for now as 2003 UB313, should be granted planetary status.

Astronomers are afire over the shake-up, and their musings have been lighting up the news media. But they aren't the only ones excited about the discovery. Their mystical cousins, astrologers, have also been jolted; they are speculating about what it might mean for their cosmic readings and prophecies. After all, they too, are students of the Solar System. Astrologers often employ the maxim "as above, so below". Now suddenly that which is "above" may be radically changed. "It's exciting," said Richard Brown, an astrologer from Toronto, "I'm immediately on the internet, and I'm just jumping up and down." Michael Brown, an astronomer and a member of the team that discovered 2003 UB313, said he had been peppered with enquires from astrologers seeking to know the exact moment he made his observation. Brown, a professor of planetary astronomy at the California Institute of Technology, subsequently posted the time of discovery on his web page for the benefit, of astrologers he said, because he had always appreciated astrologers' enthusiasm for the heavens. "The astronomical world frequently sits around and bickers," he said. "It's nice to see a group sit around and take pleasure in new discoveries."

If 2003 UB313 is a 10th planet, astrologers say it may have a profound influence over people's lives, and thus on the forecasts astrologers make. But its potency cannot be discerned until perhaps several years after the astronomical debate is settled, when astronomers have had time to chart its orbit. So astrologers are not inclined to do anything hasty. There will be no tearing up of charts, no hurriedly penciling in a new planet and certainly no crossing out of Pluto, a body that many astrologers hold near and dear: on the contrary, astrologers seem to have reached an unspoken consensus to take a wait-and-see approach. Wait and see if there is a 10th planet. Then wait and observe its influence on human life. Astrologers have been searching the sky for centuries for clues on how the positions of stars and planets could affect life on Earth. Their celestial observations intrigued Chaucer, Shakespeare and even Galileo. The profession still thrives, supported in no small part it seems by people who say they do not really believe in it, as evidenced by the enormous popularity of horoscopes in magazines, newspapers and on the web, Last year America Online's most popular search term was "horoscope". A Gallup Poll telephone survey conducted in June found that 25 per cent of Americans believe that the position of the stars and planets can affect people's lives. "We like to think of ourselves as the second-oldest profession," said Richard Brown, the astrologer. Michael Brown said, "I think of it as entertainment," adding that his wife reads her horoscope in the newspaper each morning, though not because she believes the predictions will come true.

But to some critics, the discovery of a potential 10th planet is just more evidence that astrology is humbug. If astrologers were able to detect the influences of planets on people's lives accurately, should they not have noticed the influence of a 10th planet long before astronomers detected it? "You would think astrologers would have noticed after 2,000 years of making predictions that every 20 years or so things would get messed up," said Phil Plait, an astronomer at Sonoma State University, in Rohnert Park. "And then someone would say, 'Maybe there's another planet out there."

Astrologists argue that they have never asserted that the known planets and stars account for every last detail of human life. "We assume there are going to be other planets," said Deb McBride, an astrologer in Brooklyn.

Leigh Oswald, an astrologer in London, said unknown forces may determine when scientists discover new planets. "A planet is discovered when it's appropriate for humanity to understand it," she said. "In other words, when we are ready for it,"

Throughout history, when faced with the addition of a new planet, many astrologers have duly figured out how to use it in their calculations. Pluto, the most recently discovered planet, is so tightly woven into astrological charts, that to lose it would be unthinkable, Oswald said, "It's been observed to have a huge influence on people's lives."

Because Pluto is an outer planet, it operates on a level that affects humanity as a whole as well as individuals, astrologers say. (The farther out a planet is, theoretically, the more global its effects.) Named after the Greek god of the underworld, Pluto brings about unexpected changes. "It's usually dark," McBride said. "It's usually a huge upheaval in someone's life." That upheaval—in a person's health, family or career—is generally followed by a rebuilding, a resurrection, she said.

Pluto is in Sagittarius right now, which to astrologers means it is exerting an influence on larger social forces like religion, ideologies and cultural traditions. "When you put Pluto in a sign like Sagittarius, you start getting religious wars, differences in cultures", Mc Bride said.

Astrologers are especially eager to learn 2003 UB313's permanent name, because in their business, a celestial object's name is essential to its interpretation. "Naming is important, particularly when a name has a mythological charge to it," said Barry Periman, a San Francisco astrologer. "You're connecting it to a lineage of cultural traditions."

Even though a planet's name is chosen by mere mortals, astrologers do not consider the choice a matter of chance. Rather, they see it arising from an alignment of unseen forces that affect the collective human unconscious. They find it no accident that Pluto, for example, was discovered in 1930, in the era of the rise of Nazism and the development of the atomic bomb. Michael Brown has been informally calling the possible new planet Xena, after the title character from the cult television series Xena: Warrior Princess.

- 16. Discovery of a planet, according to astrologers, is
 - (1) a phenomenon, which occurs once in 2000 years

(2) governed by Divine power

(3) predestined

(4) likely to cause zodiac imbalances

- 17. According to the passage, astronomers are not sure
 - (A) of what a true planet is.
 - (B) whether 2003 UB 313 is a planet.
 - (C) if Pluto is a planet.
 - (D) if they can trust scientists.
 - (1) A and B

(2) B and D

(3) Only C

- (4) C and D
- 18. The purpose of the passage is to
 - (1) prove that astrology is all humbug.
 - (2) highlight the conflict between astronomers and astrologers.
 - (3) predict the effects the new planet will have.
 - (4) present the interest of astronomers and astrologers in a scientific discovery.
- 19. In the sentence, 'Their celestial observations intrigued Chaucer, Shakespeare and even Galileo," the word 'intrigued' means
 - (1) secretly influenced.
- (2) kindled the curiosity
- (3) affected the plans

- (4) filled with enthusiasm
- 20. Which of the following cannot be surmised from the passage?
 - (1) The new planet is likely to be named Xena.
 - (2) Astrologers do not consider the naming of a planet incidental.
 - (3) For most people, astrology is an entertainment.
 - (4) Astrologers attach significance to the time of discovery of a planet as well as its name.
- 21. Which of the following views with regard to Pluto is not held by astrologers?
 - (1) The planet exerts influence on issues of global concern.
 - (2) Its presence in Sagittarius is not favourable to humanity.
 - (3) It causes sudden changes resulting in damage and destruction, which are beyond redemption.
 - (4) Religious war is one of the social upheavals it can cause.

PASSAGE 5

Having been trumped by the decision of the chimpanzee genome-sequencing consortium to publish in their rival, *Nature*, the editors of *Science* have now got somewhat of their own back with a trio of papers that look at genes which seem to be involved in the evolution of the human brain.

Two of these papers reported studies carried out by Bruce Lahn, of the University of Chicago, and his colleagues. Dr Lahn has been studying two genes that tell the brain what size to grow to. If either of these genes, known as Microcephalin and ASPM, fails to do its job properly, the result is a brain that, though normal in its structure, is far smaller than it ought to be—somewhere between a quarter and a third of the normal volume—and which does not work properly. One of the characteristics of Homo sapiens is an exceedingly large brain, and some biologists have speculated that changes in these

two genes might be part of the cause of this enlargement. Those speculations have been supported by evidence that these genes have changed significantly since the human and ape lines separated several million years ago.

Dr Lahn has added to that evidence, and has shown that this evolution continued even after Homo sapiens became a species in its own right, less than 200,000 years ago. One variant of Microcephalin, now widespread, came into existence only about 37,000 years ago, while a widespread version of ASPM originated a mere 5,800 years ago–meaning that it postdates the beginning of civilization.

Dr Lahn and his team were able to estimate the dates that the two gene-variants first appeared by looking at which groups of people have them. The past two decades have revealed a lot about how humanity has spread across the globe, and when. By tracing branches of the family trees containing the variants in question backward until they join, the dates at which the variants appeared can be worked out.

That the two variants have spread by natural selection rather than chance can be seen from the speed with which they have become established. If they had no positive consequences, their frequency would rise, if at all, by chance—a process known as neutral drift.

The third paper, by Toshiyuki Hayakawa and Takashi Angata, of the University of California, San Diego and their colleagues, looks at a molecular receptor for a chemical called sialic acid. This chemical caused a stir a few years ago when it was discovered that human sialic acid is different from that found in apes–and, indeed, any other mammals. Dr Hayakawa and Dr Angata have found a receptor for sialic acid that occurs in human brain cells (though the cells in question are support cells rather than actual nerve cells), but not in those of apes. The gene that encodes this receptor molecule seems to have been cobbled together from bits of two other genes one of which, in a curious twist, had itself stopped working properly during the course of evolution.

What all this means is still mysterious. The study of brain evolution is still in the stamp-collecting phase that begins most branches of science, when researchers are looking for interesting facts to stick in their albums, rather than assembling overarching hypotheses. These three stamps, though, are very pretty. Eventually, they may turn out to be precious.

22. Malfunctioning of Microcephalin and ASPM would not lead to

(1) stunted growth

- (2) a structurally abnormal brain
- (3) malfunctioning of the brain

(4) mental deficiency

23. From the passage, we can inter that

- (1) the editors of *Science* and *Nature* are engaged in a game of one-upmanship by featuring articles which promote vested interests.
- (2) Nature and Science have carried reports of the study conducted by Bruce Lahn and his colleagues.
- (3) while *Nature* carried an article related to chimpanzee genome, *Science* published material related to human genes.
- (4) the article in *Science* is contradictory to the one which appeared in *Nature*.

24. The last two sentences of the passage mean

- (1) our knowledge of the brain is as small as a stamp.
- (2) those who collect stamps and those who study the human brain are fascinated by precious facts.
- (3) the stamp-collecting phase of brain evolution will soon turn out to be precious.
- (4) new facts on human brain evolution are engaging and may soon turn out to be valuable.

25. The molecular receptor for sialic acid

(1) is unique

- (2) is found in apes
- (3) have stopped working in humans

(4) caused a stir few years ago

EXERCISE 6



Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE 1

Karl Otto Pohl, a former president of the German Bundesbank, once remarked that inflation is like toothpaste. Once it is out of the tube, it is hard to get it back in again." Apparently not that hard. Until recently it looked as if inflation had been defeated in most rich countries. But it has risen sharply this year in America, the euro area and Britain. America's inflation rate has almost doubled over the past year to 4.7% in September, its highest since 1991. Embarrassingly, inflation is now higher than when Alan Greenspan, ex-chairman of the Federal Reserve, took office in 1987.

British inflation is equally embarrassing for the Bank of England. It has risen from 1.1% to 2.5% over the past year, well above the Bank's 2% target and the highest rate since 1996. The average inflation rate in the G7 countries now stands at an estimated 3.2%, its highest for 13 years. Excluding Japan, where consumer prices continue to fall slowly, the average inflation rate is 3.7%. This is hardly hyperinflation, but it is also not most people's idea of price stability.

The Fed, the European Central Bank and the Bank of England are suddenly sounding more hawkish. It is true that the leap in inflation is largely due to higher oil prices, and the core rate (which excludes oil) remains tame in most countries. But central bankers are worried that higher oil prices could feed into other prices and wage demands. According to a closely watched survey by the University of Michigan, American consumers' expectation of inflation 12 months ahead jumped to 4.6% in early October from 3.1% in August.

How should the guardians of the world's money respond? The conventional wisdom is that central banks should focus on core inflation, since oil prices are affected by temporary supply shocks. But the rise in crude oil prices over the past few years has largely reflected strong global demand rather than a disruption to oil supply, and the futures markets think that most of the rise is permanent. If so, it will eventually affect core inflation. Moreover, the headline inflation rate, including oil, matters because it is the one that consumers experience, and so can influence inflation expectations and wage claims.

A central bank cannot prevent oil prices giving a one-off boost to inflation, but it can try to prevent this feeding into higher wages and prices. To ensure that the rise in inflation is only temporary, central banks need to increase interest rates at least in line with inflation. If central banks hold interest rates unchanged as inflation rises, this would imply lower real rates and hence an easing of monetary policy. Global monetary policy is still unusually lax by historical standards. In America, despite 11 increases in interest rates, real rates are still negative and below any reasonable notion of the "neutral rate of interest" at which monetary policy is neither stimulating nor restraining the economy. In other words, the Fed will need to keep pushing up interest rates.

In the euro area, real interest rates are also negative and at their lowest in history. So it is hardly surprising that the ECB has started to hint that it may need to raise interest rates. In Britain, where spending has slowed sharply over the past year, rising inflation is more likely to delay rate cuts than to trigger an increase. Mervyn King, the governor of the Bank of England, gave warning last week that monetary policy must focus on inflation and can do little to counter the slowdown.

On top of the impact of higher oil prices on inflation, there is another reason for central banks to remain on guard. Over the past decade, central banks have had a big helping hand in holding down inflation from faster productivity growth in some countries (thanks to information technology), and from the integration of China into the world economy. By increasing the world economy's growth potential, these factors allowed America in particular to grow faster without inflation. At some point, the impact of IT and China on inflation could fade or even go into reverse. If this happened at the same time as a surge in oil price, inflation could take off more quickly than it has for many years.

That is not a reason for central banks to push interest rates up sharply today. But if house prices and consumer spending stumble, neither should central bankers slash interest rate as it is now widely expected that they would do. As long as inflation remains well above central banks' desired targets, they would be wrong to cut rates. That would be to turn a blind eye to history. The bitter experience of the 1970s shows that the first signs of rising inflation should never be ignored.

- 1. According to the passage, Central Banks would prove that they have learnt lessons from the past if they
 - A. do not cut interest rates in the wake of rising inflation.
 - B. raise interest rates in tune with inflation.
 - C. don't react to oil prices.
 - D. cut interest rates going by conventional wisdom.
 - (1) Only A

(2) A and B

(3) C and D

- (4) A, B and C
- 2. While discussing the subject of inflation, the author sounds a note of
 - (1) alarm

(2) optimism

(3) caution

- (4) pessimism
- 3. The comparison, 'Inflation is like toothpaste' is made in the passage to suggest that
 - (1) it is unmanageable.
- (2) it is impossible to reverse it.
- (3) you can't contain it.

- (4) it moves better one way.
- 4. According to the passage, which of the following situations would lead to inflation touching a new high?
 - (1) Increasing demand for oil

(2) Disruption in oil supply

(3) A slow down in the growth of IT industry

(4) All of the above

- 5. At present, global monetary policy is
 - (1) restraining the economy.

(2) stimulating the economy.

(3) neither restraining nor stimulating the economy.

- (4) in tune with the requirements.
- 6. Which of the following closely reflects the author's view of Alan Greenspan's tenure as chairman of the Federal Reserve?
 - (1) Alan Greenspan's record in office has been dismal.
 - (2) He should be embarrassed to be laying down office after 20 years of non-performance.
 - (3) Alan Greenspan's performance has been far from satisfactory.
 - (4) Things have gone from bad to worse on the inflation front during his tenure.

PASSAGE 2

Contemplation of the world's disappearing supplies of minerals, forests and other exhaustible assets has led to demands for the regulation of their exploitation. The feeling that these products are now too cheap for the good of future generations, that they are being selfishly exploited at too rapid a rate, and that in consequence of their excessive cheapness, they are being produced and consumed wastefully has given rise to the conservation movement. The method ordinarily proposed to stop the wholesale devastation of irreplaceable natural resources, or of natural resources replaceable only with difficulty and long delay, is to forbid production at certain times and in certain regions or to hamper production by insisting that obsolete and inefficient methods be continued. The prohibitions against oil and mineral development and cutting timber on certain government lands have this justification, as have also closed seasons for fish and game and statutes forbidding certain highly efficient means of catching fish. Taxation would be a more economic method than publicly ordained inefficiency in the case of purely commercial activities such as mining and fishing for profit, if not also for sport fishing. However, the opposition of those who are making the profit, with the apathy of everyone else, is usually sufficient to prevent the diversion, into the public treasury, of any considerable part of the proceeds of the exploitation of natural resources.

In contrast to the conservationist belief that a too rapid exploitation of natural resources is taking place, we have the retarding influence of monopolies and combinations, whose growth in industries directly concerned with the exploitation of irreplaceable resources has been striking. If 'combinations in restraint of trade' extort high prices from consumers and restrict production, can it be said that their products are too cheap and are being sold too rapidly?

It may seem that the exploitation of an exhaustible natural resources can never be too slow for the public good. For every proposed rate of production, there will, doubtless, be some to point to the ultimate exhaustion which that rate will entail, and to urge more delay. But if it is agreed that the total supply is not to be reserved for our remote descendants and that there is an optimum rate of present production, then the tendency of monopoly and partial monopoly is to keep production below the optimum rate and to exact excessive prices from consumers. The conservation movement, in so far as it aims at absolute prohibition rather than taxation or regulation in the interest of efficiency, may be accused of playing into the hands of those who are interested in maintaining high prices for the sake of their own pockets rather than of posterity. On the other hand, certain technical conditions most pronounced in the oil industry lead to great wastes of material and to expensive competitive drilling, losses which may be reduced by systems of control which involve delay in production. The Government of the United States has withdrawn oil lands from new entrants in order to conserve this asset, and has also taken steps towards prosecuting a group of California oil companies for conspiring to maintain unduly high prices, by restricting production. Though these moves may at first sight appear contradictory in intent, they are really aimed at two distinct evils, a Scylla and Charybdis between which public policy must be steered. In addition to these public questions, the economics of exhaustible assets presents a whole forest of intriguing problems. The Static-equilibrium type of economic theory, which is now so well developed, is plainly inadequate for an industry in which the indefinite maintenance of a steady rate of production is a physical impossibility, and which is therefore bound to decline.

Problems of exhaustible assets are peculiarly liable to become entangled with the infinite. Not only is there infinite time to consider, but also the possibility that for a necessity the price might increase without limit as the supply vanishes. If we are not to have property of infinite value, we must, in choosing empirical forms for cost and demand curves, take precautions to avoid assumptions, perfectly natural in static problems, which lead to such conditions.

While a complete study of the subject would include semi-replaceable assets such as forests and stocks of fish, ranging gradually downward to such short-time operations as crop carry-overs, this paper will be limited in scope to absolutely irreplaceable assets. The forests of a continent occupied by a new population may, for purposes of a first approximation at least, be regarded as composed of two parts, of which, one will be replaced after cutting and the other will be consumed without replacement. The first part obeys the laws of static theory; the second, those of the economics of exhaustible assets. Wild life, which may replenish itself if not too rapidly exploited, presents questions of a different type.

7. The passage talks about

- (1) the peculiar problems of mineral wealth.
- (2) conservation practices for exhaustible resources.
- (3) renewable and semi renewable resources.
- (4) the economics of mineral extraction.

8. As given in the passage, the Scylla and Charybdis of the US oil industry are

- (1) over exploitation of resources and exploitation of the market.
- (2) pleasing the government and pleasing the people.
- (3) conserving for the future and enjoying it now.
- (4) abiding by rules and developing business.

9. Under certain assumptions, monopoly as an answer to preserve non-renewable resources

- (1) will definitely put the prices under check.
- (2) would be playing into the hands of the conservationists.
- (3) would do the trick.
- (4) can curtail the growth of these industries.

10. This passage may not be a paper

- (1) presented at a forum discussing the economics of exhaustible resources.
- (2) that deals with environmental economics.
- (3) presented on the regulation of the use of non-renewable resources.
- (4) on the public policy regarding the conservation of natural assets of a country.

- 11. As given in the passage, an absolute prohibition of the production of exhaustible resources as a way of conserving them
 - (1) may help in preserving them for our future descendants.
 - (2) can probably result in consumer exploitation by way of high prices.
 - (3) is not a practical way of achieving your objectives.
 - (4) can result in either monopoly or partial monopoly.

PASSAGE 3

That the fluctuations in economic activity in capitalist economies are cyclical in character has long been recognized, but the explanations offered for economic cycles, as opposed to their description, remain areas of much controversy. The term 'economic depression' is correspondingly inexact, generally referring to the trough of those cycles that for some reason are more severe and international in scope, as opposed to 'economic recessions', which are more localised, less severe and of shorter duration. Another common usage distinguishes a recession, in which the growth rate falls below trend but remains positive, from a depression, in which the growth rate falls below zero giving a fall in real output.

Economic cycles in capitalist economics are all qualitatively similar but quantitatively different. The former feature suggests the possibility of a general theory, with no restriction to particular time or place, and with no need to rely on particular political or institutional characteristics; the latter, that any theory must be able to account for unique historical events. Explanations divide over what to emphasize: whether economic depressions should be incorporated into a theory of the long-run cycle, or whether they are the contingent outcome of unique and random events. They also divide over the emphasis placed on real versus monetary causes of depression.

In an empirical investigation in the 1920s, N.D.Kondratiev suggested the possibility of long cycles of some 50 years duration, in which he situated the depressions of around 1815 to 1850, and the 1870s to the 1890s. While he drew attention to the poor quality of the data prior to 1850, and to the small number of cycles, he cautiously suggested an endogenous explanation in terms of the provision of very costly and long-lived fixed capital whose replacement and expansion was bunched and discontinuous. His suggestions were incorporated into an account by another economist in the late 1930s, but his causality ran in the opposite direction: a focus on the role of exogenous technological innovation which he considered occurred in clusters determined by entrepreneurial assessments of risk and return. Clusters of innovation raise investment which accelerates growth, and depressions occur when growth decelerates through a lack of investment due to the exhaustion of a burst of innovation. Examples of investment due to bursts of innovation at various times include the establishment of the railway, steel and electricity industries. With the long post-war boom, cycle theory fell out of fashion, but the idea of long cycles remerged in the international recession beginning in the early 1970s; some also pointed to a fresh wave of innovation in microelectronics which would, they predicated lay the basis for an investment boom and an upturn in the long cycle, although the employment implications of microelectronic technology remain controversial.

However, many deny that long cycles exist at all. The empirical evidence is at best only suggestive, and the causal linkages in the theoretical accounts are rather loosely specified. In the light of such inexactitude, economic depressions are, for some, not part of some endogenous pattern of capitalist development, but merely the result of chance events. An extreme is the weight given by the US economists Milton Friedman and A.Schwartz to the fortuitous death of Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1928, to whose absence the policy mistakes of the Fed between 1929 and 1933 could perhaps be attributed. There is also an issue of whether the term 'depression' is meaningful. For example, the period 1933-37 in the USA was the longest peacetime expansion recorded until the 1960s; incomes of the employed rose steadily, so it was hardly a depression; but unemployment was always above 14 percent, so it was hardly a boom. A similar story could be told of the UK in the 1980s.

It is difficult for theories founded on a notion of economic equilibrium to assimilate economic fluctuations, other than seeing those fluctuations as part of the equilibrium process itself. On the other hand there are varieties of Marxist theory, all of which stress the endogeneity and functionality of cycles to capitalist development. For both the challenge remains: to explain theoretically how the downturn of a cycle sometimes leads into an economic depression, but only sometimes.

- 12. According to various Marxist theories, economic cycles are
 - (1) endogenous in nature.
- (2) more apparent in capitalist economies.
- (3) marked by fluctuations.
- (4) marked by falling rate of employment.

- 13. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about economic depression?
 - (1) It is a part of an economic cycle.

(2) It can bring about a fall in real output.

(3) It may be related to random events.

(4) All the above are true.

- 14. The passage seems to
 - (1) explore the reasons behind the occurrence of an economic depression.
 - (2) show that an economic depression makes up the trough of an economic cycle.
 - (3) elucidate the stages of an economic cycle.
 - (4) present the views held by various economists regarding the lacunae in a capitalist economy.
- 15. The common feature shared by the economic cycles in capitalist economies is
 - (1) the interdependence of various factors like politics, type of institution, etc.
 - (2) the level of negative growth witnessed during an economic depression.
 - (3) the manifestation of similar effects.
 - (4) the reason behind the collapse of an economy i.e., monetary.
- **16.** The establishment of the railway, steel and electricity industries represents
 - (1) the investment made on account of an innovative technology.
 - (2) the 'internal' nature of the growth problem.
 - (3) the chance events that spur the recovery of an economy from depression.
 - (4) the boom periods of the economic cycles.

PASSAGE 4

In the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century, the various literary languages of India became more developed, although the themes and subjects treated, remained those of the traditional variety. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, journalism appeared on the horizon. Since the literature of India is a multi-lingual one, we will deal separately with the literature of the main languages like Urdu, Marathi, Bengali and Tamil.

Poetry in Urdu was strictly of the traditional type, being written for the most part by court poets. The poet Sauda (Mirza Muhammad Rafi), 1713-1781, wrote first at the court of the Great Moghul and later, after Delhi had been destroyed by Nadir Shah, he fled to Lucknow taking refuge at the court of the Nawab of Oudh. Sauda was a satirist, but while sharply criticising his opponents, he in fact provided a picture of the collapse of Indian feudal society, demonstrating how traditional moral principles were being violated, how corruption was growing, along with fierce competition for advantageous positions in court. His contemporary, Mir Taqi Mir (1725-1810), was a lyric poet and in his ghazals, permeated with sincere emotion, wrote of his ill-starred love for a woman given away in marriage for reasons of prestige and advantage; he also protested against all forms of tyranny and violence, which were so manifest in the Delhi of his times. Unlike other Urdu poets of his day, Nazir Akbarabadi (1740-1830) refused to live at any court and remained a teacher at Agra. He was in contact with various strata of the people, took part in religious festivals of the Moslems, Hindus and Sikhs and wrote in a vivid, somewhat down-to-earth, popular language about the life of the ordinary people.

Mirza Ghalib (1796-1869) is considered the greatest writer of Urdu of that period. In his ghazals, he described his feelings and complex meditations and tried to surmount certain deficiencies of the language by introducing new words and expressions some of which became part of the Urdu language and enriched it. Through the publications of his letters, Mirza Ghalib became the father of Urdu prose-writing and was the first to introduce colloquial speech into literature. Desolate at the decline of Moghul society, Mirza Ghalib did not take part in the popular uprising of 1857-1859, although he was living at the court of the Great Moghul. Another important stimulus for the development of Urdu prose came from Calcutta where the British opened Fort William College to provide tutions for colonial officials in the local languages and Indian scholars were called on to compile specially designed texts for the teaching of Urdu. Since there was no material available, they wrote modern versions of various medieval 'dastans' (short stories), which provided a useful foundation for the development of literary Urdu prose.

A large number of heroic songs or 'pavadas' were written in Marathi in the eighteenth century; these were renderings of events in Maharashtra history since the times of Shivaji. The most remarkable poets of that period were Ramjoshi (1758-1812) and Anand Phando (1744-1819). A new development of that period was the emergence of Marathi prose, in particular that of the publicists. A great deal for the development of the Marathi literary language was accomplished by Bal Shastri Jambhekar, who wrote on social issues in Marathi in the Anglo-Maratha journal 'Bombay Durpun' he had founded in 1832; by Ram Krishna Viswanath who published a book entitled 'Indian Scene, Past and Present' in 1843; and by Lokhitawadi, who in 1848-1850 published in the journal 'Prabhakar (Sun)', founded in 1840, a series of articles which later appeared as a separate volume entitled Satpatra (Hundred Letters). In all these works, the writers were treating subjects, which had hitherto not been touched upon in Maratha literature, and they introduced new concepts and turns of phrase. As a result, the Marathi language was, evidently, the most developed literary language in India then. In the early decades of the nineteenth century far-reaching studies were made of the grammatical and lexical structure of the Marathi literary language. One of the most well-known Maratha philologists at that time was Dadoba Pandurang (1814-1882).

In the eighteenth century, a further elaboration of medieval poetic genres took place. Although the subjects and forms of literature remained traditional, the Bengali language itself was developing and the descriptive means of the poets were becoming more sophisticated–similes were more vivid and no longer so tradition-bound, and characters more realistic. The leading poets of this period Ramprasad Sen (1718-1775) and Bharat Chandra Roy (1712-1760) wrote at the court of one of the Bengal feudal lords, the ruler of Nadia. The beauty and subtlety of form found in Bharat Chadra Roy's poem, 'Vidya Sundara', about two lovers, attracted the attention of the first Russian Indologist, Gerasim Lebedev (1749-1817), who translated it into Russian and also put some of Bharat Chandra Roy's verse to music and incorporated it into a theatrical performance in Calcutta in 1795. Ram Mohan Roy was the first Bengali writer of the new school who contributed considerably to the development of Bengali prose. He founded the journal 'Sambad Kaumudi' and wrote many articles on a variety of social themes. He also combated the prejudices and outdated rituals of Hinduism. Ram Mohan Roy laid the foundation for the flowering of Bengali prose which was to follow in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The most developed literature of South India was Tamil literature. It continued the medieval tradition of commentary on Sanskrit writings. However, in the eighteenth century, writers no longer endeavoured to interpret the texts, to which they wrote commentaries, by their own thoughts and renderings as had been the practice previously, but rather to reproduce with the help of this text India's historical past, sometimes in a highly idealized form. For the Tamils, recollection of the glorious centuries of ancient India provided a means of asserting their national identity. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the Italian missionary, Contanzio Beschi (1680-1746) made an important contribution to the development of Tamil prose. Writing under the name of Vikram Muni, he composed a number of works on Christian subjects but won particular popularity with his collection of fairy-tales, 'Adventures of a Simple Guru' in colloquial Tamil. The Tamil poet, Tayumanavar, writing during the first half of the eighteenth century, was a follower of the bhakti cult, although he depicted Shiva as an abstract divinity relevant to all peoples and religions. Like other Bhakts, Tayumanavar thus attempted to convey the idea of equality among men. In the first half of the nineteenth century, these ideas were also developed in the poems of Sundaram Pillai and later Ramalinga Swami (1823-1874) whose language bordered on the colloquial. Ramalinga Swami also wrote stories that were to make an important contribution to the development of Tamil prose. Arumuga Navelar (1822-1874) is held to be the leading prose writer of this period, but Tamil novels only appeared in the second half of the nineteenth century.

17. During the medieval period, the Tamil writers were engaged in

- (1) trying to interpret the Sanskrit texts.
- (2) making a comparison between Sanskrit and Tamil languages.
- (3) reproducing their own thoughts.
- (4) trying to reproduce India's historic past.

18. Tag the correct partners:

- A. Sauda a. bourgeois
- B. Nazir Akbarabadi b. Gerasim Lesedev
- C. Bharat Chandra Roy c. Christian subjects
- D. Vikram Muni d. Nawab of Oudh

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				
	A a		Α	d	Α	a	Α	C			
	B d		В	a	В	b	В	d			
	C b		C	b	C	C	C	b			
	D c		D	C	D	d	D	a			
19.	In which lar century?	nguage were novel ideas a	and i	new modes of expression ushere	ed ir	during the middle of the	nir	eteenth			
	(1) Hindi		(2)	Tamil	(3)	Urdu					
	(4) Bengali										
20.	Which of the	e following, according to th	ne pa	ssage, is NOT true?							
		ne eighteenth and early nin	-	nth centuries, Indian literature w	as fo	ollowing traditional lines in	the	mes			
		i Mir was a votary of peace.									
	(3) Modern	versions of lyric poetry for	med	the basis for useful material for t	teacl	ning Urdu.					
	(4) Ram Mo	ohan Roy was not only a so	cial r	eformer but also a significant cor	ntrib	utor to Bengali literature.					
21.	Which of the	e following are true regardi	ing t	he Indian poetry of the 18th and	the	early 19th centuries?					
	(A) Most of the Urdu poems fell under the traditional type of poetry.										
	(B) The Ma	rathi 'pavadas' were the lyri	cal r	enderings of local history.							
	(C) The say	ing, 'old wine in new bottle	wo.	ıld greatly apply to Bengali poetr	y.						
	(D) The Tan	nil poets mostly used the co	olloc	uial form as their poems had pat	rioti	c flavour.					
	(1) Only A a	and B	(2)	Only B and D	(3)	A, B and C					
	(4) Only C a	and D									
22.	The person	most closely associated wit	th th	e development of the language o	of th	e Marathi literature is:					
	(1) Rama K	rishna Vishwanath	(2)	Lokhitawadi	(3)	Dadoba Pandurang					
	(4) Bal Shas	stri Jambhekar									
23.	The works o	f which of the following pe	ople	reflected the contemporary situa	atio	ns or events?					
	(A) Mir Taqi	i Mir									
	(B) Mirza M	luhammad Rafi									
	(C) Bharat (Chandra Roy									
	(D) Ram Mo	•									
	(1) Only A,		(2)	Only B, C and D	(3)	Only A and B					
	(4) Only C a	and D									
24.	Identify the	poet whose works were no	ot rel	ated to the concept of equality a	mon	g men'?					
	(1) Tayuma	inavar	(2)	Arumuga Navelar	(3)	Ramalinga Swami					
	(4) Sundara	am Pillai									
25.	Which of the	e following is NOT true as p	er th	ne passage?							
		halib is considered the fath									
				cials to learn Urdu added further i	mpe	etus to the development of	Urd	u prose.			

(3) The Marathi literate broke new ground by way of new ideas, concepts and phrases.(4) Ram Mohan Roy put forth his anti-Hindu feelings in his journal, 'Samband Kaumudi'.

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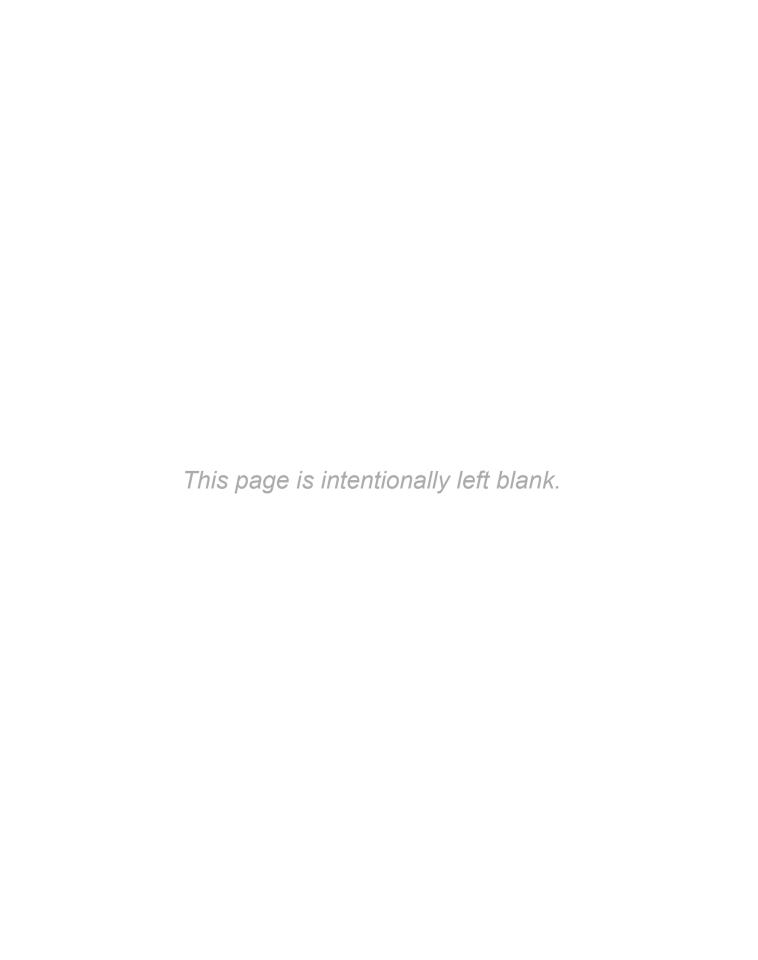
Answer Keys

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PART5

Segment Wise Tests

Test Papers



Test Papers

TEST PAPER 1



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. The ticklish issue of the costume worn by female competitors raised protests from the newly active 'cultural police' in the city.
 - B. To this end, the promoters have approached the federation for permission for a different dress code.
 - C. The state government was expected to object keeping in view its recent puritanical mood.
 - D. The costume is similar to that worn by Olympic athletes all over the world.
 - E. These belong to the right wing ruling party. They have cracked down on codes of behaviour and dressing, counter to their definition of "Indian Culture".
 - (1) DCBE (2) EDCB (3) ECDB (4) CDEB



Directions for question 2: In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

2. HANDLE

- (1) The management had to handle the varying demands of the employees.
- (2) You must handle babies gently.
- (3) The door refused to open as I struggled with the handle.
- (4) Can you handle another piece of cake?
- Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.
- 3. It is evident from the _____ of 9/11, that followed the occupation of Iraq, that the terrorist's anger is the result of cultural ____, often combined with direct personal degradation.
 - (1) war discrimination
- (2) violence vendetta
- (3) carnage humiliation

(4) aftermath bigotry

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Directions for question 4: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 4. The youngsters who are ravaging France realise that they don't have a future. That is why they are burning cars. Unemployment is high and is concentrated amongst French minorities because of specific labour-market institutions. France has strict hiring and firing regulations that make it costly to dismiss workers and thus reduce job creation.
 - (1) The youngsters, who are in majority in France, have no job security, so they are ravaging France and are demanding that their rights be recognized.
 - (2) Those with a job are protected, those without one are hurt.
 - (3) Wages are set in centralized negotiation by monopolistic unions and apply throughout the economy.
 - (4) The unions don't care if the sons and daughters of immigrants living in ghettos have no opportunity of even starting a working life.



Directions for question 5: In this question there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/ phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.

- 5. A. Sport has the power to change the world, the power to inspire, the power of uniting (A) to unite (B) people in a (A)/ **the** (B) way that little else can.
 - B. A democratic government cannot *abrogate* (A)/*abdicate* (B) its responsibility of looking after the minorities.
 - C. The new kitchen *annex* (A)/*annexe* (B) will now be converted into the dining hall.
 - D. Power shortage was **exaggerated** (A)/**exacerbated** (B) by drought conditions.
 - (1) BABAA

(2) BABBB

(3) BABBA

(4) ABABB



Directions for question 6: In this question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- **6.** (A) The city laid spread out at my feet,
 - (B) looking more than trifle dull in the mid-morning haze.
 - (C) I am on Piazzele Michelangelo, atop a hill
 - (D) on the south bank of River Arno, looking down on Florence.
 - (E) Standing beside me, ubiquitous catapult clutched in one magnificent fist, is David.
 - (1) A and C

(2) A and B

- (3) B, C and E
- (4) Cand E



Directions for question 7: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- 7. (A) According to Greek legend, the god Apollo conferred the gift of prophesy on Cassandra, beautiful daughter of King Priam of Troy, but with the unfortunate proviso that her prophecies would not be believed.
 - (B) According to Greek legend, the god Apollo conferred the gift of prophesy on Cassandra, the beautiful daughter of King Priam of Troy, but with the unfortunate proviso that her prophecies would not be believed.
 - (C) According to Greek legend, the god Apollo conferred the gift of prophecy on Cassandra, the beautiful daughter of King Priam of Troy, but with the unfortunate proviso that her prophecies would not be believed.
 - (D) According to Greek legend, god Apollo conferred the gift of prophecy on Cassandra, the beautiful daughter of King Priam of Troy, but with the unfortunate proviso that her prophecies would not be believed.
 - (1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D



Directions for question 8: Choose the summary that best captures the essence of the passage.

- 8. "A smile is central to our evolution and one of the most powerful tools of human behaviour", says Dacher Keltner, a professor of Psychology at the University of California, who has studied the importance of facial expressions, including the variety and impact of smiles. Anyone who has been around a smiling baby knows how a spontaneous grin helps build kinship, strengthen social bonds and release positive brain chemicals that help us feel good. Standing at a grocery checkout with her sparkly Angus, Jane is apt to hear a chorus of 'oohs' and 'aahs' as her baby uses his new-found power of smiling to elicit smiles from others.
 - (1) Dacher Keltner, specialist in the study of facial expressions, observes that a smile is one of the most useful tools of human behaviour as a spontaneous smile helps build kinship, strengthens social bonds and makes one feel good.
 - (2) Dacher Keltner, a professor of psychology, who has studied the importance of a smile in social relations, says that a spontaneous smile can help build kinship, and social bonds as it releases positive brain chemicals.
 - (3) According to Prof. Dacher Keltner, a smile is central to our evolution, because anyone around a smiling baby can understand that a spontaneous smile can help build kinship, strengthen social bonds and release positive brain chemicals. Jane also realizes that when she goes to the grocery with her child.
 - (4) Prof. Dacher Keltner observes that anyone around a smiling baby knows that a spontaneous smile can help build kinship, strengthen social bonds and release positive brain chemicals.



Directions for question 9: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

- 9. (A) I laid totally enveloped in my sleeping bag.
 - (B) The ear piercing shriek of a whistle brought me back to reality.
 - (C) My head popped out and I sneaked a look outside my tent.
 - (D) It was drizzling and the wind stole what little warmth my body had produced.
 - (1) Only A

(2) A and B

(3) B and D

(4) C and D



Directions for question 10: This question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

- Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
- Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').
- Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

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

- 10. 1. In a bid to tackle the abortion of female foetuses and infanticide the Government has planned to open centres where people can abandon unwanted daughters.
 - 2. "We want to put a cradle [crèche] in every district. What we are saying to the people is: have your children, don't kill them", said the Minister for Women and Child Development.
 - 3. Through the cradle scheme, the government would at least ensure that the gene pool is maintained.
 - 4. The government is treating the drop in sex ratio as an issue of national emergency following studies that indicate a shocking figure of one crore as the number of girls who have been killed as foetuses in the country in the last two decades.
 - (1) JFFF

(2) IFJF

(3) FFJJ

(4) FFII

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Directions for question 11: Select the most suitable option.

11. Major MNC's and Indian companies in the city have decided against laying off employees and are instead taking to cost cutting measures. From saving paper to cutting down on travel and event expenditure, companies are maximizing the use of utilizing existing resources and employees are extending their cooperation to such measures to contribute to the healthy state of their companies, and to protect their jobs.

Which of the following cannot be categorized under cost cutting measures?

- (1) A major cut has happened in areas of general administration—employees have been asked to use office stationary minimally.
- (2) Posters are put up near printers and photostat machines to create awareness about saving paper.
- (3) Google has asked its employees to reduce the number of group events and suggested that these could be at location which are less expensive.
- (4) Satyam has asked its employees to reduce traveling expenditure: only those who necessarily must attend to onsite duties are being sent.



Directions for question 12: In the following question, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalized pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

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(1) Vigour: Tentative

(2) Tedium: Boring

(3) Narration: Timely

(4) Simplicity: Rudimentary



Directions for question 13: This question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

13. IMPETUOUS

(1) cat like

(2) rash

(3) impertinent

(4) jovial



Directions for question 14: For the word below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is most appropriate in the given context.

- 14. Lethargic: The weather made us feel listless and lethargic.
 - (1) eager

(2) energetic

(3) weary

(4) enthusiastic



Directions for question 15: In this question a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence four different ways of phrasing the underlined part are indicated, choose the best alternative.

- 15. Leaders play a vital role in effective communication in an organization and they must make efforts in ensuring that the right message is conveyed to employees.
 - (1) for ensuring that the right message is declared to employees.
 - (2) to ensure that the right message is conveyed to employees.
 - (3) in ensuring that a right message is declared to employees.
 - (4) to ensuring that the right message is conveyed to employees.



Directions for questions 16 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

Emile Durkheim, the first person to be formally recognized as a sociologist and the most scientific of the pioneers, conducted a study that stands as a research model for sociologists today. His investigation of suicide was, in fact, the first sociological study to use statistics. In Suicide (1964, originally published in 1987) Durkheim documented his contention that some aspects of human behaviour—even something as allegedly individualistic as suicide—can be explained without reference to individuals.

Like all of Durkheim's work, suicide must be viewed within the context of his concern for social integration. Durkheim wanted to see if suicide rates within a social entity (for example, a group, organization, or society) are related to the degree to which individuals are socially involved (integrated and regulated). Using data from the government population reports of several countries (much of it from the French Government Statistical Office), Durkheim found strong support for his line of reasoning. Suicide rates were higher among single than married people, among military personnel than civilians, among divorced than married people, and among people involved in nationwide economic crises.

It is important to realise that Durkheim's primary interest was not in the empirical (observable) indicators he used such as suicide rates among military personnel, married people, and so forth. Rather, Durkheim used the following indicators to support several of his contentions: (1) Social behaviour can be explained by social rather than psychological factors; (2) suicide is affected by the degree of integration and regulation within social entitles; and (3) Since society can be studied scientifically, sociology is worthy of recognition in the academic world. Durkheim was successful on all three counts.

- 16. In his study of suicide Durkheim's main purpose was
 - (1) to document that suicide can be explained without reference to the individual.
 - (2) to provide an explanation of the variation in the rate of suicide across societies.
 - (3) to show to what extent the prevalence of suicide can be reduced or eliminated.
 - (4) to document that social behaviour can be explained by social rather than psychological factors.
- 17. To support his contentions, Durkheim relied on the following indicators:
 - (1) Social behaviour is explicable predominantly through social factors.
 - (2) Suicide is contingent upon the degree of regulation and interaction.
 - (3) Recognizing sociology is to acknowledge that society is susceptible to scientific investigation.
 - (4) All of the above.
- **18.** Testing himself on his own indicators, Durkheim was
 - (1) right on some counts not others. (2) vindicated on all counts.
- (3) unable to meet his own expectations.

(4) substantially correct but formally wrong.

What is the relationship between information and creativity? This is an important and fundamental question because the majority of people believe that sufficient information subjected to competent analysis and followed by logical decision making is enough and there is therefore no need at all for creativity. Even those who will not openly admit this, behave as if this is what they believe.

If you want to catch a plane from New York to London, you had better check the timetables or ask your travel agent to do this for you. If you want to treat an infection with an antibiotic, it helps to know what is causing the infection and also to check the antibiotic sensitivities. It also is useful to check whether the patient is allergic to any particular antibiotic. Thinking and guessing is not a substitute for information. When you need information, you need information.

Most executives, many scientists, and almost all business school graduates believe that if you analyse data, this will give you new ideas. Unfortunately, this belief is totally wrong. The mind can only see what it is prepared to see. Analysing the data will enable the analyst to select from his or her repertoire of old ideas to find which one may fit. But analysing data will not produce new ideas. If you want a really new idea you have to be able to start it off in your head with creativity, and then check it out against the data. There are so many occasions when we need to understand what is going on in order to take appropriate action. We seek information and we seek clues. Then we put forward a hypothesis.

Creativity is very much involved in constructing a hypothesis. If there is no creativity, then we can only use standard concepts. Science had been held back considerably by the notion that scientists simply have to be good analysts, this notion ignores the need to be creative about hypotheses.

Unfortunately, there is a serious dilemma associated with hypotheses. Without a hypothesis we flounder around. But when we have got a hypothesis then this can close down our minds to other possibilities. We now only look at the data through the hypothesis. If a detective on a difficult case forms an early hypothesis then that detective may ignore important clues as he or she only looks for what is relevant to the hypothesis.

- 19. The statement, "When you need information, you need information" implies
 - (1) creativity is not better than information.
 - (2) you need information that is reliable.
 - (3) you need information initially to form a hypothesis.
 - (4) there is no substitute for information when you need it.
- **20.** In which of the following cases is the need for creative thinking the greatest?
 - (1) The Census of India gives information covering diverse aspects of people's lives.
 - (2) All relevant information has been received by the Census authorities.
 - (3) Certain pockets of areas are inaccessible to the field personnel.
 - (4) The Census authorities create new methods of gathering demographic information.
- 21. Which of the following is NOT true about hypotheses?
 - (1) Framing a hypotheses calls for creativity.
 - (2) They make one open and receptive to ideas.
 - (3) They call for creativity.
 - (4) A premature hypothesis can be a setback.

Carnatic Sangeet, a South Indian system of music, is found in the south Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These states are known for their strong presentation of Dravidian culture. In the West, Carnatic Sangeet is not as well known as Hindustani Sangeet (north Indian music). Whenever Westerners think of Indian music, they immediately think of Ravi Shankar and the sitar. Although South Indian music is extremely sophisticated, there has not emerged an artist with the widespread recognition that North Indian artistes, like Ravi Shankar, have been able to generate.

Carnatic music has a very highly developed theoretical system. It is based on the complex system of ragam (rag) and thalam (tal). These describe the intricacies of the melodic and rhythmic forms respectively. The melodic foundation is the ragam (rag). Ragam (rag) is basically the scale. The seven notes of the scale are Sa Ri Ga Ma Pa Dha and Ni. However, unlike a simple scale, there are certain melodic restrictions and obligations. Each ragam (rag) has a particular way that moves from note to note. The ragams are categorised into various modes. These are referred to as mela, and there are 72 in number. The melas are conceptually similar to those in North Indian music. There is however, a major difference. South Indian scales allow chromatic forms that are not allowed in Hindustani sangeet. For instance, it is perfectly acceptable for the first three notes (i.e., Sa Re Ga) to all be roughly one semitone apart. It is these permissible forms which allows so many melas. The tal (thalam) is the rhythmic foundation to the system. The south Indian tals are defined by a system of clapping and waving, while this is much less important in the north. North Indian musicians define their tals by their theka.

Nomenclature is one of the biggest differences between North and South Indian music. It is normal for a particular rag or tal to be called one thing in the North and something totally different in the South. It is also common for the same name to be applied to very different rags and tals. It is these differences in nomenclature that have made any theoretical reconciliation difficult. Vocal music forms the basis of South Indian music. Although there is a rich instrumental tradition that uses vina, venu and violin, they revolve around instrumental renditions of vocal forms. There are a number of sections to the Carnatic performance. Varnam is a form used to begin many South Indian performances. The word varnam literally means a description and this section is used to unfold the various important features of the ragam. The kritis are fixed compositions in the rag. They have well identified compositions and do not allow much scope for variation. However such compositions are often preceded by alapana. The alapana offers a way to unfold the ragam to the audience, and at the same time, allows the artiste considerable scope for improvisation. These and the kalpana swara also provide opportunities to improvise. Another common structure is the ragam, thanam, and pallavi. South Indian performances are based upon three

major sections. These are the pallavi, anupallavi and charanam. These roughly correspond to the sthai, antara and the abhog in Hindustani sangeet.

- 22. Where can a singer indulge in artistic liberty while performing Carnatic music?
 - (1) During alapana

- (2) While singing varnam
- (3) During pallavi

- (4) While rendering kritis
- 23. One of the reasons cited in the passage responsible for the low profile image of South Indian music is
 - (1) the richness of its theoretical content.
 - (2) the intricacy of the system of rag and tal.
 - (3) the absence of a globally recognized Carnatic icon.
 - (4) the absence of maestros well versed with all aspects of its music.
- 24. In case of tal,
 - (1) it describes the intricacies of the rhythmic form of Carnatic music.
 - (2) it is very important in the South Indian music system.
 - (3) theka is its Hindustani counterpart.
 - (4) all hold true.
- 25. "Theoretical reconciliation" means
 - (1) distinct nomenclature.
 - (2) harmonization of the literature of both systems of music
 - (3) compatibility between Hindustani and Carnatic systems of music.
 - (4) agree in theory but not in practice.

TEST PAPER 2



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. It has became de riqueur for those charged with drug violations to protest their innocence.
 - B. Among standard defences put forward are that the banned substance was ingested unknowingly; that doctor and coach misled the athlete, and that there was ruinous irregularity in the sample collected. Those who test positive are rarely innocent, but Indian sportspersons are victims all the same—victims of a greedy, amoral sporting system that surreptitiously encourages the use of performance-enhancing drugs to win medals at any cost.
 - C. Any effective attempt to eradicate doping will require a clear understanding of how deeply the disease is entrenched and a radical change in the manner in which drug tests are conducted.
 - D. Indian sportspersons are no different from their counterparts elsewhere when busted for drug abuse, an offence that includes the refusal to take the tests.
 - E. Banned substances are consumed frequently with the knowledge of coaches and sports administrators.
 - (1) ECBD

(2) DBEC

(3) CDEB

(4) BDCE



Directions for question 2: In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

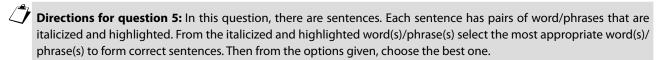
2. INFLUENCE

- (1) Television has a strong influence on growing children.
- (2) Teachers continue to have real influence on children.

(3) Yasir had no idea of what he did the previous night under the influence of alcohol. (4) The influence of drugs has become a serious problem in society.

Ţ	Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.				
(Most people who have traum (1) suffered ergophobia (4) encountered autophobia	·	·		

- Directions for question 4: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- 4. The bonanza banking scheme is part of the Finance Minister's master plan to make consumer banking more inclusive to target the bottom of the pyramid. Currently banks require an opening balance of Rs1,000 to Rs5,000 for a new saving bank account. In order to bring about a retail banking revolution the Finance Minister wants the lowest strata of society brought into the banking net. So instead of a zero balance account which may contain hidden costs, a low balance, no frills account is considered suitable. Foreign banks are pushing hard to bring relatively high income groups into their credit card base._
 - (1) Public Sector banks are adopting the bottom of the pyramid approach.
 - (2) Call this the Common Minimum Banking.
 - (3) Public Sector banks will soon stay open from 8 am to 8 pm, issue 'softer credit' cards to masses and bring 90% of their branches to the 'anywhere banking' platform.
 - (4) What Kisan credit cards are to 55% of rural India engaged in agriculture, general credit cards can be to the rest of the country, both urban and rural.



- 5. A. The all peravise presence of the US dollar is visible *across* (A)/along (B) the southern town of Trichy, which has exported (A)/exported (B) a large number of skilled workers to Europe and the US since the mid 1990s.
 - B. The lyrics of the song appeared to be in bad taste and the writer was *censored* (A)/*censured* (B)
 - C. The motif (A)/motive (B) of all his writing is the ability of solitude to lead to a better understanding of oneself.
 - D. Do not be under the **delusion** (A)/**illusion** (B) that the government can slove all your problems.
 - (1) ABABA

(2) AABAA

(3) AABAB

(4) AABBA

Directions for question 6: In this question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- **6.** (A) Like everywhere in Melbourne,
 - (B) Brunswick is a sum total of the kaleidoscope of heritages, languages and cultures.
 - (C) all held together by the characteristic Aussie wit and languid good humour.
 - (D) Which makes it a perfect place
 - (E) to begin exploring quirky, flamboyant Melbourne.
 - (1) A, B and C

(2) B and C

- (3) A, C and E
- (4) B and E



Directions for question 7: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- 7. (A) Rather like diasporas that carry and freeze the culture of the time of their migration, the moon—unlike earth and other planets that are still geologically active—had been geologically frozen for billions of years, making it the ideal object to study the history of the solar system.
 - (B) Rather like diasporas that carry and freeze the culture of the time of their migration, the moon—unlike the earth and other planets that are still geologically active—have been geologically frozen for billions of years, making it the ideal object to study the history of the solar system.
 - (C) Rather like diasporas that carry and freeze the culture of the time of their migration, the moon—unlike the earth and other planets that are still geologically active—has been geologically frozen for billions years, making it the ideal object to study the history of the solar system.
 - (D) Rather like diasporas that carry and freeze the culture of the time of their migration, the moon—unlike the earth and other planets that are still geologically active—has been geologically frozen for billions of years, making it the ideal object to study the history of the solar system.



Directions for question 8: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

- **8.** (A) The pearl is a magnificent accident in nature.
 - (B) Its formed when a minute irritant finds its way into the soft tissue of the pearl oyster.
 - (C) Each pearl is unique.
 - (D) Its size and shape depend on its age.
 - (1) A and B

(2) B and D

(3) A and C

(4) A, B and D



Directions for questions 9: This question has a main statement followed by four question statements—A, B, C and D. Read the main statement and identifies question statement as

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

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

- 9. DNA testing for paternity can change the course of a life. So to run a test on 'stolen' DNA taken from an everyday item such as a coffee cup or a baby's dummy, is a gross invasion of privacy—especially when that DNA is an innocent child's rather that the alleged father's. Either way, a child can be harmed if a court test tears the family apart.
 - A. Laws on paternity testing merit review—even if other nations do not follow the UK's lead n banning stealthy genetic tests.
 - B. In France, DNA tests can be ordered only in the context of a formal hearing to contest paternity.
 - C. The court can consider the child's interest and help to cushion life-altering shocks when the test results are described.
 - D. The cost of DNA test has fallen to such an extent that people take recourse to it to settle the merest of disputes.
 - (1) LIDU (2) DILU (3) DLIU (4) ULID

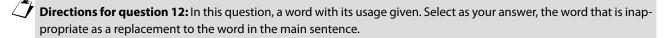
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Directions for question 10: This question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words that does NOT express a relationship similar to that expressed by the capitalized pair.

- 10. BOUNTIFUL: PLENTITUDE
 - (1) Bizarre: Absurdity (2) Consecutive: Succession (3) Deprayed: Wickedness
 - (4) Somnolent: Sombreness



- 11. LATITUDE
 - (1) Fragility (2) Longitude (3) Attraction
 - (4) Oppression



- 12. Preposterous: To say that he is champion material may sound <u>preposterous</u>, but he has been ranked world number four very recently.
 - (1) outrageous

(2) logical

(3) ridiculous

(4) nonsensical



Directions for question 13: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand column (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

- 13. CAPITAL
 - A. Goods especially machinery, plant, etc., used or to be used in producing commodities
 - B. The most important town from where the government operates
 - C. Use to one's advantage
 - D. Involving punishment by death

- E. Capital goods form part of the fixed assets of a business.
- F. He has tried to make capital out of the present period of political uncertainty.
- G. We have still not been able to arrive at a consensus on whether capital punishment should be abolished.
- H. Delhi being the capital is a well maintained city.
- (2) (4)(1) (3) Н Ε G Α Α Н Α Α В F В Ε В Η В Н C F C F F Ε C C G D D G G D Ε



Directions for question 14: For the following question, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the sentence.

- 14. More money was allocated for agricultural sector than for any other item in this year's budget.
 - (1) This year we allocated more money for other items in the budget than for agricultural sector.
 - (2) All of the items in the budget were allocated more money this year.

- (3) We allocated more money for agricultural sector than we did for the other items in the budget this year.
- (4) The allocation of less money for research than for agricultural items occurred in this year's budget.



Directions for question 15: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

- 15. There is good news for more than 10-million telecom subscribers. The government is planning to set up an/a angulopot for consumer grievances. Currently there is no specialized body where consumers can go for their complaints.
 - (1) mullion

(2) plankton

(3) ombudsman

(4) oligarch



Directions for questions 16 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

In April every year there is gloom in the air. The period is notorious for leaving behind a trail of woes in the form of broken spirits, even as announcements about promotions are made in many organizations. The joy of those promoted is more than matched by the grief of those who are not, and everyone secretly wishes that the month would pass quickly.

Yet, little of the anguish and pain experienced by those not promoted is really known at the top. If ever told about it, their brusque reply would just be: "They don't deserve to be promoted. Why waste time on the matter?" The human dimension is simply ignored. Indeed no attention is paid to those who have lost out in the race, either before or after the announcement. They are left to rue their fate alone, with no empathy from those they look up to for help to preserve their sense of self worth.

Promotion is an emotional and explosive issue, with far-reaching implications. Vital as intrinsic growth may be, it is far less valued than upward movement in the hierarchy. Promotion is taken to mean that one has journeyed steadily, has arrived somewhere, and has achieved something. Lack of promotion for any length of time amounts to absence of movement, and absence of recognition. It is as if one has ceased to matter. The world does not comprehend stagnation. It is unnatural. It is failure. It is death.

Little wonder, then, that growth totally dominates an employee's thinking and aspirations. Even at interviews, the one issue invariably brought up for detailed discussion is whether the job offers promotional prospects. In fact, most job-changes are themselves prompted by the desire of higher level positions. Despite better emoluments and other advantages, if it is later found that the new job is not an improvement on the one held earlier, the aspirant's enthusiasm is bound to suffer irreparably. Simply stated only a growing person is seen as a successful person.

It is generally argued that the "unpromotable" should face up to reality and learn to live with the fact that they can aspire for no further growth. In fact, the reasoning goes on, they need to be told about it clearly and in no uncertain terms. This view is nourished by the blue-eyed boys who have a clear path ahead of them. Only if we place ourselves in the shoes of the 'unpromotable' can we comprehend how calamitous everything appears when one has ceased to grow, and knows it to be a permanent condition.

After a plain communication of lack of potential for growth, can we ever expect an individual to perform enthusiastically? Indeed, even normal performance will cease. All through history, it is hope of a better future which has sustained people through hardships and trials, frustration and despair. A career without a future, whatever the justifications, is no career.

- **16.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - (1) Even normal performance will cease once the "unpromotable" has been told that he lacks potential growth.
 - (2) No other motivation, including fear can make up for what is missing, when the employee realises that the path to the future is closed to him.
 - (3) A career without a future, whatever the justifications, is no career.
 - (4) The "unpromotable" do not have to face as grim a situation as it is made out to be.
- 17. According to the author, the word "Promotion" is taken to mean
 - (1) presence of movement and recognition by peers.
 - (2) movement to a higher grade.

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- (3) that one has journeyed steadily, has arrived somewhere and has achieved something.
- (4) that the process of making "real" growth in an organization has begun.
- 18. According to the author most job-changes are motivated by
 - I. Desire for better emoluments.
 - II. Desire for higher level positions.
 - III. Desire for handling more complex and complicated tasks successfully.
 - (1) Only II (2) Only III (3) I and II (4) II and III

Until the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization, the development of literature and culture in India was always credited to the Aryans. In 1920, archaeologists announced the discovery of extensive urban ruins in the Indus Valley which pre-dated the earliest archaeological sources. These ancient dwellers in India were Dravidians, and in fact, their culture had developed a highly sophisticated way of life. Archaeological evidence also shows that the Indus Valley culture moved from west to east, with sites towards Central and Southern India flourishing after Harappa and Mohenjodaro had declined. This civilization is one of the three great early civilizations that arose in the late fourth and third millennia BC around the three large alluvial systems of the Tigris-Euphrates, Nile and Indus rivers. This civilization was thought to have been confined to the valley of the river Indus, hence the name given to it was Indus Valley Civilization. This civilization was a highly developed urban one and two of its towns, Mohenjodaro and Harappa, represent the high watermark of the settlements. Subsequent archaeological excavations established that the contours of this civilization were not restricted to the Indus Valley but spread to a wide area in northwestern and western India. Thus this civilization is now better known as the Harappan Civilization. Mohenjodaro and Harappa are now in Pakistan and the principal sites in India include Ropar in Punjab, Lothal in Gujarat and Kalibangan in Rajasthan. The extensive excavations carried out at the two principal city sites, Harappa and Mohenjodaro, indicate that this Dravidian culture was well established by about 2500 B.C. What we know of this ancient civilization is derived almost exclusively from archaeological data since every attempt to decipher the script used by these people has failed so far. Recent analyses of the order of the signs on the inscriptions have led several scholars to the view that the language is not of the Indo-European family, nor is it close to the Sumerian, Hurrian, or Elamite, nor can it be related to the structure of the Munda languages of modern India. If it is related to any modern language family, it appears to be Dravidian akin to Old Tamil, presently spoken throughout the southern part of the Indian Peninsula.

- 19. Indus Valley Civilization is now being referred to as Harappan Civilization because
 - (1) traces of Indus Valley Civilization were found in Harappa of Pakistan.
 - (2) it covers extensive areas of northwestern India.
 - (3) it moved from west to east.
 - (4) it had spread widely in northwestern and western parts of India.
- **20.** The limited knowledge about Indus Valley Civilization has come from archaeological data because the script could not be
 - (1) studied (2) found (3) decoded
 - (4) retrieved
- 21. Aryans were, according to the passage, wrongly credited with
 - (1) patronising literature and culture. (2) developing the caste system.
 - (3) devising excellent street layout. (4) developing a sophisticated way of life.

By the 18th century, slavery and the trading of slaves had been conducted for so long and with such regularity that it became an institution that was taken for granted. Yet, at the same time, this institution deemed so profitable—and according to Simon Schama still a growth industry—was also becoming increasingly frowned upon in many circles. Why was this? Had people suddenly awoken to realise their actions were immoral, or was there more to it? Did political agenda play a role? Or was it simply the fact that with developments like the Industrial Revolution, slavery was no longer economically viable? It is interesting that a trade which provided a cornerstone to the British Empire since 1562 and was reaching its peak by 1792 should be outlawed 15 years later in 1807 with the "abolition of the Slave Trade Act."

The 18th century saw a great change in moral and religious beliefs through the work of the Enlightenment. From 1748, the argument arose that slavery was evil and it was part of a primitive society. Groups like the Quakers began to see the error of their ways, so in 1758, they began a system of self-purification, concluding that the persecutions they had suffered were punishments for allowing slavery. As a result, they started to campaign against slavery. The Protestants wanted to change the evils in society, and they too looked to slavery. On the whole, these were at first only a small minority of dissenting voices. By 1783, anti-slavery had become a national political issue, especially in Britain. Suddenly, many arguments that had existed for hundreds of years found vast support.

Undoubtedly, public opinion played a large part, but it is also likely that it was realized that slave trading was not as economically viable as it once was. Slavery was seen as expensive, as slaves still had to be paid for and provided with necessities like food and clothing when they were not working. Slavery was becoming a liability, and it is easy to see why many governments began to decide it wasn't worth the hassle. Besides, with popular opinion as it was, supporting the abolitionist bandwagon would certainly offer much valuable kudos for a struggling British Government and be far more valuable than the slave trade itself was. Banning the trading of slaves by Britain could also be seen as an offensive maneuver. By being at war with Napoleon, the British could hamstring the European colonies greatly by stopping the movement of slaves on the British ships they so relied upon. It could also be seen as revenge for Napoleon's continental system, the trade ban designed by France to cripple Britain's economy. Other countries soon followed Britain's lead in banning the slave trade, such as the Dutch in 1814 and the French in 1815. Without slave based production, many of these countries would have to follow the new example set by Britain, and Britain had a head start that could help them dominate trade and industry for years.

There are so many factors that help explain the death of the slave trade, but the reason they find success at the end of the 18th century is that suddenly they all find relevance. Industrial expansion meant that the economic arguments against slavery could finally be proven. Enlightenment became popular, and suddenly there were sound political arguments as to why slavery should be stopped. The industrialists could hide their greed for increased profits behind moral righteousness, while the government could look good and get the support of the abolitionist groups. Had all these advantages not suddenly appeared at the same time, the anti slavery debate would probably just have continued as a dissenting minority. The reason slave trading stopped has nothing to do with a moral crusade or righteousness, but simply because people felt that the range of profits to be gained from not having it far outweighed those ever gained with it. As a result, in 1807, The Abolition of Slave Trade Act was passed. The problem was however, that this did not stop slavery itself, slaves were still being smuggled illegally and now the price of slaves had soared, so traders were making more money than before and slaves were being shipped across the Atlantic in even worse conditions than ever. In 1833 though through the continued work of people like William Wilberforce, the Abolition of Slavery Act was introduced with some opposition, the moral argument outlawing slavery was not won. The act freed all slaves in the British Empire, but there was little help for them and they were still largely exploited but it brought to an end one of the not so-glorious British institutions.

- 22. In Britain, during the 18th century, the anti-slavery sentiments
 - (1) took birth as a result of sudden spurt in the level of moral rectitude of the general public.
 - (2) gained critical mass and became an issue of national importance.
 - (3) gave expressions to the feelings nurtured by the vast majority.
 - (4) further fuelled the anti Napoleon feelings as he had imposed a trade ban.
- 23. What can be definitely concluded regarding The Abolition of Slave Trade Act of 1807?
 - (1) It appears to be successful in paper but a failure in spirit.
 - (2) It was against the sentiment prevailing in the rest of Europe.
 - (3) The Act would have been a total failure but for the public support.
 - (4) It was a moral masquerade adopted by government to pander to the greed of businessmen.
- 24. The 'head start' which Britain seemed to enjoy was in the aspect of
 - (1) slave trade.

- (2) gaining public respect.
- (3) international trading.
- (4) industrial revolution.

- 25. The most suitable title to the passage could be:
 - (1) British Slave Trading Its Sudden Death.
 - (2) British Slave Trading The End of an Institution.
 - (3) How the British Society killed its Slave Trading
 - (4) The Anti-Slavery Movement Its Impact on the 18th Century British Society.

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Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. Walking down the street with a small computer attached to your head may sound like something out of Star Trek.
 - B. But you can already order such a product and have it in your hands by March.
 - C. What you have here is a head-mounted display that has the same resolution and imagery that you would see if you were looking at a desktop monitor. The only difference is that the headset weighs three ounces.
 - D. What you're talking about is the next generation of wireless and computing, integrated on the body.
 - E. The Xybernaut company has developed a wearable computer called Poma that lets you check your e-mail, listen to music or play games while on the move.
 - (1) BDEC (2) ECDB (3) BECD (4) DBEC



Directions for question 2: In this question the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

2. JUDGE

- (1) Each work of art must be judged by its own merit.
- (2) It was difficult to judge how old she was.
- (3) No one has the right to judge another human being.
- (4) He was acquitted of the crime when the jude pronounced his verdict that he was not guilty.

Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.

3. The thriving civil society, bolstered by a lively media seems to ______ the idea of participatory and inclusive _____.

(1) abbreviate policies (2) contract doctrines (3) comprehend projects (4) encapsulate politics

Directions for question 4: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

4. In the absence of accurate chronology, it is a misnomer to call anything history. Nowhere is the difficulty of getting reliable historical evidence as difficult as it is in the case of Indian thought. The problem of determining the exact dates of early Indian systems is as fascinating as it is insoluble, and it has furnished a field for the wildest hypotheses, wonderful reconstruction and bold romance. The fragmentary condition of the material from out of which history has to be reconstructed is another obstacle. ______

- (1) One should emphasize the essentials so as to prevent the meaning of the whole from being obscured by details.
- (2) However much a historian may try to assume the attitude of a mere chronicler still the judgement and sympathies of the writer cannot long be hidden.
- (3) Besides, Indian philosophy offers another difficulty—the commentaries come nearer in time to the work commented upon.
- (4) In these circumstances no work of Indian philosophy can be called an authentic history.



Directions for question 5: In this question there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.

- 5. A. Lok Sabha polls are in the air, what with the corridors of power abuzz **of** (A)/**with** (B) speculation that elections are likely to be advanced **for** (A)/**to** (B) any time between November 2008 and February 2009.
 - B. Her **oral** (A)/ **aural** (B) faculties diminished with the onset of age.
 - C. The source of the *fictional* (A)/*fictitious* (B) rumours is yet to be traced.
 - D. Para military forces had a difficult time trying to *defuse* (A)/*diffuse* (B) the tense and potentially violent situation.
 - (1) BBBBA

(2) BBAAB

(3) BBABB

(4) BBBBB



Directions for question 6: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- **6.** (A) Each of us will arrive in this world with a life plan, which includes personal and societal issues that we intend to work through during the lifetime.
 - (B) Each of us arrive in this world with a life plan, which includes personal and societal issues that we intend to work through during the lifetime.
 - (C) Each of us would arrive in this world with a life plan, which include personal and societal issues that we intend to work through during the lifetime.
 - (D) Each of us arrives in this world with a life plan, which includes personal and societal issues that we intend to work through during the lifetime.
 - (1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D



Directions for question 7: Choose the summary that best captures the essence of the passage.

- 7. Millionaires, you'd think, would hate to queue up for anything. That notion takes a beating if you're a millionaire trying to buy high—end property in the tiny island nation of Singapore, where there is high demand for such properties. Once the bookings for a new residential building are announced, investors—typically between 35 and 45 years of age, educated, very, very rich and, quite often, foreigners—queue up for long hours to make sure they can book an apartment. Some do it, others appoint agents to queue up for them. That is a true measure of the ongoing property boom in the country. And Indians are among the most dominant players. According to global property consultants Knight Frank, Indians made up 11.2 per cent of foreign home buyers in Singapore in 2006. In the 1996 property boom, that number was just 1.6 per cent. "There is growing interest from Indian buyers, just like mainland Chinese buyers, in Singapore properties," says Nicholas Mark, director, Knight Frank.
 - (1) People generally believe that millionaires hate to queue up for anything. But in Singapore which offers great opportunities in realty, millionaires are queuing up to buy high-end properties themselves. According to global property consultants Knight Frank, Indian millionaires play the most dominant role.
 - (2) As realty is thriving in Singapore, millionaires, including Indians, are queuing up to acquire high-end properties. Indians are dominant, with their share of purchases rising from 1.6 per cent in 1996 to 11.2 per cent in 2006.

- (3) Contrary to popular notion, millionaires, mostly foreigners, are queuing up to acquire high—end properties in Singapore following high demand for such properties. Among them, Indians play a dominant role.
- (4) Contrary to popular notion, millionaires, most of whom are Indians, are queuing up to buy properties in Singapore when the bookings for new residential building are announced. Knight Frank maintains that the number of Indian millionaires who bought properties rose from 1.6 per cent in 1996 to 11.2 per cent in 2006.
- **Directions for question 8:** This question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.
- **Facts**, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
- <u>Inferences</u>, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'l').
- **Judgements**, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

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

- **8.** 1. The history of movie romance is the story of beautiful people with terrible problems.
 - 2. That could also be a description of "The Fountain", one of the entries at the 63rd Venice Film Festival.
 - 3. In this ambitious epic by Darren Aronofsky, writer director of the critical favourites "Pi" and "Requiem for a Dream", medical scientist Hugh Jackman races through time and space to discover the Tree of Life and save his beloved, Rachel Weisz, from death by cancer.
 - 4. In real life, or what passes for it at a film festival, neither star could save "The Fountain" from a death sentence of boos at both the critics' and the public screenings.
 - (1) FFFF (2) JJFF (3) JFFF (4) IJJJ
- **Directions for question 9:** This paragraph is followed by a few question statements. Study each question statement in the light of what is said in the paragraph and mark your answer as
- (L) if the statement can be logically concluded from the paragraph.
- (C) if the statement contradicts the intent of the paragraph.
- (F) if the statement is a farfetched conclusion from the paragraph.
- (I) if the statement is irrelevant to the intent of the paragraph.

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

- 9. Doomsday prediction are funny things. We are predisposed to pay attention to bad news, and the news industry thrives on disasters. There is good reason for this. We need to be warned of difficulty and danger so we can protect ourselves. Forewarned is forearmed.
 - A. If a warning is too scary or distressing, we attack the messenger as a doom-monger.
 - B. Traffic reports do not dwell on empty roads they tell us where the jams are.
 - C. Issuing a warning based on the best available science and thinking is intended to trigger action. If the warnings predict great doom and gloom, so be it; they are needed all the more.
 - D. Collapse is inevitable, even necessary, if the habits that most damage our fragile home are to change.
 - E. 'The limits to growth' is regarded as an overly pessimistic, doom-mongering book whose predictions were largely disproved.
 - (1) ILFFC (2) CFLFI (3) CLIFC (4) CLLFI

(4) BADC



Directions for question 10: In the following question, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

10. ERUDITE: SCHOLARLY

(1) Meandering : Accurate (2) Dogmatic: Anomalous (3) Honourable: Shameless (4) Profuse: Plentiful



Directions for question 11: This question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

11. ARRAIGN

- (1) exonerate (2) initiate (3) accuse
- (4) impart



Directions for question 12: In this question, a word with its usage given. Select as your answer, the word that is inappropriate as a replacement to the word in the main sentence.

- 12. Bizarre: It was a bizarre accident that left the survivors totally rattled.
 - (1) fortuitous

(2) freak

(3) weird

(4) grotesque



Directions for question 13: This question has a statement with a part missing. Choose the best option from the four options given below the statement to make up the missing part.

- 13. You allow yourself to be a victim _____ but not what feels right for you.
 - (1) if the career choices you make reflect in what others feel to be right or appropriate
 - (2) if the careers choice I make reflect what others feel to be right or appropriate
 - (3) if the career choices you make want to reflect what others feel to be right or appropriate
 - (4) if the career choices you make reflect what others feel to be right or appropriate



Directions for question 14: This question below consists of six statements denoted by 1, A, B, C, D and 6. Statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements A, B, C and D come in between statements 1 and 6 but not necessarily in that order. From the choices select the correct arrangement of ABCD to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- **14.** 1. The election scene in Kashmir is highly surcharged with political overtones.
 - A. It imposes on the Government the urgent responsibility of responding to the warring leaders' move to reach out to New Delhi.
 - B. The preparations for it are not confined only to ensuring the physical safety of the voter and guarding him against the onslaught from the militants.
 - C. Without getting him, holding elections in the Kashmir valley will only be a farce.
 - D. Without this the opposition leader can hardly be expected to enter the poll ordeal.
 - 6. Elections in the valley without the participation of prominent leaders will only hinder the process of settlement of the Kashmir crisis.
 - (1) ADBC (2) CABD (3) BDAC



Directions for question 15: This question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- 15. (A) The mode of funding is a vital aspect of educational reform.
 - (B) But higher education system that breeds hundreds of thousands of unemployed graduates and post graduates is evidently suffering from a malaise that requires much more than tinkering around with funds.
 - (C) While industry surely will fund disciplines that serve their profit motive, the state will have to continue to fund basic science and humanities.
 - (D) It must not, in the name of privatization, abdicate its responsibility in the sphere of higher education.
 - (1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) Only A

(4) A and D



Directions for questions 16 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

"We must get used to the idea that in future there will be one country in Europe that will be stronger than all the rest," said Margaret Thatcher glumly in 1990. In the aftermath of the fall of the Berlin wall, Germany did indeed seem poised to emerge as the new Europe's unrivalled powerhouse. The renovation of eastern Germany would, it was assumed, give a huge stimulus to the country's economy. In addition, the newly-capitalist countries of central Europe would provide German industry with a new hinterland. And with the adoption of a single European currency, agreed upon in 1992, Germany would be able to lock in its competitive advantages. No longer would Europe's weaker economies be able to devalue their way out of competing head-on with Germany's industrial juggernaut.

More than a decade later, all this looks pretty foolish. Germany is now the sick man of the European Union. Since 1996 it has averaged growth of just 1.1% a year compared with 2.2% in the euro zone as a whole. For almost three years the economy has barely grown at all. A country which boasted unemployment of just 150,000 in 1970 may have 5 million out of work by the end of the year. And Germany, which insisted that all countries adopting the euro should never run a budget deficit of more than 3% of GDP on pain of large fines, broke the 3% limit itself last year. Goldman Sachs, an investment bank, reckons that the deficit this year could top 4% and is likely once again to breach the 3% limit in the next. That, if the law were strictly applied, could cost the country a fine of billions of euros, payable to the EU.

Germans are struggling to understand what is going on. Despite the renewed urgency with which the Chancellor is promoting economic reform, some of his compatriots continue to deny there is a problem. Life still looks pretty good on a sunny day in a city like Frankfurt or Munich. The autobahns are filled with BMWs; the shops and airports are busy. The figures show that Germany is still the third largest economy in the world; the country is still richer per head than the EU average. But the gap is narrowing fast, and there is a growing sense of unease. Students with good degrees from top universities cannot find jobs; big companies are folding; the banks are under strain; and the pensions system is approaching crisis.

The trouble is that even those who agree that there is a problem cannot agree on its main source. Broadly speaking, there are three potential scapegoats: eastern Germany, the German welfare state and the EU. Most Germans acknowledge that reunification was handled in a way that inflicted maximum economic damage. By translating the wages and welfare system of West Germany wholesale to the east, the politicians managed to saddle the west with huge bills while making the east hopelessly uncompetitive. But while many say that the main reason for Germany's malaise is the burden of the east, others say that the true source of the "German problem" is the complexity and generosity of the welfare state, which meant that average growth rates were already falling noticeably in the 1980s. Lavish benefits are funded by high payroll taxes, which discourage job creation and so increase the number of people who rely on benefits.

- 16. Which of the following is proof of Germany's economic woes?
 - A. The average growth has been 1.1% a year for the past several years.
 - B. There are 5 million jobless in the country.
 - C. The budget deficit is between 3% and 4%.
 - D. Germany is the largest financier of the EU.
 - (1) A and B

(2) C and D

(3) A, B and C

(4) B, C and D

- 17. One of the reasons often cited for Germany's present condition is
 - (1) the falling growth rate in the 80s. (2) the lack of structural reform.
 - (3) the unification.

- (4) it being a welfare state.
- 18. Margret Thatcher's comments after the fall of the Berlin Wall reflect
 - (1) her determination to be the leader of Europe.
 - (2) the belief that unified Germany would become the most powerful nation in Europe.
 - (3) the feeling that the Euro would provide a level playing field to the countries of Europe.
 - (4) the idea of rat race among the countries of Europe.

In the standard model of particle physics, particles are considered to be points moving through space, tracing out a line called the World Line. To take into account the different interactions observed in nature, one has to provide particles with more degrees of freedom than only their position and velocity; such as mass, electric charge, colour (which is the "charge" associated with the strong interaction) or spin.

The standard model was designed within a framework known as Quantum Field Theory (QFT), which gives us the tools to build theories consistent both with quantum mechanics and the Special Theory of Relativity. With these tools, theories were built which describe with great success three of the four known interactions in nature: electromagnetism, and the strong and weak nuclear forces. Furthermore, a very successful unification between electromagnetism and the weak force was achieved (Electroweak Theory), and promising ideas put forward to try to include the strong force. But unfortunately, the fourth interaction, gravity, as described by Einstein's General Relativity (GR), does not seem to fit into this scheme. Whenever one tries to apply the rules of QFT to GR, one gets results which make no sense.

The usual domains of general relativity and quantum mechanics are quite different. General relativity describes the force of gravity and hence is usually applied to the largest and most massive structures including stars, galaxies, black holes and even, in cosmology, the universe itself. Quantum mechanics is most relevant in describing the smallest structures in the universe such as electrons and quarks. In most ordinary physical situations therefore, either general relativity or quantum mechanics is required for a theoretical understanding, but not both. There are, however, extreme physical circumstances, which require both of these fundamental theories for a proper theoretical treatment. Prime examples of such situations are space-time singularities such as the central point of a black hole or the state of the universe just before the big bang. These exotic physical structures involve enormous mass scales (thus requiring general relativity) and extremely small distance scales (thus requiring quantum mechanics). Unfortunately, general relativity and quantum mechanics are mutually incompatible; any calculation, which simultaneously uses both of these tools, yields nonsensical answers. The origin of this problem can be traced to equations which become badly behaved when particles interact with each other across minute distance scales on the order of 10⁻³³cm – the Planck length.

Another problem with this model is that one has to assume the existence of distinct forces and their carriers. Einstein hoped that there would be a "unified" theory in which all known forces would emerge out of a single one in some way. Electricity and magnetism used to be thought of as two forces, but now we know that they are different aspects of the same (electromagnetic) force. Could the same type of unification hold for the four forces that are today viewed as distinct?

- 19. Which of the following theories have to be applied to study the behaviour of atomic particles?
 - (1) General Theory of Relativity
- (2) Quantum Field Theory
- (3) Theory of Gravitation

- (4) Both (2) and (3)
- **20.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - (1) The standard model can explain electromagnetism and gravity though not strong and weak nuclear forces.
 - (2) The incompatibility between the General Theory of Relativity and the Quantum Field Theory cannot be overcome.
 - (3) Any theory that does not mirror three-dimensional spatial reality must be flawed.
 - (4) Einstein hoped that someday a 'force' would be discovered which is found to give rise to electromagnetism, gravity and strong and weak nuclear forces.

- 21. Which of the following require(s) both QFT and GR for proper theoretical treatment?
 - (1) Galaxies

(2) Black holes

(3) The universe just before the big bang

(4) Both (2) and (3)

A commonplace view of geography is that it is 'pre-eminently an empirical discipline, concerned with understanding the world and transmitting that understanding to a wide audience. How this distinguishes it from other fields is unclear, since most fields have empirical subject-matter. Perhaps what is meant is that geography addresses the concrete questions of where and under what conditions a wide range of phenomena connected to the Earth and its occupance occur. To do so, however, has required recourse to theoretical concepts including some that are explicitly geographical, i.e., relate directly to the geographical context and scope of the phenomenon in question. From this point of view, geography is as intrinsically theoretical as most other fields of knowledge.

Geography is also often seen as a uniquely 'practical' field. As one late nineteenth-century exponent expressed it, geography is 'the Science of Distances—the science of the merchant, the statesman, and the strategist'. The basis for this view lay in the uses—commercial, political, and geopolitical—to which the accumulation of geographical knowledge could be put. This conception is still very much alive in contemporary debates in the United States over the contribution of geography to 'national competitiveness': understanding the features of competing national economies such as Japan, learning about potential markets for American goods, etc. But in fact, many of the fields of knowledge defined by the emerging intellectual division of labour of the late nineteenth century could claim similar practical origins. Such fields, for example, as sociology, political science and economics had at their origins the practical interests of states in, respectively, social control, state management, and the national accumulation of wealth.

One peculiar feature of geography relative to many other fields has been its claim to provide knowledge integrative of the so-called physical and human domains even as the intellectual division of labour and the way universities are organized into discrete faculties of arts, science, and social science were institutionalised. The claim to useful knowledge, therefore, involved the concomitant claim that human activities could be understood only in relation to the physical environment. This claim involved, for a time, a strong version of the relationship between the physical environment and the human occupance of the earth. Untainted by consideration of socio-economic causation, geography would attain its deserved status as a university 'subject' only by structuring 'human geography in terms of physical geography'. But only as long as the human could be seen as a direct product of the physical did the claim about geography as an integrative field amount to more than mere rhetoric.

Indeed, the division of physical and human geography as distinctive fields dates from the time in the 1920s when a strong environmental determinism was largely abandoned by professional geographers. If later the methodological appeal of the natural sciences (in the form of positivism, at least) replaced the causal primacy of the natural world as the rhetorical glue for geography as a whole, as far as research was concerned, the field itself had in fact come substantively unstuck into separate physical and human parts with little concrete or theoretical communality.

- 22. The 'intellectual division' of geography into physical and human geography came forth when
 - (1) the natural sciences replaced the man-environment relationship as the binding factor between the various fields of geography.
 - (2) environmental crises divided the field into its two components.
 - (3) the commonality between the two appeared to be more rhetorical than real.
 - (4) professional geographers stopped subscribing to the belief that human actions are determined by the environment.

23. The passage

- (1) critically examines some of the frequently expressed views about geography as a field of study.
- (2) provides a backdrop to understand the conceptual ideas that make up geography.
- (3) endorses the unique characteristic features of geography as a subject of interest expressed by geographers worldwide.
- (4) clears the misconceptions that could have got entrenched in the minds of people due to global, social, political and economical trends.

- 24. The author uses the example of the contemporary debates in the USA to
 - (1) focus on the utility value of geography.
 - (2) prove that geography is a uniquely practical field.
 - (3) drive home the point that the USP of utilitarian value is not limited to geography alone.
 - (4) highlight the interface of man-nature domains that affect the economy of a country.
- 25. The claim that the knowledge provided by geography was integrative might seem to be a mere rhetoric
 - (1) since it had assumed that man formed an integral part of nature.
 - (2) as specialization in terms of intellectual division of labour and education was witnessed.
 - (3) if one did not consider the socio-economic consequences brought about by geographical concepts.
 - (4) because the very information it provided was used to hive geography into two distinct components.

TEST PAPER 4



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. A. A slight variation on the same theme comes to the fore in the life and work of Manmohan Ghosh.
 - B. The weather was depressing, the food insipid.
 - C. His letters home, however, reveal how difficult he often found life there.
 - D. He longed for the spicy tang of good Bengali fish curry.
 - E. Manmohan was taken to England when he was still a child and educated there.
 - (1) CBDE

(2) EBDC

(3) ECBD

(4) ECDB



Directions for question 2: In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

2. LARGE

- (1) The presence of the police everywhere showed that the convict was still at large.
- (2) Rashi's success is due in large part to her hard work.
- (3) The rich philanthropist donated a large part of his property to charitable causes.
- (4) It became clear that very large sum of money had been misappropriated.



Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.

- 3. No war-ridden country has ever been able to mould its _____ into a _____ national identity.
 - (1) resources comprehensible
- (2) distinctiveness recurrent
- (3) diversity coherent
- (4) economy persistent



Directions for question 4: In this question there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.

4. A. Yahoo is setting up a new chain **of** (A)**/in** (B) command in the hope of restoring order amid the turmoil triggered by the embattled internet pioneer's snub **to** (A)**/of** (B) Microsoft's takeover bid.

- B. He declared pompously that he was not adverse (A)/averse (B) to being frequently photographed.
- C. The book does not cover the *qamut* (A)/*qambit* (B) of Hindi poetry.
- D. It was *inane* (A)/*insane* (B) jealousy that made him commit the heinous crime.
- (1) ABBBB

(2) ABABA

(3) BBBAA

(4) ABBAB



Directions for question 5: In this question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- 5. (A) The World War II ended with the atom bomb being dropped on Nagasaki on 10 August, 1945.
 - (B) Termed 'black rain', it killed thousands of innocent people.
 - (C) This year people from several countries paid their respect to thousands of innocent people who had a tragic end.
 - (D) To the survivors and those who see them,
 - (E) it is a stark reminder of the horror of a nuclear bomb.
 - (1) B, D and E

(2) A, B and C

(3) C and E

(4) Band D



Directions for question 6: This question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

- **Facts**, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
- Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').
- **Judgements**, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

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

- **6.** 1. For many Telugu-speaking people, Tamil remains one of the more difficult Indian languages to master, despite the fact that Tamil phonology has only 30 primary and three secondary sounds.
 - 2. In fact, if two secondary allophones -i and u are taken away, only 31 sounds remain.
 - 3. That Sanskrit had less influence on Tamil than Telugu, and the purity of the ancient language, could be the reasons.
 - 4. However, there is now some news for Tamil loving Telugus: the Potti Sriramulu Telugu University is undertaking a translation of 'Tolkappiyam', the first detailed work on the grammar of Tamil.
 - (1) JFIF

(2) JIFF

(3) FFJF

(4) FIIF



Directions for question 7: For the following question, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the sentence.

- 7. As a conductor of heat and electricity, aluminium exceeds all other metals except silver, copper and gold.
 - (1) With the exception of aluminium, silver, copper and gold are better than any other metal as conductors of heat and electricity.
 - (2) Aluminium is a better conductor of heat and electricity than silver, copper and gold.
 - (3) Silver, copper and gold are the only metals that are better conductors of heat and electricity than aluminium.
 - (4) Silver, copper, and gold are exceeded only by aluminium as conductors of heat and electricity.



Directions for questions 8 to 12: Fill in the blanks in the passage below, with the most appropriate word from among the options given for each blank. The right words are the ones used by the author. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose your answer.

Indian civilisation's claim to abiding greatness and enduring values stands severely tested with its systematic mass murder of unborn girl babies. A/An __(8)_ with sons from the age of Atharva Veda and lawgiver Manu's treatise, __(9)_ through tradition and belief, has __(10)_ down to 21st century India. India, poised on what we told is a growth boom, is being __(11)_ from within. The brutal political, social and economic exclusion and denials driven by caste continue to make the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, toothless. The law against the giving and taking of dowry has not lessened the practice. Is it any surprise, then, that the 1994 PNDT Act has failed to punish the powerful __(12)_ of girl baby murder?

8.		delusion compliance	(2)	infatuation	(3)	obsession
9.		legitimised immortalized	(2)	regularized	(3)	legalized
10.	` '	traversed disseminated	(2)	permeated	(3)	percolated
11.		torn down torn apart	(2)	pulled out	(3)	torn away
12.		betrayers advocates	(2)	perpetrators	(3)	tormentors



Directions for question 13: This question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- 13. (A) Education cannot make a courageous man out of one who is temperamentally a coward.
 - (B) But a man who naturally possesses a certain degree of courage will not be able to develop that quality if his defective education has made him inferior to others from the very start with regard to physical strength and prowess.
 - (C) The army offers the best example of the fact that the knowledge of ones physical ability develops ones courage and militant spirit.
 - (D) Outstanding heroes are not rule in the army, but the average represents men of high courage.
 - (1) A, B and C

(2) Only A

(3) B and C

(4) A and D



Directions for question 14: This question below has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- 14. A. Primarily, the scarce and limited water resources are diverted, from the poor to the rich, from the countryside to towns, from agriculture to industry leaving water famines where people have no purchasing power, and providing water to those who have destroyed their own water resources through waste and pollution.
 - B. Small, decentralized rural schemes are starved of both water resources and financial resources.
 - C. Privatisation of water denies local communities their water rights and access to water in two ways.
 - D. Secondly, the state itself has shifted from its function of providing welfare to the needy and most marginalized communities to the new function of providing public subsidies for private profits.
 - (1) BADC

(2) CADB

(3) ABDC

(4) BCAD



Directions for question 15: In the following question, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

- 15. Students are full of energy and enthusiasm. They have a natural predilection for justice and for fair play. (______) Students have spearheaded many national movements and have brought about radical changes.
 - (1) They have enough time to do whatever they like.
 - (2) They have no responsibility and have nothing to loose.
 - (3) No one will question their right to fight.
 - (4) Their young minds can purify the politics of our country of all dross and stench.



Directions for questions 16 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

As an intellectual and ethical tradition, Confucianism is more than 25 centuries old. Its basic values were embraced not only in China proper, but in Japan, Korea and Vietnam as well, and helped to shape East Asia's self-consciousness as a distinct cultural region. As might be expected, there is no essential Confucianism which endured throughout this long history. Rather, the Confucian tradition, like other intellectual and religious traditions of comparable age and significance, evolved and changed, even as some real continuities were maintained. This diverse cultural heritage has provided rich resources for twentieth-century East Asians to reflect on contemporary social life, although Confucianism has also had to face numerous challenges concerning its compatibility with new social knowledge and values.

The Western name 'Confucianism' might suggest that Confucius, a Chinese philosopher and teacher who lived in the sixth century BC, was the founder of this intellectual and ethical tradition. In fact, he saw himself only as a transmitter of a heritage which had taken shape centuries before his time, and generally 'Confucianism' has been known in East Asia as the 'Scholarly Tradition'. Confucius lived in a period of great political and cultural disorder. His concern to restore order and harmony to society and to cultivate individual morality within a social order defined by tradition became values which motivated and guided the subsequent development of Confucian social thought. As a way of life, Confucianism became noted for its concern for personal well-being, social harmony and solidarity, political stability and universal peace, all of which are to be pursued within structures of meaning inherited from the past.

In the twentieth century, many of the core values of Confucian social thought have been subjected to extensive criticism and outright rejection. This is particularly the case with the political dimensions of Confucian thought, since few rulers attained the moral status necessary to rule according to the instructions of Confucian political theory. At the turn of the century, Confucianism was identified quite realistically with authoritarianism and political corruption, since its ideals could easily be manipulated to enhance the power of particular individuals or groups. This internal critique of Confucianism in practice, which had many precedents in Chinese history, was accompanied by the challenge of alternative social ideals learned from contact with the West in the nineteenth century. Increasingly, Confucian values and institutions were perceived as incompatible with democratic or socialist ideals, or just with modernity in general. Much of Confucian social thought in the twentieth century has thus been necessarily defensive, attempting to show that Confucian tradition either has values analogous to the new challengers or can promote the attainment of the new ideals.

More recently, there has been a revival of Confucian values throughout East Asia as part of ongoing reconsiderations of cultural identity in the modern world. This revival has emphasised the traditional Confucian insistence that social life should be shaped by the moral and symbolic resources of the past. While it has been critical of the Confucian tradition which it has inherited, this revival has also begun to rethink whether modernity must necessarily be defined with an emphasis on the autonomy of the individual. The example of industrial East Asia suggests that the Confucian values of respect for authority, social solidarity based on familism, and a preference for consensus rather than independent thought can make positive contributions to a modern society.

- **16.** The author's stand regarding the changes that took place in the tenets of the Confucian theory over a period of time, is that it is
 - (1) to be expected, as the principles appear to be incongruent with those supported by modern society.
 - (2) natural, as in case of evolution of any theory.

- (3) to be anticipated, since the theory supported the concentration of power in the hands of a few.
- (4) unthinkable because the principles deal with values and ethics that are fundamental to life.
- 17. The reason(s) behind the criticism of the political aspects of the Confucian thought is/are
 - (1) the occasional political revolts witnessed in the Chinese history.
 - (2) the effect of Western social concepts.
 - (3) the corruption witnessed when power was vested in the hands of the few elite scholars.
 - (4) Both (2) and (3).
- 18. In case of East Asia, the values propounded by Confucianism
 - (1) made the countries defensive attempting to show that their tradition can promote the attainment of true ideals.
 - (2) made its inhabitants ponder over the necessity of ethics and culture.
 - (3) helped it to gain a unique cultural identity.
 - (4) helped them realise the fact that the morals reflected by a society are the extensions of those nurtured by its families.
- 19. The feature thought to be inherently prevailing in a society based on the Confucian principles is
 - (1) the behaviour of people as defined by the type of relationships they are involved in.
 - (2) the existence of stratification of social classes.
 - (3) the influence of past values on shaping the present ones.
 - (4) moral values permeating all aspects of social life.

There are many ways in which different societies differ in relation to power. They differ, to begin with, in the degree of power possessed by individuals or organizations; it is obvious, for example, that, owing to increase of organization, the State has more power now than in former times. They differ, again, as regards the kind of organization that is most influential: a military despotism, a theocracy, a plutocracy, are very dissimilar types. They differ, thirdly, through diversity in the ways of acquiring power: hereditary kingship produces one kind of eminent man, the qualities required of a great ecclesiastic produce another kind, democracy produces a third kind, and war a fourth.

Where no social institution, such as aristocracy or hereditary monarchy exists to limit the number of men to whom power is possible, those who most desire power are, broadly speaking, those most likely to acquire it. It follows that, in a social system in which power is open to all, the posts which confer power will, as a rule, be occupied by men who differ from the average in being exceptionally power-loving. Love of power, though one of the strongest of human motives, is very unevenly distributed, and is limited by various other motives, such as love of ease, love of pleasure, and sometimes love of approval. It is disguised, among the more timid, as an impulse of submission to leadership, which increase the scope of the power-impulses of bold men. Those whose love of power is not strong are unlikely to have much influence on the course of events. The men who cause social changes are, as a rule, men who strongly desire to do so. Love of power, therefore, is a characteristic of the men who are causally important. We should, of course, be mistaken if we regarded it as the sole human motive, but this mistake would not lead us so much astray as might be expected in the search for causal laws in social science, since love of power is the chief motive producing the changes which social science has to study.

The laws of social dynamics are—so I shall contend—only capable of being stated in terms of power in its various forms. In order to discover these laws, it is necessary first to classify the forms of power, and then to review various important historical examples of the ways in which organizations and individuals have acquired control over men's lives.

In the course of this lecture, I shall be concerned to prove that the fundamental concept in social science is Power, in the same sense in which Energy is the fundamental concept in physics. Like energy, power has many forms, such as wealth, armaments, civil authority, influence on opinion. No one of these can be regarded as subordinate to any other, and there is no one form from which the others are derivatives. The attempt to treat one form of power, say wealth, in isolation, can only be partially successful, unless other forms are taken into account. The laws of social dynamics are laws which can only be stated in terms of power, not in terms of this or that form of power. In our day, it is common to treat economic power as the source from which all other kinds are derived; this, I shall contend, is just as great an error as that of the purely military historians whom it has caused to seem out of date. To revert to the analogy of physics: power, like energy, must be regarded as continually passing from any one of its forms into any other, and it should be the business of social science to seek the laws of such transformations. The attempt to isolate any one form of power, more especially, in our day, the economic form, has been, and still is, a source of errors of great practical importance.

- 20. People who influence the course of a society prominently are those who
 - (1) go to any extent to acquire power.
 - (2) exhibit a characteristic love for power.
 - (3) can define clearly the causal laws of social science.
 - (4) work for change without bothering about power.
- 21. Which of the following is NOT a similarity between power and energy?
 - (1) Power, like energy, changes its visible shape or configuration.
 - (2) Both are fundamental concepts to their disciplines.
 - (3) We cannot isolate one type of either power or energy.
 - (4) Both are basic, abstract ideas in their respective fields.
- 22. Through this passage the author is trying to convey that
 - (1) power in all its forms is the most important factor behind the laws of social dynamics.
 - (2) the laws of social dynamics are based on economic power.
 - (3) classification of forms of power is necessary to review all the historical events objectively.
 - (4) power like energy is an essential feature of society.

The debate centering on the agricultural sector in the World Trade Organization (WTO) has brought forth several interesting dimensions which could have far reaching implications for the very structure of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) which defines the policy contours for the sector at present. A fundamental issue that is being raised in this context is the role of non-trade concerns (NTCs) in addressing some of the major areas of concern of the WTO member countries. This new found interest in the NTCs holds particular importance in view of the fact that the AoA is scheduled for an overall review next year.

The preamble to the Agreement puts forth the non-trade concerns in a cogent manner. It states that "commitments under the reform programme should be made in an equitable way among all Members, having regard to non-trade concerns, including food security and the need to protect the environment, having regard to the agreement that special and differential treatment for developing countries is an integral element of the negotiations, and taking into account the possible negative effects of the implementation of the reform programme on least-developed and net food importing developing countries". Food security and protection of the environment have thus been identified as the major NTCs that the AoA was mandated to address. The NTCs also find a mention in Article 20 of the AoA, which indicates that these concerns should be taken on board while continuing with the reform process initiated through the AoA.

Arguments in favour of viewing trade as a means for ensuring food security have assumed that the existence of global surpluses of grains would enable countries to meet their food needs. Such arguments are however made unmindful of the fallacies that lie behind. In the first place, it needs to be pointed out that the mere existence of surpluses does not imply that the poorer countries would have resources to get access to the grains. Secondly, dependence on imports for a necessity like food grains could bring strain on the external payments positions of these countries, which they can ill-afford.

One way of dealing with these problems could be through an increase in the food aid to the most disadvantaged countries, but in the recent years, the flow of food aid has decreased beyond all expectations. And finally, it needs to be pointed out that the ability of the global buffers to take care of the food insecurity has been presented in a somewhat exaggerated manner. Estimates have shown that the level of food stocks have, in the past few years, been continuously below the level which can be considered as the minimum for safeguarding world food security.

These fragile foundations of the global buffers only emphasize the point that beefing up of domestic production capacities in the food grains sector is possibly the only realistic option before the developing countries as they make efforts to ensure food security of their population. It implies that it is critically important to devise a policy frame-work for the agricultural sector in developing countries that speaks of food first. This is the foremost challenge that the review of the AoA would have to contend with.

- 23. According to the author, which of the following assumptions does the AoA make in tackling the food security problem?
 - (1) The beneficiaries of the food security programmes should be specifically targeted.
 - (2) Global buffers of food grains are large enough to take care of the problem of food security in developing countries
 - (3) Increased food-aid to developing countries can help meet the objectives of food security.
 - (4) All the above.

24. Which of the following are the non-trade concerns mentioned in the preamble of AoA? Food security. II. Need to protect the environment. III. Special and differential treatment for developing countries. (1) Only I and II (2) Only II and III (3) Only III and I (4) All of the three 25. What, in the author's opinion, is the solution to the food security problem in developing countries? (1) Beefing up of domestic food production capacities by developing countries. (2) Beefing up of production capacities in developed countries to increase the levels of global surpluses. (3) Improving foreign exchange reserves of developing countries so that they can get access to excess stocks of food grains available with developed countries. (4) All the above. **TEST PAPER** 5 Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option. 1. A. The evolution of various forms of life from the biochemical mass of DNA, RNA, protein, lipids and enzymes, must not be considered a linear progression. B. Many biologists believe the pattern to be as follows: bacteria emerged first and from them branched viruses, red algae, blue-green algae and green flagellates. C. From the latter, branched green algae, from which higher plants evolved, and colourless thizoflagellates from which diatoms, moulds, sponges evolved. D. Rather, the fossil record suggests an analogy between evolution and a bush whose branches go every which way. E. From the ciliated protozoa, evolved multi-nucleate flat worms. These branched into five lines, one of which leads to echinoderms and chordates. (1) DBCE (2) BDCE (3) ECBD (4) BCDE **Directions for question 2:** In this question the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE. 2. MEASURE (1) The success of the party was due in no small measure to its populist policies. (2) The school failed to measure to the expectations it had created through publicity. (3) Preventive measures are the only means to contain the spread of AIDS. (4) Your suit will have to be made to measure since ready-mades don't fit you properly. Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately. 3. Meaningful _____ requires lengthy _____ and slow expression.

(2) output meditation

(1) outcome pondering

(3) performance reconstruction (4) criticism reflection

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Directions for question 4: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 4. A well-oiled machinery for the creation and diffusion of fads is now an entrenched part of the modern economy. Its methods will increasingly be adopted by others as they recognize the inevitability of the ever shorter product cycle. The line between 'fad' and ordinary product will progressively blur. We are moving swiftly into the era of the temporary products, made by temporary methods to serve temporary needs. _____
 - (1) In the past few years, we have witnessed the rise or collapse in popularity of innumerable oddities that reflect the rapidly changing pop culture.
 - (2) Here, too the present already provides us with a foretaste of the future.
 - (3) The turnover of things in our lives thus grows even more frenetic.
 - (4) Sophisticates in the 'fad' business prepare in advance for shorter and shorter product life cycle.



Directions for question 5: In this question there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.

- **5.** A. The late afternoon peace **was shattered** (A)/**had been shattered** (B) when **a** (A)/**the** (B) powerful explosion ripped through the one-storey building.
 - B. Although the plan appeared to be perfect on paper it was not *practicable* (A)/*practical* (B)
 - C. His offence was *venial* (A)/*venal* (B) but he was mortified and felt he would never find a friend again.
 - D. The *turbid* (A) *turgid* (B) nature of his oratory had a soporific effect on his listeners.
 - (1) BBBAA

(2) BABAB

(3) BABAA

(4) BAAAB



Directions for question 6: In this question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- 6. (A) Every economics' student learns that higher interest rates depress growth by curbing borrowing and spending.
 - (B) That, according to conventional wisdom, is why the Bank of Japan must continue to hold interest rates at low levels.
 - (C) A rise in interest rates would risk tipping the economy back into recession and deflation.
 - (D) Over half of Japanese households' gross financial assets are in deposits that earn adjustable rates of interest,
 - (E) but only quarter of their liabilities are at floating interest rates.
 - (1) A and C

(2) A, C and D

- (3) A, D and C
- (4) B and C



Directions for question 7: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- 7. (A) Translation in India needs to be looked at in serious ways, and although a small number of translation theorists devote its personal and academic careers to the issue, there is a need to bring more substantive understanding to translation by examining local and regional issues.
 - (B) Translation in India needs to be looked at in serious ways, and although a small number of translation theorists devote their personal and academic careers to the issue, there is a need to bring more substantive understanding to translation by examining local and regional issues.
 - (C) Translation in India needs to be looked at in serious ways, and although a small number of translation theorists devote their personal and academic career to the issue, there is a need to bring more substantive understanding to translation by examining local and regional issues.

	(D) Translation in India needs to be looked at in serious ways, and although a small number of translation theorists devote its personal and academic career to the issue, there is a need to bring more substantive understanding to translation by examining local and regional issues.					
	(1)	Α	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D	
	Di	rections for question 8: Identify th	e incorrect sentence or sentences.			
8.	(B) (C) (D) (1)	To conquer the fear of death one h	e of people. sess and also the fear of the unknown as to let go of attachments to people gains the courage to lose what he held. (2) Only D	e, possessions etc.	nost of us.	
	Di	rections for question 9: Select the	most suitable option.			
9.	alco not opp Whi (1) (2) (3)	pholic beverages. A recent article ab residents of remote rural areas, as portunity. ich of the following, if true, best sup In Bombay, which was a commerci The most vociferous proponents o Many young farmers in the state of Support for the ban on alcohol wa	7, several states introduced prohibite tout the bans concludes that the sup has often been asserted, rather they sports the conclusion reached in the al centre in 1947, the sale of alcoholish the ban included several affluent fath Tamil Nadu supported the ban on a strongest in Calcutta, home to mospost-independence business growth	porters of the temperance move were concentrated in centres article? c beverages was not banned. ctory and mill owners. lcohol. t of India's pre-independence in	vement were of economic	
Ĵ	ра		llowing question, a pair of words in cast the pair which exhibits the same re			
10.	(1)	ACITY: CHICANERY Prolixity: Desperation Vacuum: Emptiness	(2) Sophistication : Sparkle	(3) Loyalty: Perfidy		
			estion has a word followed by four c m) to the main word and mark its nu		tify the one	
11.	(1)	SIVE Assertive Higher	(2) Bright	(3) Chirpy		
			vord given on the top of the table, m			

numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly

matched.

12. EASY

- A. Comfortable, relaxed
- B. Open to attack
- C. Not difficult
- D. Pleasant or friendly

- E. Ritu's house is not easy to find.
- F. The victory was achieved in such an easy manner that people suspected the evil hand of 'match fixing'.
- G. The Parliament was an easy target for the terrorists.
- H. His melodious song was easy on the ears.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Α	G	А	G	Α	F	Α	Н
В	Е	В	F	В	G	В	E
C	F	C	Ε	C	Ε	C	F
D	Н	D	Н	D	Н	D	G



Directions for question 13: This question consists of six statements denoted by 1, A, B, C, D and 6. Statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements A, B, C and D come in between statements 1 and 6 but not necessarily in that order. From the choices select the correct arrangement of ABCD to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- 13. 1. My mission was to film both the giant malabar squirrels and the flying squirrels.
 - A. The road twists and turns through this heavily forested track.
 - B. There was the flying squirrel I had been looking for.
 - C. It was a misty morning and I traversed now the familiar jungle paths and began a steady drive.
 - D. As I drove the jeep into a narrow road, my tribal assistant pointed to a large hole in the trunk of a tree.
 - 6. As it was resting, I did not want to disturb and silently moved away from the location.
 - (1) DABC (2) ACDB (3) DBAC (4) CADB



Directions for question 14: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most *appropriate* replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

- 14. Though the world has changed considerably in its use of material things, there has not been any great change in its spiritual side. The true interest of humanity, the deep passions of religion, and the great problems of philosophy have not been *themanated* as material things have been.
 - (1) superseded

(2) succeeded

(3) preceded

(4) obliterated



Directions for question 15: In the following question, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

- 15. The dowry system is a great evil prevalent in Indian society. Marriage which used to be a sacrament has now acquired the character of a business transaction. (_____). At whatever cost we must eradicate this evil from our society.
 - (1) It is the duty of young men to give up the chance of accepting dowry even if it implies big financial loss.
 - (2) It is no use to enact laws against it.
 - (3) Business is business, it doesn't like to suffer loss.
 - (4) Those involved may not like to call it a business.



Directions for questions 16 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

Much has been written in recent months about India's reserve levels and the embarrassment arising from its rapid growth. I do not propose to refer to this issue here except to reiterate that the adequacy of the reserve levels has to be seen not from the viewpoint of gross trade transactions, but from that of net current account deficits, and that too the seasonal peaks. If the total trade of India, for instance, per year absorbs on the import side, say \$30 billion, it is unfair to calculate the minimum reserve requirements in terms of so many months' gross requirements. This method ties up too much of the importing countries' resources. What is material is the nature and size of the difference between the exports and the imports. Unfortunately, international rating agencies have fixed notions of what is a reasonable cover for imports and prescribe as much as six to nine months import requirements. Reserves are like cash inventories and we should have just enough to meet emergencies and not too much, which would mean tying up resources. Principles of management science do not seem to have permeated central bankers.

The foreign reserves of a country, like India, include foreign exchange, gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The foreign exchange component is usually held as deposits with foreign banks of proven rating, central banks and as securities, preferably gilt securities of countries like the UK, the US and Japan. In a period of volatility, the main reserve management problem faced by central banks arises when the value of one or other of the currencies and deposits declines. The total value of the foreign exchange reserves comes down when the currency in which the significant part is denominated declines. To cite a simplified example, if the total reserves are, say \$5 billion at a time and say, more than 50 per cent is in dollars and the balance is in yen, the effective value of the reserves comes down in terms of yen.

A potentially weak currency is tempting as deposits denominated in that currency usually offer higher interest rates. A risk-prone dealer may like to put more of the reserves into such a high yield currency. Deposits denominated in yen do yield low rates of interest, while those in sterling used to pay better rates. But once sterling falls, all the benefits which could have attracted higher rates of interest in sterling-denominated deposits are wiped out in one blow. The currency composition of exchange reserves calls for the same blend of skills as needed by a portfolio manager in an active stock market. The reserve manager has to be aware of the likely shifts both in interest rates and in exchange rates and this skill has to be continuously upgraded.

Reserve management at the central bank level needs to be coordinated with debt management, which in India is not handled by RBI. The foreign debt of a country is also denominated in different currencies. Exposure to a particular currency of repayment could be costly if that currency strengthens. Thus, the yen debt of India offers a serious potential problem as it is strengthening continuously. The merits of placing a major part of reserves-even if it be at lower rates of interest in strong currencies will help as it mitigates the problem of currency risk in debt.

The path of reserve management is not smooth. While the RBI has been handling this with customary service and panache, I trust this will not turn its face against sophisticated methods of risk management. When the reserves at stake are \$17 billion or more, nothing but the best will do.

- **16.** Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?
 - (1) Gross trade transactions are an important measure of foreign exchange reserves.
 - (2) SDRs are made up of a combination of currencies.
 - (3) Reserve management is influenced by debt management.
 - (4) India's foreign reserves are mainly in dollars.
- 17. According to the passage, which of the following is not relevant to reserve level and its management?
 - (1) The inter-bank interest offer rate
 - (2) Gross trade transaction
 - (3) Interest rates in different currencies
 - (4) The currencies in which it is held
- 18. One of the principles of management science applicable to the central bankers, according to the passage, is to
 - (1) allow market forces to determine the value of the currency.
 - (2) invest carefully across various portfolios so as not to keep all the eggs in one basket.
 - (3) restrict liquid cash reserves to an optimal level.
 - (4) leave resources free so that they can be invested as and when the need arises.

With their computational and agile skills, robots perform tasks that are difficult or hazardous to humans. Advances in microchips, microprocessors, sensors, control systems, mechanical engineering, transducers and telecommunications have resulted in widespread growth of robotic processes and applications.

Today's robots are mechanical arms controlled by computers that are programmed to perform a range of handling activities. They are establishing themselves in manufacturing automation systems to produce a range of goods with great precision.

The emerging era of robots calls for different types of skills. Entering non-industrial areas, the first fledgling robots for domestic use are coming off the production lines. Robots are being used in hazardous places, such as outer space or under the sea. Technical advances are gradually endowing robots with properties that actually increase their similarity to humans.

Engineers are attempting to add sensors to the current breed of industrial robots, so that they can see, touch and even hear. Machines with this extra power will obtain information about events in the outside world—what engineers call feedback—and the hardware will be able to react according to the changes in circumstances, instead of simply repeating a fixed routine of instructions.

Computers that control robots are becoming faster and more sophisticated, imbibed with reasoning powers that may match those of humans. This will endow robots with greater versatility. They will have the capacity, at least to some degree, to workout modes of action entirely for themselves.

Artificial intelligence (AI) that give computers the power to make deductions and logical inferences is starting to evolve out of its infancy, and we may soon see robots applying principles of AI. Such robots would pick up information from their surroundings by using sensors (such as TV cameras and miniature radar) and be able to move around. They would make decisions; for instance, adjusting their pattern of operations in a work cell depending on whether or not the components have been correctly delivered at the right time, rather than blindly following a pre-ordained sequence of movements irrespective of outside events.

First-generation industrial robots, defined as computer-controlled mechanical arms, are already well established in factories all over the world. These machines are helping out in a variety of jobs that feature some kind of handling. Their tasks range from putting welds onto the bodies of cars to insertion of tiny components into electronic hardware items.

Second-generation robots use sensors, such as force meters and TV cameras, to obtain information on events around them. The information is passed to the computers that control the machines, enabling them to adjust the operating instructions of the events. This is an example of engineering feedback.

Human-sized robots that can be programmed for any simple chore will be introduced in the market by 2010. These intelligent robots will free humans from much of the drudgery-based work we do today.

However, these advanced concepts will rely on human-like artificial intelligence that has not yet been developed. Though technology for producing mechanical body parts for sophisticated robots already exists, the lack of a sufficient brain for robots has prevented the science-fiction writers' predictions from materialising.

Third-generation robots would have their central brain working on the principles of Al. They would play a big role in everyday aspects of life, from helping out in the home to cleaning the streets, or even assisting a fighter pilot to accomplish increasingly complex missions. Freely moving robots with built-in intellectual capacity, similar to humans, will be developed by 2040. They will be able to perform medical diagnosis, route plans, make financial decisions, configure computer systems, analyse seismic data to locate deposits, etc.

- **19.** Third generation robots would be characterized by
 - (1) their human like appearance.
 - (2) possessing intelligence greater than man.
 - (3) the presence of a central brain.
 - (4) built-in intellectual capacity.
- 20. Which one of the following best explains the term artificial intelligence, as understood from the passage?
 - (1) Decision making power of computer.
 - (2) Understanding the situation and reacting suitably.
 - (3) Working out modes of action.
 - (4) Helping out in a variety of jobs that involve handling.

- 21. "The science-fiction writers' predictions", as understood from the passage, could be
 - (1) robots that control humans.
 - (2) robots surpassing humans.
 - (3) humanoid robots that can perform chores.
 - (4) introducing Al into robots.

The camp, the size of about four football pitches, lies beneath an immense corrugated steel roof. A long queue forms for the showers. Washbasins, blackened with streaks of human bristle, overflow with used water. The toilets are collective, with no taps or paper. Children play with disposable razors as if with toy cars or planes. A smell of dead dog pervades the camp. From the canteen, a queue stretches to the end of the camp. Refugees are allocated to makeshift tents according to their country of origin. More than 1,300 refugees live here, cut off from the world. They have only one ambition—to get aboard a lorry on the Calais-Dover ferry. For this, they need the services of the passeurs or smugglers. Socially, Sangatte is organized like a pyramid. At its base are the refugees, suffering and submissive. At its top are the passeurs who promise eldorado in Britain for a fee of between \$500 and \$800. The passeurs are mostly Kurds and they are the kings of Sangatte.

For those wanting to make the crossing things have got worse. Only about 50 manage to make it to England each day. The others are brought back by the police into the overflowing camp where meals are rationed and blankets are given out in dribs and drabs. The Red Cross, it is clear, is seeking to deter new arrivals by offering only minimal comfort. But the effort is in vain. Even sleeping on the ground, in temperatures as cold as 3°C, does nothing to discourage the desperate and the destitute.

Some try to break into the Euro tunnel site and travel on the train. Others try to bypass the passeurs and get on to lorries. The first group risks electrocution. The second can get into bloody confrontations with Kurdish heavies who rule over embarcation areas. It's because of these 'independent' runs that Sangatte has seen knife fights between Afghan refugees and Kurds.

Tonight a little group, myself among them, has decided to make an attempt on the lorries. It's 5.30 p.m. and we're at Sangatte-Calais bus station. The guide stands at the bus entrance to check his clients. The other passengers, including local people, are aggressively thrown off. The bus driver has no control over his vehicle and the guide has forced him to play a cassette of Middle Eastern music at high volume. Three quarters of an hour. Four kilometres on the highway. Calais. Early evening mist. The lights of boats in port. Beyond lies Dover. England, that Eden where the police don't have the right to check the identities of illegal entrants! Here police checks are feared, above all by Algerians who, if their situation is 'irregular', risk expulsion. The passeurs, on the other hand, are considered stateless and therefore cannot be expelled.

Suddenly we slip into the bushes to get round the port by way of passeurs' path which runs along the beach. In a depot yard stand the fateful lorries. There is general delight. Towards midnight, jumping over rocks, we approach. Then Chakhwan, the smuggler who controls this zone, bursts in on us, followed by his henchmen. He kicks a Palestinian refugee in the head. Other blows rain down. One of his heavies starts throttling one of the Algerians. When he defends himself, one of the passeur's gang pulls out a knife. Chakhwan and his men consider their 'business' threatened. They hesitate at nothing.

We flee towards another parking area. Other passeurs are there, brandishing wine bottles, their faces bloodied. They still pursue us. Four kilometres further on we find another service area. There are lorries, and not a living soul in sight. But there's no time to celebrate. Two men, armed with heavy sticks, run towards us. They're Egyptians, bodyguards and interpreters of the smuggler who controls this patch, Lukman, known as Luciano, was once a pimp in Belgium. He has escaped a recent wave of arrests. All the refugees know him. He's not going to let us hang about on his patch. Our threats to call the police have no effect. 'Go ahead,' he says. 'You're all going to be expelled from France. So get lost.' It's time to give up. Tomorrow, maybe, we'll start again. A few sighs, or murmured prayers. In single file, the little column returns to the miserable antechamber of Sangatte.

22. The focus of the refugees is on the UK because

- (1) they see it as an answer to their misery.
- (2) it is a land of opportunities.
- (3) it is a country that is easy to get into, for illegal immigrants.
- (4) the police there are not legally empowered to check the identities of illegal entrants.

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- 23. It is understood from the passage that the author
 - (1) is sure of the passeurs helping him.
 - (3) is desperate to make it on his own.

- (2) does not believe passeurs.
- (4) hopes to escape to England one day.

- **24.** The smugglers do not fear the local police as they
 - (1) are too powerful.
 - (2) have liaison with political parties.
 - (3) cannot be evicted by the police as per local laws.
 - (4) regularly contribute a part of their earnings to the local police.
- 25. In the statement, "here police checks are feared ..." the word "here" means
 - (1) Sangatte.

(2) Calais.

(3) Dover.

(4) France.

TEST PAPER 6



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. (A) Even as the US economy moves towards a full blown recession there are not many who understand the underlying factors and certainly not the role played by the country's financial sector.
 - (B) The sub-prime crisis that first surfaced in July last has rapidly spread its tentacles across the financial sector. Credit markets of the developed world are virtually frozen and stock prices across the globe have plunged.
 - (C) Official response to the crisis has been anything but patchy. The implicit belief that markets will correct themselves has been given the go-by.
 - (D) That some of the world's biggest names in banking and finance could, individually and collectively, be behind a crisis of such a magnitude, with far-reaching consequences for the US as well as the global economy, may seem far fetched even now. Yet that is precisely what has happened.
 - (E) There has been unprecedented volatility on the bourses. One major American investment bank, Bear Stearns, has collapsed and there are persistent rumours that all, may not be well with a few others.
 - (1) BEDC

(2) CDBE

(4) BECD



Directions for question 2: In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

2. TENDER

- (1) My knee is still tender even though it was hurt a while back.
- (2) Ensure that you cook the vegetables till they are tender.
- (3) I must tell you that this bakery makes the most tender cake for X'mas.
- (4) He lost his parents in a bus accident and what he needs now is a lot of tender loving care.

Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.

- 3. In a society that has a/an _____ concept of gods and godmen, people can proclaim themselves to be ___ god.
 - (1) permissive...embodiments
- (2) pantheistic . . . manifestations (3) amorphous . . . incarnations

(4) evangelical ... nuncios



Directions for question 4: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 4. Aeons ago the shrinking seas cast millions of unwilling aquatic creatures onto the newly created beaches. Deprived of their familiar environment, they died, gasping and clawing for each additional instant of eternity. Only a fortunate few, better suited to amphibian existence, survived the shock of change. Today, say sociologists, we are going through a period as traumatic as the evolution of man's predecessors from sea creatures to land creatures. _
 - (1) Those who can adapt will survive those who can't will either go on surviving somehow at a lower level of development or will perish—washed up on the shores.
 - (2) To assert that man must adapt seems superfluous he has already shown himself to be among the most adaptable of life forms.
 - (3) When we hurl a man into space, we surround him with an exquisitely designed micro environment that maintains all the factors within liveable limits.
 - (4) It is strange that when we hurl a man into the future, we take few pains to protect him from the shock of change.



Directions for question 5: In this question, there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/ phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.

- 5. A. The new boss comes across a very suave and *urban* (A)/*urbane* (B) gentleman.
 - B. Ensure that you **wring** (A)/**ring** (B) out the clothes well before hanging them on the line.
 - C Being the only child of **affluent** (A)/**effluent** (B) parents, John is a spoilt brat.
 - D. After spending a **restful** (A)/**restive** (B) weekend in the rustic countryside, away from the noise and din of the city, I felt totally recharged.
 - E. Two persons were killed and several people were badly **maimed** (A)/**mimed** (B) in the bomb blast.
 - (1) BAABB

(2) BBABB

(3) ABABA

(4) BAAAA



Directions for question 6: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- 6. (A) Businesses that lack effective workplace communication practices, suffer from multitude of problems including high turnover, mistrust and lowered productivity.
 - (B) Businesses that lack effective workplace communication practises, suffer from a multitude of problems including high turnover, mistrust and lowered productivity.
 - (C) Businesses that lack effective workplace communication practices, suffer from a multitude of problems including high turnover, mistrust and lowered productivity.
 - (D) A business that lacks effective workplace communication practices, suffers from a multitude of problems including high turnover, mistrust and lowered productiveness.
 - (1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D



Directions for question 7: This question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

- 7. 1. Since last summer, consumer outlays have been about the only bright spot in the economy.
 - 2. Outlays, adjusted for inflation, have motored along at a brisk annualized growth rate of more than 4% in the fourth quarter of last year and more than 3% in the first quarter of this year.
 - 3. But it looks like households are going to hit a couple of speed bumps this quarter; surging prices for food and fuels promise to put the squeeze on purchasing power.
 - 4. But don't worry, the road in the second half of the year is beginning to look a little smoother.
 - (1) FJIJ

(2) FFIJ

(3) FJJJ

(4) JFIJ

Directions for question 8: Select the most suitable option.

8. Edu, a new entrant in the education services and examination preparation industry undertook extensive advertisement and promotional campaigns in 2005. As a result the turnover for the company increased in 2005 but Edu's profits that year were smaller than in 2004.

Which of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of Edu's smaller profit in 2004 as compared to 2005?

- (1) A greater number of brochures were sent to colleges from which Edu did not have any student for its courses.
- (2) In 2005, Edu's cost on course content preparation increased by a smaller proportion than the price charged for the course.
- (3) The increase in the cost of advertisement between 2004 and 2005 was more than the net increase in profit between 2004 and 2005.
- (4) Students who had never previously enrolled for any of Edu's courses enrolled, on average, for fewer courses in 2005 than the existing students of Edu.



Directions for question 9: This question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words that does NOT express a relationship similar to that expressed by the capitalized pair.

9. ALIEN: FAMILIAR

(1) Slovenly: Couth

(2) Patrician: Ignoble

(3) Recondite: Revealed

(4) Pernicious: Relevant



Directions for question 10: This question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

10. APOCRYPHAL

(1) huge

(2) destructive

(3) mythological

(4) dubious



Directions for question 11: In this question, a word with its usage given. Select as your answer, the word that is inappropriate as a replacement to the word in the main sentence.

- 11. Frivolous: Please do not bring up frivolous issues during an important discussion.
 - (1) unimportant

(2) transient

(3) extraneous

(4) superfluous



Directions for question 12: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand columns (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

12. COMPOSE

A. Made up of; consisting of

- E. Mrs Mandlin tried to compose her emotions at the funeral service of her husband.
- B. Put together to form a whole, especially artistically; arrange; order
- Pandit Ravi Shanker composed an outstanding piece of fusion music.

C. Calm, settle

- G. The little girl deftly composed the group for the photograph.
- D. Construct or create a work of art, etc.
- H. A flock, composed of sheep and goats, is grazing the green pasture adjacent to the hillock.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Α	F	Α	G	Α	G	Α	Н
В	G	В	Н	В	F	В	G
C	Н	C	E	C	E	C	Ε
D	E	D	F	D	Н	D	F



Directions for questions 13: This question below has five sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- 13. A. What he deplored was the use of arms and violence.
 - B. However he did not defend neutrality and thought it to be the moral right of a pacifist to decide which side is just in a military contest.
 - C. Gandhiji held that "war is wrong, is an unmitigated evil... it has got to go..freedom won through bloodshed or feud is no freedom".
 - D. He said that 'problems of war cannot be solved by developing the art of war but only by developing the art of peace'.
 - E. Gandhiji saw the futility of war and violence.
 - (1) CABDE
- (2) ACBED

- (3) EDBAC
- (4) ECBAD



Directions for question 14: This question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- **14.** (A) No one can take the place of an individual, especially if the individual embodies into himself not the mechanical element but the element of cultural creativeness.
 - (B) No pupil can take the place of the master in completing great picture which he has left unfinished; and just in the same way no substitute can take the place of the great poet or thinker, or the great statesman or military general.
 - (C) For, the source of their power is in the realm of their artistic creativity.
 - (D) It can never be mechanically acquired, because it is an innate product of divine grace.
 - (1) Only A

(2) A and B

- (3) B and C
- (4) C and D



Directions for question 15: This question has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- 15. A. But the dash and vigour gradually faded.
 - B. He is fondly remembered for his observation that artists are never alone.
 - C. Besides his position as the Prime Minister of England, Winston Churchill was a skilled artist.
 - D. He took pleasure in painting even after his resignation.
 - (1) DABC

(2) ADBC

(3) CDAB

(4) CBAD



Directions for questions 16 to 25: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

Traditionally, identifying the boundaries of organizations had been fairly straightforward. Organizations were generally located in defined physical spaces. The mission or tasks an organization aimed to fulfil were also usually clear-cout. A central feature of bureaucracies, for example, was adhering to a defined set of responsibilities, and procedures for carrying them out. Weber's view of bureaucracy was that of a self-contained unit that interacted with outside entities at limited and designated

points. In the present scenario, the physical boundaries of organizations are being worn away by the capacity of new information technology to transcend countries and time zones. But the same process is also affecting the work that organizations do and the way in which it is coordinated. Many organizations no longer operate as independent units, as they once did. A growing number are finding that their operations run more effectively when they are linked into a web of complex relationships with other organizations and companies. No longer is there a clear dividing line between the organization and outside groups. Globalization, information technology and trends in occupational patterns mean that organizational boundaries are more open and fluid than they once were.

In *The Rise of the Network Society*, Manuel Castells argues that the 'network enterprise' is the organizational form best suited to a global, information economy. What enables the process of networking to occur is the growth of information technology. Castells cites several examples of organizational networking and emphasizes that they have originated in diverse cultural and institutional contexts. According to Castells, however, they all represent 'different dimensions of a fundamental process' – the disintegration of the traditional, rational bureaucracy.

Recent high-profile mergers among media and telecommunication companies have shown that even large and profitable corporations feel pressure to keep ahead of the rapidly changing market.

'Decentring' is another process which contributes to organizations functioning as networks. When change becomes both more profound and more rapid, highly centralized Weberian-style bureaucracies are too cumbersome and too entrenched in their established ways to cope.

One of the main debates within the sociology of organizations is whether we are witnessing the gradual decline of Weberian-style bureaucracies—the process of debureaucratization—or if bureaucracies remain the typical organizational form within society.

Another organizational form, the 'adhocracy', is becoming more commonplace with time and changing circumstances. Unlike the other forms of bureaucracy, the adhocracy does not perform standardized tasks according to established procedures. The adhocracy relies on teamwork between small groups of professionals from diverse backgrounds who come together to work on discrete projects or to solve particular problems. As such it is well suited to innovation and creative problem-solving, and less appropriate for carrying out specialized functions on a regular basis. It represents a dynamic alternative at a time when markets shift rapidly and new approaches are constantly in demand.

If Weber's model of bureaucracy is one which typified organizations during the modern age, some sociologists argue that the changes occurring within bureaucracies are giving rise to the 'postmodern organization'. Stuart Clegg is one scholar who believes that Weber's prediction of ever-increasing rationalization and centralization has not come true. He points to a number of tendencies in contemporary organizations to explain why this is so. Clegg is concerned with the influence of cultural contexts on organizational forms. He suggests that the values and lifestyles inherent in particular cultures affect the way in which organizations operate, and can prevent domination by large-scale bureaucratic structures.

16. According to Manuel Castells,

- (1) network enterprise is the metamorphosed version of the bureaucratic version of an organization.
- (2) network enterprizes and global informational economy are at odds with each other.
- (3) there is only a minimum of interaction between an enterprise and the society in which it exists.
- (4) the rise of network enterprise indicates the death of the traditional bureaucratic organizational structure.

17. The feature typical to adhocracy type of organizational form is

- (1) fluidity and flexibility. (2) stability.
- (3) teamwork. (4) case by case approach.

18. Regarding Weber's model of bureaucracy, Stuart Clegg

- (1) supports its important features while condemning the others.
- (2) is totally against the modifications being done to the traditional model.
- (3) points out the reasons why Weber's predictions have not come true.
- (4) feels that only under cultural contexts does a bureaucratic organization survive.

- 19. Manuel Castells in his book, 'The Rise of Network Society' says that
 - (1) planning strategies and coping with crises for firm is easier in this era of globalization and information swapping.
 - (2) organizations in the present scenario work best if they are part of a network.
 - (3) being technologically innovative is the essence of an organization's fight for survival.
 - (4) drawing on skills of diverse manpower from different cultural backgrounds is the order of the day.

In order to predict how the universe should have started off, one needs laws that hold at the beginning of time. If the classical theory of general relativity was correct, the singularity theorems show that the beginning of time would have been a point of infinite density and infinite curvature of space-time. All the known laws of science would break down at such a point. One might suppose that there were new laws that held at singularities, but it would be very difficult even to formulate such laws at such badly behaved points, and we would have no guide from observations as to what those laws might be. However, what the singularity theorems really indicate is that the gravitational field becomes so strong that quantum gravitational effects become important; classical theory is no longer a good description of the universe. So one has to use a quantum theory of gravity to discuss the very early stages of the universe. It is possible in the quantum theory for the ordinary laws of science to hold everywhere, including at the beginning of time: it is not necessary to postulate new laws for singularities, because there need not be any singularities in the quantum theory.

We don't yet have a complete and consistent theory that combines quantum mechanics and gravity. However, we are fairly certain of some features that such a unified theory should have. One is that it should incorporate Feynman's proposal to formulate quantum theory in terms of a sum over histories. In this approach, a particle does not have just a single history, as it would in a classical theory. Instead, it is supposed to follow every possible path in space-time, and with each of these histories there are associated a couple of numbers, one representing the size of a wave and the other representing its position in the cycle (its phase). The probability that the particle, say, passes through some particular point is found by adding up the waves associated with every possible history that passes through that point. When one actually tries to perform these sums, however, one runs into severe technical problems. The only way around these is the following peculiar prescription: One must add up the waves for particle histories that are not in the "real" time that you and I experience but take place in what is called imaginary time. Imaginary time may sound like science fiction but it is in fact a well-defined mathematical concept. If we take any ordinary (or "real") number and multiply it by itself, the result is a positive number. (for example, 2 times 2 is 4, but so is -2 times -2.) There are, however, special numbers (called imaginary) that give negative numbers when multiplied by themselves. They are denoted by 'i'. 'i' when multiplied with itself gives -1, 2i multiplied by itself gives -4 and so on. To avoid the technical difficulties with Feynman's sum over histories, one must use imaginary time. That is to say, for the purpose of the calculation, one must measure time using imaginary numbers rather than real ones. This has an interesting effect on space-time: the distinction between time and space disappears completely. A space-time in which events have imaginary values of the time coordinate is said to be Euclidean, after the ancient Greek Euclid, who founded the study of geometry of two-dimensional surfaces. What we now call Euclidean space-time is very similar except that it has four dimensions instead of two. In Euclidean space-time, there is no difference between the time directions and directions in space. On the other hand, in real space-time, in which events are labelled by ordinary, real values of the time coordinate, it is easy to tell the difference—the time direction at all points lies within the light cone, and space directions lie outside. In any case, as far as every day quantum mechanics is concerned, we may regard our use of imaginary time and Euclidean space-time as merely a mathematical device to calculate answers about real space-time.

- 20. The reason why the quantum theory can be applied to understand the very early stages of the universe is
 - (1) the classical theory has been proved to be incapable of explaining all the phenomena that usually lead to the formation of a new entity.
 - (2) in the wake of the greater gravitational force exhibited by a singularity, the resulting phenomena go beyond the scope of the classical theory.
 - (3) the rudimentary forces that participated in the birth of the universe cannot be understood using the classical theory alone.
 - (4) that this theory does not believe in the existence of any singularity.

- 21. Which of the following is relevant to the term 'histories' as known from the passage?
 - (1) A singularity has many histories as per classical theory.
 - (2) Particles pass through a point as per rules of probability.
 - (3) A particle may have more than one history according to quantum theory.
 - (4) Each history of a particle may have more than two components as per Feynman.

22. According to the passage, we do not have

- (1) any idea about the vital features that make up a unified theory.
- (2) a single theory that effectively combines quantum mechanics and gravity.
- (3) the necessary technology or theory that can accurately predict the initial state of our universe.
- (4) the experimental proof to accept Feynman's proposal to be flawless.

Two axioms, seemingly contradictory, open our enquiry on India's strategic culture. The first, that warfare is not the concern of the military alone. This is a self-evident and an oft-repeated truism. But not so the second: the proposition that strategic decision-making is the function and responsibility of a small political military class alone. Thus for this class of leaders, a culture of strategic thinking emerges as an irreplaceable attribute, no matter what the form of governance. But of them alone? Principally, yes; for though civilizational, cultural and societal influences shape the thought processes of the leaders, entire societies or people can hardly be expected to be endowed with a culture of strategic thinking. Of course, today's warfare involves an entire society, all the sinews of a state are stretched, it tests a nation's will, and policy governing such supreme endeavour is unquestionably the concern of a much wider audience: but as audience alone or as commentators and as critics, not architects. Because for formulating and executing that national will, or for meeting the challenge, the primary responsibility rests upon a small decision-making apparatus alone. It is in this core of the executive that the attribute of an appropriate strategic sense, culture, tradition, or attendant thought, and the needed ability to first plan, where after to efficiently execute is so vital an ingredient. For without this, no challenge, military or otherwise, can be met with any recognizable degree of success.

Did India, during the first half century of its independence from colonial rule, rather did the Indian political and administrative class demonstrate this needed attribute? Our enquiry widens even as we proceed. It has to examine the very nature of India's nationhood; the characteristics of its society; and the evolution of its strategic thought over the ages, but of course, all this has also to be accompanied by an attempt at defining the concept of strategic culture itself. For if there is neither such an attendant culture nor a tradition of strategic thought, then obviously enough or no adequate planning of this nature can take place at all. An assumption that the principal application of strategic thought is in the realm of the military alone is a common error, a simplism, for the culture of strategy is not born in that crucible. It is an intermix of many influences: civilization, culture, evolution and the functioning of a civil society all contribute. It is a by-product of the political culture of a nation, and its people; an extension of the functioning of a viable state, more particularly its understanding of and subscription to the concept of power: the nature of that power, its application and more importantly its limitations. For power is not merely military, it is diplomatic and economic, coercive, or persuasive; power of ideas and thought and example. And in all these ways the power of a state can be used. But, of course, there has first to be an understanding of this 'state power' in the political-military leadership. And that is where history and racial memories influence strategic thought, its culture, as does a sense of geography, and this last much more significantly, for of this is born a sense of territoriality. In which context a question arises: Is geography and a sense of it merely a deal about physical territory or is it more?

23. One of the following views CANNOT be attributed to the author.

- (1) Society should have an important role to play in shaping our strategic policy.
- (2) Entire society or people cannot be expected to be endowed with a culture of strategic thinking.
- (3) For formulating and executing the national will regarding war, the primary responsibility rests upon a small decision making body.
- (4) The core executive needs to first plan an offensive and then efficiently execute it in order to realise any recognizable degree of success.

- 24. According to the author, the prerequisites for proper strategic planning are
 - (1) an efficient political and administrative class.
 - (2) developed society with flourishing economy and ordered polity.
 - (3) adequate military, diplomatic and economic power.
 - (4) the specific characteristics of each society, an attendant culture and a tradition of strategic thought.
- 25. The author is most likely to agree with one of the following statements.
 - (1) In principle, strategic decision-making is not the function and responsibility of a small military class alone.
 - (2) Warfare is the concern of military alone.
 - (3) Warfare and strategic decision making are not the concerns of the government.
 - (4) A culture of strategic thinking is one of the important attributes of the class of political military leaders.

TEST PAPER 7



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. (A) Iran is a key player on the chess board of energy security.
 - (B) The US sponsored Nabuco pipeline sourcing gas for Europe via Turkey could turn out to be Iran's passport for integration with the west.
 - (C) The paradox is that the dimunition of Europe's dependence on Russian energy supplies is a cornerstone of Washington's trans-Atlantic policy. But such a trend could not be achieved unless Europe accesses Iranian energy.
 - (D) Therefore, time is of the essence in the matter, as Iran is poised to make important choices in the coming months.
 - (E) At the same time the President of Iran, Mohmoud Ahmadinejad is committed to the idea of an Asian energy grid involving Russia, China, India and Pakistan
 - (1) CDBE
- (2) BEDC

(3) BCDE

(4) DBCE



Directions for question 2: In this question the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

2. INTIMATE

- (1) Are you sure you have an intimate knowledge of our country?
- (2) Journalists should not reveal the intimate details about the family life of celebrites.
- (3) In the urban jungle few of us are in intimate terms with our neighbours.
- (4) Did you intimate them of your plans?



Directions for question 3: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 3. If our bureaucrats and politicians killed our industrial revolution, won't they do the same to the knowledge revolution? I believe they will not prevail this time around, for several reasons. One, because our economic reforms are curtailing their ability to inflict damage. Two, because high technology business is virtual and it is difficult to control what you cannot see. Three, because the Internet creates transparency and brings transactions into the public domain. ______
 - (1) Many are rightly skeptical about the new economy's ability to spread to the masses.
 - (2) It undercuts the bureaucrat's power, which is based on the bartering of knowledge.

- (3) There is a new found thirst and enormous pressure from below for education.
- (4) However, it will be long before all these benefits reach the common masses because the bureaucrats power stands even today undiminished.



Directions for question 4: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- **4.** (A) Elimination of the haze of tobacco smoke from public places and work spots had produced remarkable results in many countries, and there is little doubt that the people of India will benefit similarly.
 - (B) Elimination of the haze of tobacco smoke from public places and work spots had produced remarkable results in many countries, and there is a little doubt that the people of India will benefit similarly.
 - (C) Elimination of the haze of tobacco smoke from public places and work spots has produced remarkable results in many countries, and there is little doubt that the people of India would benefit similarly.
 - (D) Elimination of the haze of tobacco smoke from public places and work spots has produced remarkable results in many countries, and there is little doubt that the people of India will benefit similarly.
 - (1) A (2) B (3) C
 - (4) D



Directions for question 5: Choose the summary that best captures the essence of the passage.

- 5. When Hindi was declared the national language, non-Hindi speakers demanded that the script be Romanised, but they undermined the emotional attachment of people to the scripts of their language. They lost the vote in the Parliament by a very narrow margin. But globalization and the IT revolution are changing things. In a bid to simplify Hindi and reach out to more, multinationals are clothing Hindi in Roman script instead of Devanagari and so is the generation next in their SMSes, and e-mail. However, this is countered by technological efforts to make the scripts of Hindi and regional languages electronically usable. In both ways, interesting times for the language.
 - (1) The non-Hindi speakers who demanded the Romanization of Hindi, undermining the emotional attachment of people to the scripts of their language, may have lost their vote in parliament but thanks to globalization multinationals are clothing Hindi in Roman dresses.
 - (2) Although the non-Hindi speakers were unsuccessful in Romanizing Hindi, multinationals started doing it, thanks to globalization, even in their English advertisements. The generation next uses the Devanagari script in their SMSes and e-mails.
 - (3) The non-Hindi speakers who demanded the Romanization of Hindi script may have lost their vote in the Parliament. But multinationals have started doing it in order to extend their reach. Efforts to make the scripts of Hindi and regional languages electronically usable are now underway.
 - (4) Although the non-Hindi speakers have been unsuccessful in Romanizing Hindi, this has been done by globalization thereby undermining the emotional attachment of people to the script of their language. Efforts to make Hindi e-usable proved unsuccessful.



Directions for question 6: This question has a main statement followed by four question statements—A, B, C and D. Read the main statement and identify each question statement as

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

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

6. After a decade of exporting its genetically modified crops all over the world, the US is preparing to block foreign GM foods from entering the country – if they are deemed to threaten its agriculture, environment or citizen's health, that is.

- A. The warning was given to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) which polices agricultural imports, by its own auditor. The Office of Inspector General (OIG).
- B. The US department of Agriculture could be unaware of potential threats that particular new transgenic plants or animals might pose to the nations food supply.
- C. The OIG cautions against blocks on imports that could be seen as trade barriers.
- D. Problems will arise, says the OIG, when new GM products enter the US undeclared the USDA would be unprepared to test or even identify them.
- E. The OIG expects the number of GM crops and traits, and the number of countries producing them, to double by 2015, raising the risks of imports of GM crops unknown to the USDA.
- (1) IUIUU

(2) LULUD

(3) IULDD

(4) LUIDU



Directions for question 7: This question has a word followed by four choices. From the choices, identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the main word and mark its number as your answer.

- 7. VAPID
 - (1) Dark

(2) Lurid

(3) Insipid

(4) Exciting



Directions for question 8: In this question a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence four different ways of phrasing the underlined part are indicated, choose the best alternative.

- **8.** The global economic crisis <u>has wiped off developing Asia's recent gains in poverty eradication as the meltdown is expected to have driven 21 million more people in the region into poverty.</u>
 - (1) wiped out developing Asia's recent gains in poverty eradication as the meltdown is expected to have driven
 - (2) wiped down developing Asia's recent gains in poverty eradication as the meltdown is expected to have drived
 - (3) wiped off developing Asia's recent gains in poverty eradication as the meltdown is expected to drive
 - (4) wiped up developing Asia's recent gains in poverty eradication as the meltdown is expected to have driven



Directions for question 9: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand column (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

9. CALL

- A. Consider; regard or estimate as
- E. It has been a call on my time which could have been used fruitfully elsewhere.

B. Pay a brief visit

We would be highly obliged if you could spare some time to call on us.

C. A demand

- G. I call this downright silly and amateurish.
- D. Be in control; take the initiative
- H. Though Mr Narain is the CMD, the fact is that Mr Shyamsunder calls the shots these days.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Α	G	Α	G	Α	F	Α	F
В	F	В	E	В	Н	В	G
C	E	C	F	C	E	C	Ε
D	Н	D	Н	D	G	D	Н



Directions for question 10: This question consists of six statements denoted by 1, A, B, C, D and 6. Statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements A, B, C and D come in between statements 1 and 6 but not necessarily in that order. From the choices select the correct arrangement of ABCD to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- 10. 1. In a particular locality, there are no private hospitals or clinics, for example, and the idea of private medical practice has not yet caught on.
 - A. Selling pharmaceuticals is among the most popular.
 - B. The real opportunities to get rich, however, are in tourism, in real estate, in trade with foreign companies.
 - C. Many doctors pursue secondary sources of income.
 - D. But professions like teaching and engineering that once commanded stable government wages, subsidised housing and life time security have yet to get the benefit of economic reforms.
 - 6. So, people with advanced degrees are taking jobs that have little to do with their education.
 - (1) BDAC

(2) BCAD

(3) BDCA

(4) CADB



Directions for question 11: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

- 11. The special nomenclature of Indian philosophy cannot be easily gupshepped into English accounts for the apparent strangeness of the intellectual landscape. If the outer difficulties are overcome, we feel the kindred throb of the human heart, because human is neither Indian nor European.
 - (1) exhibited

(2) rendered

(3) traded

(4) represented



Directions for question 12: This question below has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- **12.** A. They are capable of orchestrating complex attacks.
 - B. Even articles of low value like day-to-day clothing are accepted by them.
 - C. But, by far, the most ambitious pirates are members of criminal syndicates operating out of Singapore.
 - D. The Asian pirates are impoverished fishermen eager to take whatever they can lay their hands on.
 - (1) DBAC

(2) BADC

(3) BDAC

(4) DBCA



Directions for question 13: In the following question, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

- 13. Science has revolutionized our life. It has brought about industrialisation producing things of immense value for everyday use. (_____) It has thus worked wonders and made India self-sufficient in food and clothing.
 - (1) It has reduced the prices of things of everyday use.
 - (2) By helping exports it has made us rich.
 - (3) By providing medical supplies it has increased human longevity.
 - (4) It has helped to increase agricultural production.



Directions for questions 14 to 20: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follows it.

Cruise lines have been battling for decades to outclass their competitors' ships by making vessels longer, bigger and full of amenities like mall-size promenades and ice skating rinks. What started as small refurbished ferries with little to do onboard have turned into vessels bigger than aircraft carriers.

Carnival, the top cruise operator, launched the world's largest passenger ship last year. The luxury liner Queen Mary 2 stretches nearly four football fields. But the monarch's reign will not last long: rival Royal Caribbean Cruises will start sailing an even bigger ship next year, the Freedom of the Seas.

As the industry builds ships that keep getting bigger to meet growing demands, these mega-ships also create new problems. The lines have to balance the preferences of passengers who want flashy new amenities with those who are looking for quiet vacations. Many ports say these vessels make it tough to process thousands of people in just a few hours. Environmental groups also complain that bigger ships mean more pollution.

The first modern cruise ship in the 1960s held just 560 passengers and in the 1980s, the Carnival Cruise Lines brand got three new ships that could hold nearly 1800 each. At that time many observers wondered if there were enough travellers to fill them and even. Mr Arison said the move was "a little bit crazy." The Freedom of the Seas will be able to hold 4,370 passengers. Carnival is kicking around the idea of building a ship to take the title back, but it does not have any firm plans.

All the amenities and the size of those ships mean they cost more than \$800 million to build, but they can save cruise lines money. Operating bigger ships allows them to carry more passengers and that extra revenue more than offsets the cost of investment over time, said Bill Warlick, a senior director at Fitch Ratings.

But manoeuvring and fitting those ships into ports puts pressure on destinations, especially smaller ones. For example, Antigua's port recently spent \$22 million to accommodate larger ships, but it is unclear whether the Freedom class will fit there, said Antigua Pier Group Ltd Director Cameron Fraser. "We would find it difficult, as many other small ports would, so recently after preparation for larger vessels, to raise the sort of capital required for another significant round of dredging," he said.

Mr Fraser said many smaller ports were also worried that cruise ships might avoid them as passengers' tastes change: "There is always a concern that new trends, new destinations may undermine your ability to attract the industry."

Even massive ports have trouble with megaships. The Port of Miami is spending \$350 million to make improvements to handle more people. They include better roads, bigger parking garages and two new terminals. 11 Post-September security requirements also mean more port improvements.

Cruise lines also say that the newer, larger ships have better technology that protects the environment from the sewage and other pollution that vessels produce, but they do not convince environmentalists.

- 14. Carnival will retain its title as the world's largest cruise operator
 - (A) if Queen Mary 2 remains the world's largest luxury liner.
 - (B) if it (Carnival) executes its plan of out sizing Freedom of the Seas.
 - (C) if Royal Caribbean suffers losses.
 - (D) if Freedom of the Seas has few takers.
 - (1) A and B
 - (2) B and D

(3) A, B and C

- (4) B, C and D.
- 15. Identify the factor which has not been listed in the passage as a problem in operating megaships.
 - (1) Congestion at ports
- (2) Changing preferences of passengers
- (3) Building and maintenance costs (4) Pollution control
- 16. Environmentalists refuse to buy the theory or argument that
 - (1) mega ships are technologically well-equipped to contain pollution.
 - (2) mega ships with capacity to carry more passengers make fewer voyages and hence cause less pollution.
 - (3) poor dredging facilities in ports are the cause of pollution.
 - (4) mega ships are less of a threat to the environment than smaller ships.

Nushu, the secret women's script of the Yao minority in China, was widely declared extinct last year, when its most famous user, Yang Huangyi, a local matriarch, died aged 92. But obituaries for the world's only gender-specific language appear to have been premature.

This secret code, once used as a covert, intimate form of expression for heretical feelings about the frustration, melancholy and loneliness of wives forced into arranged marriages and semi-imprisonment in this remote mountain community in southwest Hunan, is now being exploited in a way that is empowering and enriching women.

The impetus is economic and the results anything but romantic. But the reinvention of the embroidered script as a tourist money spinner is reaping dividends and a new generation of girls are studying the language not as a means of intimate communication but because it offers them a chance to earn more than their brothers and fathers.

It was not always so. For much of its still sketchy history, Nushu, which means women's writing, has been associated with persecution and misery. Its origins are obscure. Romantically minded linguists trace it back to a concubine of an emperor of the Song dynasty (960-1279), who is said to have used the secret script to write to sisters and friends outside the court.

A more prosaic explanation is that Nushu is a remnant of a 4,000-year-old language stamped out elsewhere by the first emperor of China, Qin Shihuang, who decreed one standardized mandarin script as a means to unite the country. Any man who used an alternative writing style was put to death. But women, who were kept at home as part of the family property, were not considered important enough to warrant an application of the law. Denied an education, mothers passed on the secret code, with its slender characters of sloping lines and dots, to their daughters. Experts estimate that the language has between 1,800 and 2,500 characters, each representing a syllable of the local Tuhua dialect. By contrast, mandarin has 30,000 ideograms, each with a different meaning.

Women's lives have now been transformed. "We are now educated and we have the freedom to choose our husbands," says Hu, who started teaching the script four years ago and has seen it pushed into international limelight and being used to promote the local economy. Academics have compiled a Nushu dictionary. A school has been opened to teach the language and the Ford Foundation has donated \$ 209,000 to build a museum to preserve the remaining third-day books and embroidery. A Hong Kong company has invested several million Yuan for the construction of roads, hotels and parks – all aimed at exploiting Nushu's growing fame. "It is one of our main selling points," says Zheng Shiqiu, head of the ethnic minority divisions of the local government, "Nushu is the only women's script in the world that is still alive."

Despite the investment, there are still fears that the language may die out. As Zhou Huijuan, who has spent 10 years writing a biography in the script, says, "In the past, girls never used to be educated so they needed their own language. But now they study mandarin at school, so why should they bother learning Nushu—a script that very few other people can understand?"

The commercial exploitation of the language is not pretty, but it is transforming relations between the sexes in a way that would have shocked the writers of the old third-day books. Now that women are bringing in money through Nushu (which many have started learning in the past few years), they have moved to the centre of the community's economic and cultural life. After all, tourists and academics are not interested in the men, but instead come to hear the women sing, sew and write. This has brought them a kind of power.

- 17. According to the passage, Nushu may become extinct because
 - (1) not many Chinese women know the language to teach it to the next generation.
 - (2) Chinese girls with knowledge of mandarin may consider it redundant to learn this language
 - (3) learning it is no longer financially worthwhile.
 - (4) Chinese have realized the need to learn English to go global.
- 18. The word 'Nushu' means:
 - (1) Secret communication code.
- (2) Literature for women.
- (3) Women's writing.
- (4) Language of the delicate.
- 19. In the author's opinion, writing an obituary for Nushu is premature because
 - (1) the Ford foundation had donated generously to preserve the remanants of the language in a museum.
 - (2) its most famous user Yang Huangyi had left a wealth of literature for the local community.
 - (3) a Hong Kong company had invested a lot of money in China to promote the language.
 - (4) the language is far from dead.

20. Which of the following statements with regard to Nushu script is/are NOT true? (I) It is a standardized version of the mandarin script used by women. (II) It has less than one-tenth of the characters of mandarin. (III) The characters are slender, sloping and circular. (IV) It is the only women's script in the world that is still alive. (3) Only I (1) I and III (2) I and II (4) I and IV **TEST PAPER** 8 Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option. 1. (A) According to the Decree by the Council of Europe on Human Cloning, "The instrumentalisation of human beings through the deliberate creation of genetically identical human beings is contrary to human dignity and thus constitutes a misuse of medicine and biology. (B) The struggle for recognition is not economic. What we desire is not money but that other human beings respect us in the way we think we deserve. (C) Human dignity is one of those concepts that politicians, as well as virtually everyone else in political life, like to throw around, but that almost no one can either define or explain. (D) Today, people seek recognition of their equal status as members of formerly disrepresented or devalued groups – as women, gays, Ukranians, the handicapped, Native Americans, and the like. (E) Much of politics centers on the question of human dignity and the desire for recognition to which it is related. That is human beings constantly demand that others recognize their dignity, either as individuals or as members of religious, ethnic, racial or other kinds of groups. (1) ECBD (2) EDBC (3) CEBD (4) CBDE **Directions for question 2:** In this question the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE. 2. INVESTED (1) The cancer cells may have invested other parts of the body. (2) I wonder how you could have invested in such an organization. (3) By virtue of the authority invested in the president, he granted amnesty to many prisoners. (4) Everyone admitted that the speaker's words were invested with intelligence and wit.

Directions for question 3: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below,

3. The times of high price almost always _____ much fraud; there is an opportunity for _____ mendacity.

(2) engender . . . ingenious

(4) supplant . . . intermittent

choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.

(1) prorogate . . . disingenuous

(3) legalise . . . immutable



Directions for question 4: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 4. Old money has always looked down on new money. Over the centuries, the newly rich have been objects of scorn and derision. Now, perhaps, for the first time in our history, the new millionaires are looked up with pride and even reverence. For they are a new meritocracy—entrepreneur professionals who are creating value by investing in the global knowledge economy. The 'Business Standard', published a list of one hundred Indian billionaires in which eight out of the top ten were first generation entrepreneurs. They did not inherit wealth, nor did they have a family name.
 - (1) Old money is floundering it has not acquired the skills to succeed in the global economy.
 - (2) If old businesses are in trouble, fortunately there are new businesses emerging.
 - (3) Many youngsters have their own reservations about joining their family businesses as they fear that their lives will be overshadowed by the first generation entrepreneurs.
 - (4) They reflect a new social contract of post-reform India where talent, hard work, and managerial skill have replaced inherited wealth.



Directions for question 5: In this question there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.

- **5.** A. Agriculture is the *mainstay* (A)/*mainspring* (B) of the country's economy.
 - B. Those found guilty of *flaunting* (A)/*flouting* (B) the rules are liable to be penalized.
 - C. A doctor must be **sensitive** (A)/**sensible** (B) to a patient's needs.
 - D. As the child grew up her interests in playing with dolls began to **wane** [A]/**vane** [B].
 - E. The *sublime* (A)/*subliminal* (B) beauty of nature has inspired many an artist.
 - (1) BAAAB

(2) ABAAA

(3) BBAAA

(4) ABAAB



Directions for question 6: In this question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- 6. (A) An ambulance rushes to the scene of an accident and the paramedics prepare to assist the victim.
 - (B) Behind them another ambulance rolls up, its paramedics ready to intervene if the patient died.
 - (C) Their task is to get the still-warm body ready to have organs removed to save another person's life.
 - (D) This system has been successfully in place in Spain for 10 years,
 - (E) But New Yorkers are uneasy about plans to launch a similar scheme in the city with a fleet of ambulances to help harvesting fresh human organs.
 - (1) B and D

(2) A, B and D

(3) A and D

(4) A, C and D



Directions for question 7: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- 7. (A) At a time when international capitalism is going through an unprecedented crises, it is worth reflecting on the strengths and weaknesses of India's so called mixed economy.
 - (B) At a time when international capitalism is going through unprecedented crises, it is worth reflecting on the strengths and weaknesses of India's so called mixed economy.

- (C) At a time when international capitalism is going through an unprecedented crisis, it is worth reflecting on the strength and weaknesses of India's so called mixed economy. (D) At a time when international capitalism is going through an unprecedented crisis, it is worth reflecting on the strengths and weakness of India's so called mixed economy. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D **Directions for question 8:** Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences. **8.** (A) Logic deals with thinking.
- - (B) It's simplest definition is the science of thought.
 - (C) The goal of logic is true thinking.
 - (D) Since true thinking is useful to all sciences we may look into logic as the basis of all other sciences.
 - (1) Only B

(2) B and C

- (3) A and C
- (4) B and D



Directions for question 9: This question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

- Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
- Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').
- <u>Judgements</u>, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

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

- 9. 1. Matt Keller spent a decade in Washington lobbying senators and congressmen on campaign finance reform and ethics legislation.
 - 2. But lobbying the pope presented a unique challenge to the 42-year-old former senior staffer at common cause, who could once get John McCain or Warren Beatty on the phone.
 - 3. Keller has, since 2003, worked for the United Nation's world food program in Rome, and his mission, ahead of the Pope's trip to Brazil, was simple: get Benedict XVI to mention the aid group's annual worldwide anti-hunger march, walk the world, which coincided with the final day of the pontiff's trip.
 - 4. And Benedict could be assumed to be amenable; After all, he has repeatedly called for action against hunger, and even commended last year's walk the world march during a weekly prayer in Rome.
 - (1) FFFI

(2) FJJJ

(3) FFFF

(4) FFFI



Directions for question 10: Select the most suitable option.

- 10. During the current Congress government's period in office, in A.P., the state's budget has increased by an average of 5 per cent each year. While the Telugu Desam was in office, the state's budget increased by an average of 10 per cent each year. Obviously the austere budget of the Congress means a decrease in the material growth in the state.
 - Which of the following, if true, weakens the conclusion drawn above?
 - (1) Both federal and state income tax rates have been lowered considerably during the Congress' term in the state.
 - (2) In each year of Congress rule in the state, the state's budget has shown some increase in spending over the previous year.
 - (3) The rate of inflation in the state which averaged 10 per cent each year during the Telugu Desam's time has fallen to 4 per cent each year during the Congress rule.
 - (4) During Telugu Desam's rule in the state the government introduced several high-tech changes which accounted for the increased spending of the government.

Directions for question 11: In The following question, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

11. ACRID: BITTER

(1) Mythical: Shallow (2) Suave: Urbane

(3) Clairvoyant: Disgraceful (4) Diminutive: Gargantuan

Directions for question 12: For the word below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is most appropriate in the given context.

12. Obsolescence: Many companies seem to make products with planned obsolescence.

(1) warranty (2) demand (3) productivity (4) disuse



Directions for question 13: In this question a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath sentence four different ways of phrasing the underlined part are indicated, choose the best alternative.

- 13. Nomadic herders who move their cattle ceaselessly on some of the harshest environment in the world in search of grazing land are vital for Africa's economic prosperity
 - (1) who move their cattlel of harsh environment in the world
 - (2) who ceaselessly move their cattle on some of the harshest environments of the world
 - (3) who move their cattle ceaselessly across some of the harshest environment over the world
 - (4) who move their cattle ceaselessly across the harshest environments in the world



Directions for questions 14 to 20: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follows it.

Party systems may be broken down into three broad categories: two-party, multiparty, and single-party. Such a classification is based not merely on the number of parties operating within a particular country but on a variety of distinctive features that the three systems exhibit. Two-party and multiparty systems represent means of organizing political conflict within pluralistic societies and are thus part of the apparatus of democracy. Single parties usually operate in situations in which genuine political conflict is not tolerated. This broad statement is, however, subject to qualification, for, although single parties do not usually permit the expression of points of view that are fundamentally opposed to the party line or ideology, there may well be intense conflict within these limits over policy within the party itself. And even within a two-party or a multiparty system, debate may become so entrenched that the democratic process is seriously compromised. The distinction between two-party and multiparty systems is not as easily made as it might appear.

In any two-party system, there are invariably some tiny parties in addition to the two major parties, and there is always the possibility that such small parties might prevent one of the two main parties from gaining a majority of seats in the legislature. This is the case with regard to the Liberal Party in Great Britain, for example. Other countries do not fall clearly into either category; thus, Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany only approximate the two-party system. It is not simply a question of the number of parties that determines the nature of the two-party system; many other elements are of importance, the extent of party discipline in particular.

In Anglo-Saxon countries there is a tendency to consider the two-party system as normal and the multiparty system as the exceptional case. But, in fact, the two-party system that operates in Great Britain, the United States, and New Zealand is much rarer than the multiparty system, which is found in almost all of Western Europe.

The distinction between the multiparty system and the two-party system corresponds largely to a distinction between two types of Western political regime. In a two-party situation, the administration has, in effect, an assurance of a majority in the legislature, deriving from the predominance of one party; it has, therefore, a guarantee of continuance and effectiveness. Such a system is often referred to as majority parliamentarianism. In a multi-party situation, on the other hand, it is quite rare for one party to have a majority in the legislature; governments must, therefore, be founded on coalitions, which are always more heterogeneous and more fragile than a single party. The result is less stability and less political power. Such systems may be referred to as nonmajority parliamentarianism.

Ordinarily, however, a coalition will be the only means of attaining a parliamentary majority within the framework of the multiparty system. Coalitions are by nature more heterogeneous and more unstable than a grouping made up of one party, but their effectiveness varies greatly according to the discipline and organization of the parties involved. In the case of flexible parties that are undisciplined and that allow each legislator to vote on his own, the coalition will be weak and probably short-lived. The instability and weakness of governments is at its maximum in such situations, of which the Third French Republic provides a good example.

If, on the other hand, the parties involved in a coalition are rigid and disciplined, it is possible for a system quite similar to the two-party system to develop. This is often the case when two opposing alliances are formed, one on the left and one on the right, and when both are strong enough to endure through the legislative session. This type of coalition, referred to as bipolarised, introduces elements of the two-party system into a multiparty framework. A situation of this type developed in Sweden, where conservative, liberal, and agrarian parties were aligned against the Social Democrat Party, which eventually allied itself with the Communist Party.

- **14.** Which of the following statements is NOT true of a bipolarised system?
 - (1) It is a multiparty system quite similar to a two-party system.
 - (2) The parties involved in the coalition are rigid and disciplined.
 - (3) Two opposing alliances are formed, one on the left and one on the right.
 - (4) One or both the alliances are not strong enough to endure through the legislative session.
- **15.** Which of the following statements is true as per the author?
 - (1) It is not as easy as it appears to distinguish between two-party and multiparty systems.
 - (2) Liberal rural parties developed in the 20th century.
 - (3) Electoral system in a country does not have any role in determining the number of parties operating within the country.
 - (4) If the intensity of political conflicts is high, it is very conducive for a two-party system.
- 16. What is another term/phrase used in the passage to describe coalition governments?
 - (1) Majority parliamentarianism
- (2) Multi party system
- (3) Nonmajority parliamentarianism (4) Bipolarised system

Environmental protection and management is deservedly attracting a lot of attention these days. This is a desirable development in the face of the alarming rate of natural resource degradation which greatly hampers their optimal utilisation. When waste waters emanating from municipal sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural and land runoffs, find their way either to ground water reservoirs or other surface water sources, the quality of water deteriorates, rendering it unfit for use. The natural balance is disturbed when concentrated discharges of waste water is not controlled. This is because the cleansing forces of nature cannot do their job in proportion to the production of filthy matter.

According to the National Environment Engineering and Research Institute (NEERI), a staggering 70 per cent of water available in the country is polluted. According to the Planning commission. "From the Dal lake in the North to the Periyar and Chaliyar rivers in the South, from Damodar and Hoogly in the East to the Thane creek in the West, the picture of water pollution is uniformly gloomy. Even our large perennial rivers, like the Ganga, are today heavily polluted".

According to one study, all the 14 major rivers of India are highly polluted. Beside the Ganga, these rivers include the Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery. These rivers carry 85 per cent of the surface runoff and their drainage basins cover 73 per cent of the country. The pollution of the much revered Ganga is due in particular to municipal sewage that accounts for 3/4th of its pollution load. Despite India having legislation on water pollution [The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974] and various water pollution control boards, rivers have today become synonymous with drains and sewers.

Toxic effluents deplete the levels of oxygen in the rivers, endanger all aquatic life and render water absolutely unfit for human consumption, apart from affecting industrial production. Sometimes these effects have been disastrous. Recent study reveals that the water of the Ganga, Yamuna, Kali and Hindon rivers have considerable concentrations of heavy metals due to inflow of industrial wastes, which pose a serious health hazard to the millions living on their banks. Similarly, the Cauvery and Kapila rivers in Karnataka have been found to contain metal pollution which threaten the health of people in riverine towns. The Periyar, the largest river of Kerala, receives extremely toxic effluents that result in high incidence of skin problems and fish kills. The Godavari of Andhra Pradesh and the Damodar and Hoogly in West Bengal receive untreated industrial toxic wastes. High level of pollution has been found in the Yamuna, while the Chambal of Rajasthan is considered the most polluted river in Rajasthan. Even in industrially backward Orissa, the Rushikula river is extremely polluted. The fate of the Krishna in Andhra Pradesh, the Tungabhadra in Karnataka, the Chaliyar in Kerala, the Gomti in U.P., the Narmada in M.P. and the Sone and the Subarnarekha rivers in Bihar is no different. According to the WHO, eighty per cent of diseases prevalent in India are water-borne; many of them assume epidemic proportions. The prevalence of these diseases heighten under conditions of drought.

The recent Clean-the-Ganga Project with an action plan estimated to cost the exchequer Rs250 crores (which has been accorded top priority) is a trend setter in achieving this goal. The action plan evoked such great interest that offers of assistance have been received from France, UK, US and the Netherlands as also the World Bank. This is indeed laudable. Poland too has now joined this list. The very fact that these countries have volunteered to contribute their mite is a healthy reflection of global concern over growing environmental degradation and the readiness of the international community to participate in what is a truly formidable task. It may be recalled that the task of cleansing the Ganga along the Rishikesh-Hardwar stretch under the first phase of the Ganga Action Plan has been completed and the results are reported to be encouraging.

17. The degradation of natural resources will necessarily lead to

- (1) poor economic utilization of resources.
- (2) contamination of water from municipal sewage.
- (3) water unfit for human consumption.
- (4) All of the above

18. According to NEERI,

- (1) the extent of water pollution in the Dal Lake is grim.
- (2) seventy per cent of total water available in the country is polluted.
- (3) only 209 out of 3119 towns and cities have sewage treatment facilities.
- (4) all the 14 major rivers of India are highly polluted.

19. Municipal sewage pollutants account for

- (1) four times the volume of industrial effluents.
- (2) seventy five per cent of the Ganga's pollution load.
- (3) twice the volume of the waste water of industrial origin.
- (4) three times as much as the discharge from agricultural fields.

20. The cost of the Clean-the-Ganga Pollution Project Action Plan is likely to be sourced from

- (1) The Indian Exchequer.
- (2) France, UK, US and the Netherlands.
- (3) the World Bank, Poland, UK
- (4) the US, UK, Netherlands, Poland, France, the World Bank and India.

TEST PAPER 9



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. (A) A rhetoric is a word which now-a-days tends to carry a somewhat pejorative connotation. We normally use it to refer to empty bombastic discourse, contrived or excessively ornamented language.
 - (B) Neither is rhetoric a recent phenomenon. The Greek sophists of fifth century Greece were notable for their deliberate cultivation of 'eristic' techniques for using language to win arguments without regard for 'truth' and were perhaps the earliest rhetoricians in western culture.
 - (C) We talk of rhetorical flourishes and rhetorical questions—which do not require answers.
 - (D) Campaigners against, say, hunting, vivisection and the like often use rhetorical language, believing it to be more effective in winning converts to their cause than calm and non-emotive rational debate.
 - (E) We often associate it with politicians seeking our vote at election times. The concern to persuade or convert others is of course not unique to politicians.
 - (1) BCDE

(2) CEDB

(3) BEDC

(4) EBDC



Directions for question 2: In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

2. IRON

- (1) Do not propose anything alien to our iron constitution.
- (2) The new M.D.'s top priority was to iron out disparities in the salary structure of the employees.
- (3) In this hour of grief, may God bless you with iron in your soul.
- (4) During the medieval ages, prisoners were clapped in iron.



Directions for question 3: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 3. The current year has seen a general slowing in the global economy. For one, global GDP has come down by 0.6% in '05. 3.2% as compared to '04 according to World Bank estimates. Global exports have also recorded a decline in the current year. Higher oil prices and increasing global imbalances have led to a subdued economic climate in the current year as compared to the previous year. _____
 - (1) Countries in East Asian regions recorded strong economic growth, although not to the same level as India or
 - (2) According to government statistics, India recorded an 8·1% growth in GDP, up by 1·1% from the previous quarter.
 - (3) China recorded a 9.4% GDP growth, this was 0.1% higher than the previous quarter.
 - (4) However, the Indian economy is in good shape in terms of GDP growth, industrial production and export growth rate.



Directions for question 4: In this question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

4. (A) India, China, Brazil and a few other countries who have finally been given their rightful place in the world economic order will have a greater say in the working not only of the IMF and the World Bank but also of the not so well known but extremely relevant institutions such as the Swiss–based Financial Stability Forum.

- (B) India, China, Brazil and a few other countries who have finally been given their rightful place in the world economic order will have a greater say in the working not only of the IMF and World Bank but also of the not so well known but extremely relevant institutions such as the Swiss-based Financial Stability Forum.
- (C) India, China, Brazil and a few other countries who have finally been given their rightful place in the world economic order will have a greater say in the working not only of IMF and the World Bank but also of the not so well known but extremely relevant institutions such as the Swiss-based Financial Stability Forum.
- (D) India, China, Brazil and a few other countries who had finally been given their rightful place in the world economic order will have a greater say in the working not only of the IMF and the World Bank but also of the not so well known but extremely relevant institutions such as the Swiss-based Financial Stability Forum.

((1) A	(2) B	(3) C	(4) D

Directions for question 5: The question has a main statement followed by four question statements—A, B, C and D. Read the main statement and identify each question statement as

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

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

- 5. Why invest in a rainforest? One short-term reason might be to cut it down and replace it with a soya farm or palm-oil plantation. This is one reason why conservation groups buy up tracts of forest—to conserve what is vanishing fast. Soon, under plans to combat global warming, those who would destroy rainforests will be paid to leave it alone. This is the first major attempt to put a value on something rainforests do for us: they lock up carbon.
 - A. Rain forests actually do much more for us—they purify and store water, influence the weather far away by cooling the atmosphere and seeding clouds, and vouchsafe biodiversity.
 - B. The ecosystem services of the rain forests are largely taken for granted: they have a commercial value of zero.
 - C. A venture capital company is buying the rights to ecosystem services from 370,000 hectare rainforest reserve in Guyana. The company's hope is that these services will eventually become tradable commodities in the same way that carbon is today.
 - D. Replacing everything rainforests do for us will be far more costly them keeping them as they are

(1) IULU	(2) LUDU	(3) LDIU	(4) IDDL

Directions for question 6: The question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words that does NOT express a relationship similar to that expressed by the capitalized pair.

6. APOCRYPHAL: GENUINE
(1) Exiguous: Plentiful
(2) Austere: Spartan
(3) Reclusive: Gregarious
(4) Immutable: Transformed

Directions for question 7: For the word below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is most appropriate in the given context.

- 7. Tentative: The police reached some <u>tentative</u> conclusions about the possible cause of the accident.
 - (1) definite (2) unpleasant (3) indefinite
 - (4) incriminating



Directions for question 8: In this question, a word with its usage given. Select as your answer, the word that is inappropriate as a replacement to the word in the main sentence.

- 8. Legions: There are legions who see Mike Tyson as a person who learnt very early in life that his fists were his fortune.
 - (1) hordes

(2) connoisseurs

- (3) multitudes
- (4) flocks



Directions for question 9: This question has a statement with a part missing. Choose the best option from the four options given below the statement to make up the missing part.

- 9. Setting behaviour guidelines for others includes taking their individuality into account and realizing _____.
 - (1) that behavioural standard vary from person to person
 - (2) that behavioural standards will vary from person and person
 - (3) that behavioural standards vary from person to person
 - (4) that behavioural standards vary in person to person



Directions for question 10: For the word given at the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand column (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

10 BLOOD

A. Family origin

- E. Shankar needed two bottles of blood after the surgery.
- B. Having the type of blood mentioned
- South Africa decided to blood the two youngsters in the same match.
- C. The red liquid that flows through the G. bodies of humans and animals
 - G. Reptiles are cold-blooded animals.
- D. Initiate a person by experience
- H. She was proud of her noble blood.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4	!)
Α	F	Α	Н	Α	G	A	н
В	E	В	G	В	Е	Е	3 G
C	G	C	F	С	F	(C E
D	Н	D	Ε	D	Н) F



Directions for question 11: The question below has five sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- 11. A. In our country, which is situated in the monsoon belt of south-east-Asia, the rainfall is neither uniform, nor is it distributed evenly for the growth of the rain dependant crops.
 - B. Indian agriculture is sometimes described as a gamble on the monsoon.
 - C. Most parts of our country receive their annual rainfall in less than three months, leaving the rest of the year dry.
 - D. There is some truth in the statement.
 - E. But in places like Rajasthan, 3 days of rain may be followed by 3 years of dry period. Every year, droughts or floods are common in one or another part of our country, often upsetting our economy.
 - (1) AEBCD

(2) BDACE

(3) CDAEB

(4) EDBAC



Directions for question 12: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most *appropriate* replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

- 12. India's vote at the IAEA is not so much a case of Indian policies being aligned with that of the US, but a reflection of the reality that in the prevailing international strategic system, there is a certain correspondence in the interests of India and the US. This is not to be interpreted as total congruence—but a broad *konketing* in certain areas.
 - (1) association

(2) convergence

(3) antagonism

(4) avoidance



Directions for question 13: This question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- **13.** (A) Agri-scientists say that the biggest advantage of GM crops is that it lowers the use of chemicals and pesticides and increases the yield.
 - (B) Environmentalists slam GM crops as the biggest ecological disaster waiting to happen.
 - (C) They warn that usage of GM crops will damage the soil, ruin the environment, and turns farmers into slaves of multinational companies.
 - (D) But it is not just companies, even the scientists at world renowned companies are beginning to support GM crops pointing to the higher benefits in yield.
 - (1) Only A

(2) A and B

(3) B and D

(4) B and C



Directions for questions 14 to 20: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follows it.

Rationalism is the philosophical view that regards reason as the chief source and test of knowledge. Holding that reality itself has an inherently logical structure, the Rationalist asserts that a class of truths exists that the intellect can grasp directly. There are, according to the Rationalist, certain rational principles—especially in logic and mathematics, and even in ethics and metaphysics—that are so fundamental that to deny them is to fall into contradiction. The Rationalist's confidence in reason and proof tends, therefore, to detract from his respect for other ways of knowing. Rationalism has long been the rival of Empiricism, the doctrine that all the knowledge comes from, and must be tested by, sense experience. As against this doctrine, Rationalism holds reason to be a faculty that can lay hold of truths beyond the reach of sense perception, both in certainty and generality. In stressing the existence of a "natural light," Rationalism has also been the rival of systems claiming esoteric knowledge, whether from mystic experience, revelation, or intuition, and has been opposed to various irrationalisms that tend to stress the biological, the emotional or volitional, the unconscious, or the existential at the expense of the rational. Rationalism has somewhat different meanings in different fields, depending upon the kind of theory to which it is opposed.

In the field where its claims are clearest—in epistemology, or theory of knowledge—Rationalism holds that some, at least, of man's knowledge is gained through a priori (prior to experience), or rational, insight as distinct from sense experience, which too often provides a confused and merely tentative approach. In the debate between Empiricism and Rationalism, Empiricists hold the simpler and more sweeping position, the Humean claim that all knowledge of fact stems from perception. Rationalists, on the contrary, urge that some, though not all, knowledge arises through direct apprehension by the intellect. What the intellectual faculty apprehends is objects that transcend sense experience—universals and their relations. A universal is an abstraction, a characteristic that may reappear in various instances: the number three, for example, or the triangularity that all triangles have a common. Though these cannot be seen, heard, or felt, Rationalists point out that man can plainly think about them and about their relations. This kind of knowledge, which includes the whole of logic and mathematics as well as fragmentary insights in many fields, is, in the Rationalist view, the most important and certain knowledge that the mind can achieve. Such a priori knowledge is both necessary (i.e., it cannot be conceived as otherwise) and

universal, in the sense that it admits of no exceptions. In critical philosophy, epistemological Rationalism finds expression in the claim that the mind imposes its own inherent categories or forms upon incipient experience.

In ethics, Rationalism holds the position that reason, rather than feeling, custom, or authority, is the ultimate court of appeal in judging good and bad, right and wrong. Among major thinkers, the most notable representative of rational ethics is Immanuel Kant, who held that the way to judge an act is to check its self-consistency as apprehended by the intellect: to note, first, what it is essentially, or in principle—a lie, for example, or a theft—and then to ask if one can consistently will that the principle be made universal. Is theft, then, right? The answer must be "No," because, if theft were generally approved, no one's property would be his own as opposed to anyone else's and theft would then become meaningless; the notion, if universalised, would thus destroy itself, as reason, by itself, is sufficient to show.

In religion, Rationalism commonly means that all of man's knowledge comes through the use of his natural faculties, without the aid of supernatural revelation. "Reason" is here used in a broader sense, referring to man's cognitive powers generally, as opposed to supernatural grace or faith—though it is also in sharp contrast to so-called existential approaches to truth. Reason, for the Rationalist, thus stands opposed to many of the religions of the world, including Christianity, which have held that the divine has revealed itself through inspired persons or writings and which have required, at times, that its claims be accepted as infallible, even when they do not accord with natural knowledge. Religious Rationalists hold, on the other hand, that if the clear insights of man's reason must be set aside in favour of alleged revelation, then human thought is everywhere rendered suspect – even in the reasonings of the theologians themselves. There cannot be two ultimately different ways of warranting truth, they assert: hence Rationalism urges that reason, with its standard of consistency, must be the final court of appeal. Religious Rationalism can reflect either a traditional piety, when endeavouring to display the alleged sweet reasonableness of religion, or an anti-authoritarian temper, when aiming to supplant religion with the "goddess of reason."

- 14. As per the passage, which of the following statements is true about rationalism in ethics?
 - (1) Rationalism performs the role of deciding what is good and what is bad.
 - (2) Self consistency is the only test of reason in ethics.
 - (3) Rationalism holds that reason should be the base to judge what is right and what is wrong.
 - (4) Custom and authority also have an important role to play in judging good and bad.
- **15.** Which of the following is/are true about rationalism in religion?
 - (1) The term "reason" refers to man's cognitive powers.
 - (2) While Rationalism is opposed to supernatural powers or faith, it supports existential approaches to truth.
 - (3) Man's knowledge comes through a combination of using his natural faculties and supernatural revelation.
 - (4) Rationalism in religion reflects piety.
- **16.** One of the following statements is NOT true as per the author:
 - (1) Rationalism does not accept the contention that all knowledge comes from sense experience.
 - (2) Rationalism gives support to systems claiming esoteric knowledge.
 - (3) Rationalism has different meanings in different fields.
 - (4) Reason is the only means to perceive the truth beyond that perceived by the senses.
- 17. Which of the following statements reflects the contents of the passage regarding epistemology?
 - (1) Empiricists believe that perception alone cannot form the basis of all knowledge.
 - (2) Rationalists believe that mind imposes its own restrictions on what can be gained through sense experience.
 - (3) Rationalists and Empiricists are in agreement with each other in the area of theory of knowledge.
 - (4) Rationalists believe that at least a part of man's knowledge is gained through direct apprehension by the intellect.

The old waterworks of Burhanpur town is an impressive example of Mughal engineering skills. Named for Sheikh Burhanuddin, the town was built in 1400 on the banks of the Tapti in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh. The founder, Nasir Khan Faruqi, established it as the capital of the Faruqi dynasty of Khandesh, which existed for two centuries until its annexation by Akbar in 1600. Burhanpur steadily grew in importance because it was considered the gateway to south India. Heirs to the Mughal throne were posted at Burhanpur, described in the 'Ain-i-Akbari', the chronicle of the rule of Akbar, as a city of gardens, some

of which boasted of sandalwood trees. Burhanpur was famed for its fine cloth, gold wire drawing and other allied crafts and industries. Burhanpur is also remembered as the city in which the Empress Mumtaz Mahal died and where her body was kept until Emperor Shah Jahan could build the Taj Mahal in which she is buried.

Because Burhanpur was an active trade centre and the boundary of the Mughal empire, an army of two lakhs was posted there at a time when the town's civic population was about 35,000. The town's ingenious water works was to provide this population with fresh water. One might wonder, though. Why would a town that is situated on the banks of the Tapti, a perennial river, need such an elaborate and protected water supply system? The answer is that the Tapti flowed through other kingdoms, too, and due to frequent battles with the Mughals, there was always the possibility that the Tapti could be poisoned if a war broke out, and so depending solely on Tapti water could be suicidal. This led to Abdul Rahim Khan conceiving of a groundwater based scheme and in 1615, a Persian geologist, Tabkutul Arz, investigated the recharge valley in the Tapti plains between the Satpura ranges. He then devised underground tunnels and infiltration galleries to supply the town with water. Eight waterworks systems were constructed and these have at different times supplied water to the town. Two of the waterworks systems were destroyed a long time ago, but the other six still exist. Three of them continue to supply water to Bahadurpur, a nearby village, and Rao Ratan Mahal.

The Burhanpur water-supply scheme consists basically of bhandaras (storage tanks) that collect the groundwater from underground springs flowing from the Satpura hills towards the Tapti. The groundwater is intercepted at four points that are located to the northwest of Burhanpur town—Mulbhandara, Sukhabhandara, Khunibhandara and Chintaharan. The water is then carried by subterranean conduits linking a number of connected wells to a collection chamber called Jali Karanj and from there to the town.

Over the years, the main problem with the Mughal system has been a diminishing supply of water. During the Mughal period, this supply amounted to about 100 lakh litres of water daily. Today, the maximum output possible is 30 lakh litres. Furthermore, the percentage of magnesium and calcium in the water is high. Over the years, the system's pores and openings became choked because of the accumulation of these chemicals on the walls of the tunnels, shafts and bhandaras. The encrustation in some places is as thick as 15 cm. As these deposits have been growing over the centuries, there has been a drop in the rate of infiltration of groundwater into the galleries and this has reduced the total yield. Innumerable tubewells have been dug in the past few years for farming and as more and more water is pumped out, the groundwater level has also fallen. Due to over exploitation of the groundwater, many underground springs have dried up. With the setting up of the paper factory at Nepanagar and also because of growing population pressures, the forests have slowly disappeared. With no tree cover, the rainwater flows into the Tapti, instead of recharging the groundwater. A problem that has risen recently is degraded water quality. Alkaline dust from Rai Lime Mill falls into the shaft from the open kundies and contaminates the water. Residents of slums around the kundies bathe and wash clothes near the kundies and waste water seeps into the shafts.

Also, two kundies near the railway station are broken at the top and rainwater and sewage from the surrounding locality are entering the tunnel and contaminating the supply. All this indicates that the end of an extraordinary water-supply system is imminent, unless corrective measures are undertaken.

18. Tabkutul Arz is credited with

- (1) devising underground tunnels and infiltration galleries for ground water based scheme.
- (2) conceiving of a ground water based water supply scheme.
- (3) suggesting a shift away from dependence an Tapti river.
- (4) maintaining Burhanpur as a city of gardens dotted with sandalwood trees.
- 19. Burhanpur was established as the capital of Faruqi dynasty by
 - (1) Akbar (2) Shahjahan

(3) Nasir Khan

- (4) Sheikh Burhanuddin
- 20. One of the culprits responsible for the reduced rate of recharging the ground water is
 - (1) the Nepanagar paper factory
- (2) afforestation

(3) droughts

(4) the Burhanpur Tapti mill

TEST PAPER10



Directions for question 1: In this question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. (A) A widespread misgiving about genetic engineering, and to some extent biotechnology in general, is that it is in some way unnatural.
 - (B) In ethics the concepts of natural and unnatural are far from straightforward however. They are difficult to define, because there is a large element of human construction in the way we perceive our surrounding.
 - (C) Put at its most basic, it is the concern that we are violating something of the given order of the natural world, in making possible by human technology what is in many cases quite impossible among living creatures, or by intervening in a directed way in an otherwise random process.
 - (D) We have very different attitudes today about venturing into the mountains, traveling by train or transplanting hearts, compared with respectively, the middle ages, the early nineteenth century, or a generation ago.
 - (E) What is perceived as natural or unnatural inevitably depends on one's assumptions. This is illustrated by the many current and historical examples where both notions have been either romantacised or demonized.

(1) CBED	(2) EDBC	(3) EDCB	(4) DEBO



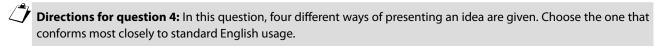
Directions for question 2: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.

- 2. A cynic would dismiss the speculations that the armed forces make about vanquishing a fully defended neighbour as _____ and _____ to its self interest.
 - (1) specious ... inimical (2) apocryphal ... acroamatic
 - (3) circumspect ... amplivagant. (4) apocalyptic ... belligerent



Directions for question 3: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- 3. The 10 warmest years on record have all occurred since 1990, and 2005 is likely to be the warmest ever. In 2005, we've got a taste of the many kinds of dangers that lie ahead: more extreme hurricanes, massive droughts, forest fires, spreading infections, diseases and floods. _____
 - (1) The world's governments are meeting in Montreal to plan for the next steps.
 - (2) The climate is changing and more is yet to come.
 - (3) Even the chemistry of the land and ocean is changing, with the ocean becoming more acidic as a result of higher carbon dioxide.
 - (4) Yet, the US has refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol, which does little to change the long term course of events on the planet.



- **4.** (A) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, which covers costs of hospitalization for a range of illnesses, is bound to change the life of poor workers who are outside the ambit of even minimal social protection by bridging gaps in access to healthcare facilities.
 - (B) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which covers costs of hospitalization for a range of illnesses, is bound to change the lives of poor workers who are outside the ambit of even minimal social protection by bridging gaps in access to healthcare facilities.

- (C) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which covers costs of hospitalisation for a range of illnesses, is bound to change the lives of poor workers who are outside the ambit of even minimal social protection by bridging gaps in excess to healthcare facilities.
- (D) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which covers costs of hospitalisation for a range of illness, is bound to change the life of poor workers who are outside the ambit of even minimal social production by bridging gaps in access to healthcare facilities.
- (1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D



Directions for question 5: Choose the summary that best captures the essence of the passage.

- 5. Production and distribution are basic economic activities, but they take different institutional features under changing social conditions. For instance, while production, in principle, is always the interaction of human beings with nature, its actual manifestation depends on a wide range of social conditions. Under the socio-economic system that has come to be known as feudalism, agriculture was the predominant productive activity, clearly demonstrating human action on land, where the social arrangement for the distribution of the produce was more crucial than ownership over land. In the social set—up commonly designated as capitalism, the means of production are a wide range of items including machinery, energy and raw materials, all valued in money terms as 'capital', owned and controlled by a small section in society, who uses this power to employ and control others.
 - (1) Basic economic activities like production and distribution change their institutional features following the prevailing social conditions. Under feudalism, where agriculture was the predominant productive activity, distribution played a more important role than ownership over land. But under capitalism, a small section captures all means of production which they use to control others.
 - (2) Production and distribution take different institutional features under changing social conditions. Under feudalism, agriculture was the predominant productive activity and distribution was more important than land ownership. However, capitalism aids the minority in capturing all means of production and they use this power to control others.
 - (3) Production and distribution, the basic economic activities, change their institutional features following changing social conditions. Under feudalism, agriculture, which exhibited human interaction with nature, was the main productive activity. But under capitalism a small section of people gained control over means of production.
 - (4) Production and distribution take different institutional features under changing social conditions. Under feudalism where agriculture was the main productive activity, distribution was more crucial than land ownership. But under capitalism, the means of production are varied and help a minority to control others.



Directions for question 6: Select the most suitable option.

6. Environmental Group: Air pollution from the new industry that has come up in the city is responsible for the increase in pulmonary diseases reported.

Company Spokesperson: The company is not to be blamed for the pulmonary diseases since they are caused by viruses in the atmosphere. The company does not produce viruses!

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion drawn by the company spokesperson?

- (1) The environmentalists have not measured the quantity of pollulants emitted by the company.
- (2) Pollutants that are invisible and odourles are emitted into the surrounding air by the refinery.
- (3) Various kinds of viruses have been found in the atmosphere in air tests conducted in the last hundred years.
- (4) Gases emitted by the refinery has changed the chemical balance in the air over the city allowing harmful viruses to thrive.



Directions for question 7: In the following question, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalized pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

7. ADVOCATE: PROPAGATE

(1) Sap: Deliberate (2) Exact: Demand (3) Afflict: Ameliorate (4) Deteriorate: Roughen



Directions for question 8: This question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

8. OSCILLATE

(4) eliminate

(2) vacillate (1) prevaricate

(3) negotiate



Directions for questions 9 to 13: Fill in the blanks in the passage below, with the most appropriate word from among the options given for each blank. The right words are the ones used by the author. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose your answer.

It was a passage from the Bible which had first set Gandhi meditating on non-violence. He had been overwhelmed by Christ's (9) to his followers to turn the other cheek to their aggressors. The little man had already applied the doctrine himself, (10) submitting to the beatings of numerous white aggressors. The philosophy of 'an eye for an eye' led only to a world of the blind, he reasoned. You don't change a man's (11) by chopping off his head or infuse his heart with a new spirit by putting a bullet through it. Violence only brutalizes the violent and (12) its victims. Gandhi sought a doctrine that would force change by the example of the good, (13) men with the strength of God instead of dividing them by the strength of man.

9. (1) persuasion

(2) admonition

(3) exhortation

(4) enunciation

10. (1) insouciantly

(2) stoically

(3) dispassionately

(4) indulgently

11. (1) resolve

(2) convictions

(3) evaluations

(4) outlook

12. (1) embitters (4) exacerbates

(2) infuriates

(3) agitates

13. (1) reunite

(2) propitiate

(3) reconcile

(4) persuade



Directions for questions 14 to 20: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follows it.

Taking a guick imaginary tour of the rich palette of 20th Century art, it is difficult to find a phase of greater representational revolution than that of Cubism. It is not only what drove Pablo Picasso and Georges Brague to the Cubist way, but also the visually complex and strikingly interesting solution found that sparks admiration from even the confused layman. For it cannot be ignored that even today, many have difficulty understanding these paintings, let alone their significance to values of representation in painting. We cannot approach the understanding of the Cubist revolution from the outside for it was not a revolution based on aesthetics. Rather we must investigate the representational problems, influences and contemporary ideas circumventing it to gain a true understanding of the nature of Cubism.

Cubism influenced many artists including Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Fernand Leger and Marcel Duchamp during the periods 1908-1921 and continued to wield a presence in later times, most notably in the works of Piet Modrian, Robert Delaunay and even the Australian Godfrey Miller. Yet it was almost certainly just two painters, Picasso and Braque, who developed the solution to what we now describe as the cubist picture. Working together during the 'analytic' phase of 1907-1911, they tackled the fundamental problem of three-dimensional representation on two dimensions. This of course was not a new problem; it had been tackled and 'solved' as early as the Renaissance using illusion through technique. But an illusion was exactly the Renaissance solution; and an illusion of three dimensions was not a 'true' representation. How then could one depict the three-dimensional nature of life without painting illusion? This was the problem of conventional illusion that was later to be addressed by the Impressionists and attacked by the Cubists.

The Impressionists knew that the purpose of painting was not simply a visually perfect illusion of reality. Rather, it was about representing the subject matter in its most 'true' form. The Impressionists took the first step in breaking down conventional illusionistic space by compromising visual representation for subjective representation. They recognized that what a viewer saw and what a viewer felt were two different things. Instead of using colour and shadow to create an illusion of space, they used colour and technique to transpose the feeling and atmosphere of the subject matter they were depicting.

The Cubists continued this breakdown of conventional illusionistic space by attacking the heart of the problem – three-dimensional space. They resolved that subjects had to be broken down into their most 'true' forms in order for their depiction to be essentially true. In this sense, there were particular ways to breakdown subjects which revealed their essence, thus dissolving the need for any illusional representation. One aspect of this breakdown was the elimination of the use of a single perspective. A single perspective was regarded by the Cubists as accidental. The fact that one viewed a subject from a particular perspective meant that he/she was not aware of its entirety. Just like the knowledge we have of a subject is a complex sum of all its perceptions, so should our knowledge of a painting's subject be the sum of all its perceptions.

- 14. The author gives credit to Picasso and Braque as
 - (1) the pioneers of Cubist painting.
 - (2) the people who tackled the problem of illusion encountered while representing three dimensional space in paintings.
 - (3) the painters who propagated the Cubic form of painting.
 - (4) the greatest analysts of the paintings of the Impressionists.
- 15. The Cubists attacked the conventional illusional representation in paintings by
 - (1) adding another dimension to it.
 - (2) using colour and shadow to create proper illusion.
 - (3) representing the subject's matter in its most true form.
 - (4) breaking down subjects in a particular way such that their essence is clearly revealed.
- 16. Impressionists took cognizance of the fact that
 - (1) illusionistic space added to the complexity of works of art.
 - (2) lighting can be tactfully used to represent art in its true form.
 - (3) conventional method of paintings invariably resulted in two dimensional portraits.
 - (4) what a viewer sees and feels are not the same.

The highest spiritual element—the atman—is not moving and yet it is moving. It is the nearest thing to us and yet it is far off. The highest spiritual element is within us. It is the inner soul, and yet is visible outside.

This is one of the greatest sutras ever uttered in the history of mankind. It is very easy and at the same time very deep and profound also. There are no truths more deep and profound than all the simple truths of life. They appear unambiguous, but they contain the mysteries, and paradoxical words have to be used to unfold them. If a logician were to study them, he would say, these are entirely incorrect.

Authur Koestler, a great thinker of the West, has made much fun of the Eastern way of looking at things. He has condemned it as absurd. 'What could be a more absurd statement than this – that the highest spiritual element is nearer than the near and farther than the far? Are you in your senses? Whatever is near must be near; how can it be far away? The highest spiritual element is motionless and is also moving! What nonsense you talk? There is no sense at all in what you say? It is deep within and pervades the outer too? If it is so, then what difference is there between within and without? If it is within, how can it be without? Or if it is without, how can it be within? If it is far away, please say so, don't say it is near. And if you say it is near, then please stop saying it is far away'.

This is how Koestler argues. If you are true to your own attitudes, you will enjoy Koestler's opinions. He is a very honest person, and I prefer his honesty to the alternatives; because ways can be found for such a person. Koestler says, 'I consider such statements illogical. They come only from lunatics, but a lunatic, if he talks like this, can be pardoned.' But Koestler does not know that even science has arrived at this position during the last few years, and has begun to make similar statements. Even Einstein talks in such language.

Scientists were greatly puzzled when the electron was discovered. They had no word to describe it. Man has words for all things, but the scientists were confused as to which word they should use for it. Should they call it an atom or a wave? The atom and the wave are separate and contrary things. The atom cannot be a wave. The atom means a particle, which is stationary. The wave means a thing, which is moving. If it stops moving, it ceases to be a wave. Wave means a thing, which is floating, which is flowing, is continuously becoming, is continuously changing its shape; a process. The wave is a process.

And the electron? What is its status? Two scientists are studying it; one of them says, 'It appears to be a wave to me.' The other says, 'It looks like an atom to me.' Both say so at the same time. Another scientist says, 'It looks like an atom at one moment and the very next moment it looks like a wave. It is both at the same time.' So there was a great difficulty in naming it. There was no word in any language of the world, which meant an atom and a wave at the same time—which could mean both simultaneously. So they coined a new word, 'Quantum' for Quantum means both the wave and the atom.

Koestler would call Einstein, Planck and others like them, madmen. He would consider them crazy. Somebody asked Einstein, 'What do you say to this? How can it be both an atom and a wave?'

He replied, 'How can I decide that it is possible or not possible? I can only say, it is so.'

The questioner said, 'This statement of yours refutes all our laws and principles of logic. All the logical theory propounded by Aristotle is revoked.'

Then Einstein replied, 'How can I help it? If logic is to be refuted when confronted by a fact, then it must be refuted. The fact cannot be discarded. You change your logical reasoning.'

- 17. The use of paradoxical language becomes necessary when
 - (1) some ideas are to be conveyed to the logicians.
 - (2) the ultimate 'atman' is confronted by with logical reasoning.
 - (3) some thoughts or searches reach the highest mystery.
 - (4) spiritual thoughts are revealed to a scientist.
- 18. The concluding statement of Einstein, in the context of the theme of the passage,
 - (1) supports it

(2) refutes it

(3) condemns it

- (4) disparages it
- 19. The author holds an opinion that
 - (1) eastern spirituality is superior to all other things.
 - (2) the great thinker from the West mentioned in the passage, does not believe in science.
 - (3) darkness and light, heat and cold are two separate things.
 - (4) ways to realize the highest spiritual element can be found by people who display honesty.
- 20. Which of the following statements about the highest spiritual element is unlikely to be true?
 - (1) It is moving and is also not moving.
 - (2) It is far away and yet it is near.
 - (3) It is concealed in everything and is outside of everything.
 - (4) It is easy to attain and yet difficult to lose.

TEST PAPER 11



Directions for question 1: In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways. Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. HIT

- 1. What is wrong if the opposition leaders hit at the government's retrograde measures?
- 2. The father hit back the son affectionately, for his achievement.
- 3. The Ambanis hit upon an unconventional idea to pentrate into the telecom industry.
- 4. It is his third box-office hit in a row and the actor is basking in his glory.

Ĵ	Directions for question 2: There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pairs of words given below, choose the pair that fills the blanks most appropriately.					
2.	(1)	anarchies indefatigable	a vibrant and opposition. (2) timocracies tenacious (4) democracies credible			
	Directions for questions 3 and 4: In these questions there are sentences. Each sentence has pairs of word/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s) select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then from the options given, choose the best one.					
3.	B. C. D. E.	The Bandra–Worli sea bridge in Mu She had an <i>entree</i> (A)/ <i>entry</i> (B) int Active <i>troop</i> (A)/ <i>troupe</i> (B) movem The steep drop in the company's s	nents have been taking place, into the ales does not augur (A)/ auger well fo	of engineering. e border areas, in recent month or the rest of the year.		
4.	(1) A. B. C. D. E.	With final exams fast approaching college campus. Her reproachful behaviour came u He paid a heavy price for disregard	(2) ABBAA ed (A)/bated (B) breath as the names g students poring (A)/pouring (B) of nder severe censer (A)/censure (B). ding the wise council (A)/counsel (B) witnessing a severe drought (A)/dra	over books is a common sight of his elders.	all over the	
	(1)	BABBA	(2) BBABB	(3) AAABA	(4) BABBB	

Directions for question 5: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

- 5. (A) In making any choice, you face a monstrous fact: to move in one direction, you must forgo all the others.
 - (B) To choose one goal is to forsake very large number of other possible goals.
 - (C) But if you keep all your options open, you can't do anything.
 - (D) Indecision leads to inaction, which leads to a low energy, depression, despair.
 - (1) A and B (2) B and D (3) A and C (4) B and C



Directions for question 6: In this question the paragraph is followed by a few question statements. Study each question statement in the light of what is said in the paragraph and mark your answer as

- 6 Beauty's only skin deep, but the effects of Botox might not be. Researchers in Italy's institute of Neuroscience in Pisa found that botulinum toxin—which is used as a cosmetic anti-wrinkle treatment—can travel down nerve fibres and into the brain within days. While the effects of this are unknown, it raises fresh questions about the safety of the drug, which had been assumed to remain at the site of injection.
 - A. Botox disrupts nerve signaling by targeting a protein called SNAP-25 that helps carry neurotransmitters.
 - B. One might imagine that some of the effects of botox are even beneficial.
 - C. The US Food and Drug Administration is reviewing the safety of Botox due to fears that it can occasionally cause breathing difficulties and death.
 - D. To test whether Botox could affect nerve signaling elsewhere in the body, a team of researchers injected rats with botulinum at various points in the face and brain and tracked its spread by looking for fragments of SNAP 25 destroyed by the drug.

/	2 7
/	

(1) LCLI (2) LIFC

(3) FCLI

(4) LCFC

Directions for question 7: The question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words that does NOT express a relationship similar to that expressed by the capitalized pair.

7. STYMIE: OBSTRUCT

(1) Parry: Fight

(2) Ponder: Mull

(3) Imbue: Soak

(4) Intervene: Mediate



Directions for question 8: The question has a word followed by four choices. From the choices, identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the main word and mark its number as your answer.

- 8. TUMULTUOUS
 - (1) Halcyon

(2) Mope

(3) Cold

(4) Conniving



Directions for question 9: For the word below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is most appropriate in the given context.

- 9. Mandate: The election victory gave the party a clear mandate to continue its programme to reform.
 - (1) authority

(2) majority

(3) victory

(4) support



Directions for question 10: For the following question, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the sentence.

- $10.\,$ Don't wait any longer than ten minutes before you remove the test tube from the Bunsen flame.
 - (1) If possible, the test tube should remain on the Bunsen flame longer than ten minutes.
 - (2) Ten minutes is as long as you should wait before removing the test tube from the Bunsen flame.
 - (3) Removing the test tube from the Bunsen flame for ten minutes is what you should do.
 - (4) You should wait for ten minutes to put the test tube on the Bunsen flame.



Directions for question 11: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most *appropriate* replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

- 11. For thinking minds to blossom, for arts and sciences to flourish, the first necessary condition is a settled society providing security and leisure. A rich culture is impossible with a community of nomads where people struggle for life and die of chutpas.
 - (1) diseases

(2) malady

(3) decrepitude

(4) privation



Directions for question 12: In the following question, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

- 12. There is a population explosion in India. That is, the standard of living of our people is quite low in comparison to that in the advanced countries of the world. (_____) Whatever progress we make, is neutralized by the rapidly growing population.
 - (1) It seems that there is no remedy for evil.

(2) Most of the people are disappointed.

(3) Of course we have made a lot of progress.

(4) No one is bothered about the danger.



Directions for question 13: This question has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- **13.** A. He was signalling to me.
 - B. I stopped at a red light just opposite the New York Hospital.
 - C. I spied a well-dressed man dashing down the hospital steps.
 - D. I was cruising along looking for a customer.
 - (1) ACBD

(2) BCAD

(3) CABD

(4) DBCA



Directions for questions 14 to 20: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follows it.

Training and professional development are the corporate equivalents of spinach: essential for pumping up performance but hard for employees to swallow. Many recall the coffee and doughnuts served between sessions better than the content of the text or lectures. From a flicker in 1998, corporate e-learning has flared into a \$2.3 billion market, making it one of the fastest-growing segments of the education industry. That's still a mere sliver of the nearly \$57 billion that 'Training' magazine estimates companies now spend on employee instruction. But the concept is expanding swiftly to encompass everything from university-based online certificate programmes for firefighters and M.B.A. programmes for executives to computer CDs on managing diversity created by courseware companies like NETg of Naperville. The technology-research firm IDC, sees the industry continuing to grow at a 50 per cent annual clip, topping \$18 billion in 2005. The US Army alone will spend more than \$450 million over that time to beam classes into bases and foxholes worldwide.

Behind the wild enthusiasm is the imperative to stay competitive in a fast-changing economy. Gone are the days of long product cycles, 12-week management courses, and hefty travel budgets to cover in-person training. The winner is often the one who zaps new information out to the sales force fastest. Rather than fly trainers to 7,000 dealerships, General Motors University now uses interactive satellite broadcasts to teach salespeople the best way to highlight features on the new Buick. Six months before rolling out a hot new pickup, GM used the broadcasts to teach mechanics how to repair it; at one point, 1,400 employees around North America were watching. "If we'd had to send everyone to a bricksand-mortar class, we never would have got all of it done," says GM learning chief, Donnee Ramelli.

E-training can also save companies' costs and inconvenience while it saves them time. Pharmaceutical companies are conducting live, interactive classes over the Web, allowing sales representatives to hone their knowledge of the latest product information at home rather than fly to a conference center. Intel employees out west can pursue an MBA program designed exclusively for them via laptop, without having to take a sabbatical from work or decline out-of-town assignments. Recognizing the benefits, Motorola's admired corporate university already conducts 30 per cent of its training online and aims to deliver half its courses electronically in the next few years. McDonald's trainees will get a taste of web-based learning by logging into Hamburger University and honing such skills as how to assemble a made-to-order burger or properly place the drink on a tray. Even before the 11 September terrorist attacks, which left many employees loath to travel, some experts predicted that 80 per cent of corporate training would be delivered electronically in three years.

Lofty predictions about the dominance of computer-based training have been made before, however-and all have proved wrong, notes industry veteran Jim Howe, chief technology officer, at an e-learning firm that creates customized programmes to teach employees how to use new payroll and other systems. Why? Most computer-based training sessions are just flashier versions of classroom instruction, says Howe. They are full of text and "eye candy" graphics, and short on the engaging, interactive functions like search engines or instant messaging that make the medium so powerful. Think "Power-Point on steroids," says corporate trainer Anita Rosen, cofounder and CEO of ReadyGo, a company that makes a Web-course "authoring tool," software that lets firms put their own material online. "No one wants to sit for seven hours watching page turn after page turn."

- 14. Training and development programmes are being compared to spinach by the author because
 - (1) what is good for you is never attractive.
 - (2) it is a necessary evil.
 - (3) employees are not eager for it despite its benefits.
 - (4) they are solely responsible for enhanced performance.
- 15. The future of e-learning
 - (1) is unpredictable

- (2) appears to be rosy
- (3) is challenging

- (4) appears dismal
- 16. The driving force behind the growing e-learning market is
 - (1) the need for shorter product cycles.
 - (2) the desire of employees to improve their knowledge.
 - (3) the networking between the manufacturers and customers.
 - (4) the need to be quick in response in order to survive competition.
- 17. The critics of e-learning use one of the following to justify their scepticism.
 - (1) It is not student friendly.
 - (2) Its monotonous and boring presentation.
 - (3) Search engines and instant messaging are often neglected.
 - (4) The programme has too many graphics.

Scientific temper is one of the attributes that Pandit Nehru wanted all Indians to cultivate. This involves the application of logic and reasoning and the avoidance of bias and preconceived notions in arriving at decisions, and becomes particularly valuable while deciding what is best for the community or the nation.

Discussion, argument and analysis are vital parts of scientific temper. It is thus necessarily open—admitting every point of view, however heterodox it might be, or where it comes from. Elements of fairness, equality and democracy are built-in. Two eloquent phrases characterize a group that practises scientific temper—internal pluralism and external receptivity. Those two phrases are from Dr Amartya Sen's recent scholarly collection of essays called "The argumentative Indian'. His book makes us realise how scientific temper has been the hallmark of Indian thought over the millennia. The title is a bit of a tease, since the reader might expect Indians to be portrayed as loquacious and quarrelsome in the book.

Hardly! Sen makes the telling point that since the Upanishadic or Mahabharata times, arguments, disputations, questions and dialogues have characterized Indian thought. We often tend to think of science and scientific temper as Western and brought to us by the colonials. Sen demolishes this thought and points out how the twin features of internal pluralism and external receptivity have been woven into the development of Indian thought over the ages.

Internal pluralism involves accommodating all men, women, kings and paupers, old and young. Gargi questioned the sage Yajnavalkya in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. And Yajnavalkya's own wife Maitreyi engaged him in scholarly debate. Note that both Gargi and Maitreyi are women. Then again the woman, Draupadi, instigates her wavering husband Yudishthira to go fight the usurper Kauravas.

The Indian argumentative tradition crossed not just the gender barrier, but of castes and class as well. Sen quotes the sage Bharadvaja: "If different colours indicate different castes, then all castes are mixed castes", and the Bhavisya Purana: "Since members of all the four castes are children of God, then all belong to the same caste. All human beings have the same father, and children of the same father, cannot have different castes". Is this not what human genome studies have revealed to us recently?

Heterodoxy was the characteristic of medieval mystical thought – including the Bhakti and Muslim Sufi traditions. Many exponents rejected caste and class, religious divides and other imbalances – Khusro the poet, Kabir the weaver, Dadu the spinner, Ravidas the cobbler and Sena the barber.

Here, we find not internal pluralism alone but external receptivity as well. Incidentally, the grammarian Panini was probably an Afghan!

- 18. The author of the passage describes the title of Dr Sen's book a tease because
 - (1) Indians have been projected in the book as being talkative and argumentative.
 - (2) we have been tricked into believing that Indians are not argumentative.
 - (3) the book captures how arguments and discussions have dominated Indian thought through the ages.
 - (4) what has been conveyed through the title is hardly what comes out through the pages.
- 19. The lessons of human genome studies have been foretold
 - (A) in the works of Kabir and Khusro (B) in Brihadaranyka Upanishad (C) in Bhavisya Purana
 - (D) by Bharadvaja
 - (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) Only C
 - (4) A, C and D
- 20. Which of the following views will Dr Amartya Sen NOT agree with?
 - (1) For India, scientific temper is a colonial legacy.
 - (2) Analytical scrutiny and open debates have been part of the Indian ethos.
 - (3) Women in ancient India contributed in good measure to the argumentative tradition.
 - (4) The Indian tradition makes it easy for Indians to adopt a scientific temper.

TEST PAPER 12

Ĵ	Directions for question 1: There are choose the pair that fills the blanks m		nce. From the pairs of wor	ds given below,
	Higher volatility and wider spreads p wobbling prices.	rompt banks to seek more	which in turn	the problem of
	(1) security palliates	(2) autonomy initiates		
	(3) collateral exacerbates	(4) freedomaggravates		

- **Directions for question 2:** The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- 2. The English language is rather like the traditional English bride who must wear something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue at her wedding. The 'Old' words in the English language are the Anglo Saxon words that first entered the British Isles in the fifth century. The 'New' words are added almost daily, mainly, but not exclusively, as a

		ult of progress in technology. The 'E m almost everywhere	Borrowed' words came first from Latir	n and Greek and later from French and th	ien		
	(1) The 'Blue' words are the expletives that have a colourful history of their own—cursing is as old as the landitself.						
	(3)	When people need a new word t typically either look 'up' to Latin or	'down' to the colloquial. occasion, English has pursued other	is 'mashup'. there is no obvious existing word, they on r languages down alley ways to beat the			
/ -2	7	unconscious and fine their pocket	s for flew vocabulary.				
_ /	ita	licized and highlighted. From the it		entence has pairs of word/phrases that a rase(s) select the most appropriate word(the best one.			
3.	A.	The sumptuous feast was rounded cake.	off with a dessert (A)/ desert (B) of s	strawberry and black current (A)/ currant	(B)		
	B. C. D. (1)	His dull and highly turbid (A)/ turg The celebrity filed a defamation su	eath (A)/wreathe (B) at the war memorial (B) speech failed to sustain the interior (B) speech failed to sustain the interior (A)/suit (B) against a popular new (2) ABBAA	terest of the audience.			
	` '	ABBAB	(2) 1100/11	(3) 1101100			
			ion has a pair of CAPITALIZED words to relationship similar to that expresse	followed by four pairs of words. Choose the dby the capitalized pair.	ne		
4.	GEI	RMANE : RELEVANT					
		Sterile : Aseptic Impudent : Cheeky	(2) Inveterate : Orthodox	(3) Virtuous : Chaste			
Ĵ			ion gives a word followed by four cho e same) for the main word and mark i	oices. From the choices select the most su its number as the answer.	it-		
5.		GGARDLY parsimonious	(2) spend thrift	(3) extravagant\			
		chivalrous					
Ĵ			ion has a word followed by four choice the main word and mark its number a	ces. From the choices, identify the one whi	ch		
6.		TAGONISM Obsession	(2) Abhorrence	(3) Disappointment			
		Triumph	(2) Abhorrence	(5) Бізарропшіст			
Ĵ		irections for question 7: For each of ternatives that is most appropriate it		e is provided. Pick the word/phrase from t	ne		

7. Commensurate: Salary in most private companies, is <u>commensurate</u> with qualification and experience.

(2) proportionate

(3) independent

(1) related

(4) functional

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Directions for question 8: In this question, a word with its usage given. Select as your answer, the word that is inappropriate as a replacement to the word in the main sentence.

- **8.** Vestige: The young starlet has not shown any <u>vestige</u> of the enormous talent that the world seems to be expecting from her.
 - (1) evidence

(2) trace

(3) revelation

(4) shade



Directions for question 9: For the following question, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Note that several of the choices may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest restatement of the sentence.

- 9. Less is known about the cause of the common cold than about the causes of many more serious diseases.
 - (1) The causes of less serious diseases than the common cold are better known than it is.
 - (2) We know less than we should about the causes of the cold and more serious diseases.
 - (3) The cause of the common cold is better known than the causes of more serious diseases.
 - (4) We know less about the cause of common cold than we do about the causes of more serious diseases.



Directions for question 10: This question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- **10.** (A) From Aristotle to Einstein, from the astrolabe to the Hubble space Telescope, from the pyramids to mountaintop observatories, space and time have framed thinking since thinking began.
 - (B) In modern scientific age, their importance has been tremendously heightened.
 - (C) Over the last three centuries, developments in physics have revealed space and time as the most-baffling and most compelling concepts and those most instrumental in our scientific analysis of the universe.
 - (D) To Isaac Newton, space and time simply were: they formed an inert universal cosmic stage on which the events of the universe played themselves out.
 - (1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) A, B and D

(4) A and D



Directions for questions 11: This question has four sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences, from among the four given choices, to construct a paragraph.

- A. Each one poured ten million of her deactivated tumour cells into her body.
 - B. With the lung tumour cured she was back to work in 2 months.
 - C. Her immune system quickly mobilised.
 - D. A month after the meeting Dr Thomas, she had the first of three vaccine injections.
 - (1) BCAD

(2) ACBD

(3) DACB

(4) DCAB

Directions for question 12: In the following question, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices, select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

- 12. The percentage of literacy has substantially gone up. From a bare ten per cent at the time of Independence, it has gone up to about 40%. (_____) The shortfall is due to a fall in the death rate owing to control of disease, malnutrition and hunger.
 - (1) Of course it shows a wonderful increase.
 - (2) It is far below expectations.

- (3) Most people do not like to get literate.
- (4) In other parts of the world the percentage is far below.



Directions for question 13: Select the most suitable option.

13 Edu, a new entrant in the education services and examination preparation industry undertook extensive advertisement and promotional campaigns in 2005. As a result the turnover for the company increased in 2005 but Edu's profits that year were smaller than in 2004.

Which of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of Edu's smaller profit in 2004 as compared to 2005?

- (1) A greater number of brochures were sent to colleges from which Edu did not have any student for its courses.
- (2) In 2005, Edu's cost on course content preparation increased by a smaller proportion than the price charged for the course.
- (3) The increase in the cost of advertisement between 2004 and 2005 was more than the net increase in profit between 2004 and 2005.
- (4) Students who had never previously enrolled for any of Edu's courses enrolled, on average, for fewer courses in 2005 than the existing students of Edu.



Directions for questions 14 to 20: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follows it.

As per a Nasscom survey, during the previous year, piracy increased by 2%, from 61%, and losses due to software piracy were close to Rs1,100 crore. Every year, piracy accounts for billions of dollars worth of revenue losses for software vendors like Microsoft and Adobe. No matter who the perpetrators of piracy are, it is causing the cash reserves of software vendors to dwindle by the day.

Even if they posses the purchasing power, consumers in India lack the maturity to buy software from legal sources. This is mainly because a majority of Indians have seen a sudden flood of software in the country but have no clue about its origin. In developed nations, companies make the extra effort of creating awareness about the development stages and resources of software products. In return, consumers are more than willing to pay for the value of the product.

Also, the channels for facilitating the purchase of software are not conducive to legal purchase. For example, if an end user is able to buy software worth a mere couple of dollars like WinZip as easily as a piece of hardware, the end user is more likely to develop such a habit of buying. What actually happens is that because it is available almost for free (as part of the package when buying the hardware), the software is taken for granted. Soon, using pirated versions of software becomes a habit.

Another factor detrimental to the purchase of genuine software is the high initial cost of software and the fact that newer versions keep appearing every now and then. But price should not be an issue if one looks at the purchase as a long-term investment. Besides, upgradation requires a much smaller amount to be shelled out. Price becomes an issue only when you consider the usage of the product. According to Adobe, people pay next to nothing for a pirated version of Adobe software and make huge returns especially in the print and advertising media. For Adobe, a large pool of revenues comes from people wanting to continually upgrade. "Piracy is our biggest competition in India. We support people, and give them valid reasons for buying legalized or authorized copies of our products. As far as pricing is concerned, we also give people choices on their purchases like individual boxes or elements or a collection, based on their requirements," says Craig Tegel, MD, Pacific and South Asia, Adobe.

At Adobe, the rate of piracy is as high as 90%, which means for every 10 users of Adobe products, nine use pirated versions. Lesser returns on investments might not affect companies like Microsoft and Adobe to a large extent, but could prevent small time developers who mostly make utility software from coming out with innovative versions. Also with most non-English speaking countries like India seeking localization of software, piracy acts as the biggest obstacle in their attracting foreign investment from the likes of Microsoft and Adobe.

Levels of piracy will remain where they are or decline if at all, only slightly, for the next few years. But in the initial stages, consumers in India should acquire the habit of purchasing software. Given that price is a major determinant, companies should be able to provide the users with more choices, and buyers in turn should be willing to make the purchase.

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- 14. Companies like Microsoft and Abode can play a role in curbing piracy by
 - (1) reducing the price of their software packages.
 - (2) giving more choice so that buyers can purchase what they want, keeping their budget in view.
 - (3) reducing the price of legal software.
 - (4) directly selling to their customers.
- 15. The author feels that Indians are not being open to the idea of purchasing software because of
 - (1) their limited monetary capacity.
 - (2) the sky rocketing prices.
 - (3) the software coming free with the hardware.
 - (4) their inability to appreciate the research effort that has gone into designing the package.
- **16.** Piracy, inadvertently, can effect small vendors by
 - (1) discouraging their innovativeness.
 - (2) killing them as they cannot withstand the revenue losses.
 - (3) preventing their non-English versions from coming into market.
 - (4) forcing them into oblivion.
- 17. Piracy affects non-English speaking developing countries, in the long run, by
 - (1) showing a tendency of not buying even cheaper versions.
 - (2) way of legal notices and mailers.
 - (3) reducing the cash reserves of various bigwigs.
 - (4) scaring off foreign giants, who wish to invest in these countries.

Whatever changes cannot be true. The world as we see it today is not the same as was in the past, and would not be the same in future as well. Hence the world cannot be real. At best, it can be labelled as 'illusive reality' or 'relative truth'. There is one permanent, unchanging reality or existence behind this changing universe. It is the essence or substratum of all beings, things, and phenomena. Vedanta says that the Rishis or Seers have had experienced/realized this Existence as pure Consciousness - Chaitanya. The name Brahman, Self, Atman, God or Reality is given to this one principle: Absolute Consciousness. What is the nature of this Consciousness? The Seers have described It as Sat-Chit-Ananda: Truth-Existence-Bliss absolute. How does this Eternal, never changing (formless and without attributes—Nirakara and Nirguna) Reality change into multifarious existence, this universe?

From here starts the philosophical divergence in various schools of thought that try to answer these questions from their respective points of view. Hinduism (with its multiple sects), Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Judaism, Sikhism and other religions of the world take origin on the basis of answers to these questions, viz. concept of God, world and individual being and their interrelationship. In Hinduism, many sects advanced their theories about the nature of Reality. Thus, Advaita Vedanta of Shankaracharya, Vishithadvaita of Ramanujacharya, Dvaitavada of Madhvacharya, and Shuddhadvaita of Vallabhacharya became the most accepted views by various sections of the society.

In fact, the search of physics also culminates in an attempt to find one energy source, one unit, which can explain all other phenomena. The quantum physics led to confusion about the validity of theory of relativity used in explaining the origin, nature, and working of various physical phenomena in the universe. Now they are trying to come up with 'string theory'. The problem of physics is that, in their scientific inquiry, the scientists want to be hundred per cent objective in their approach, but, by compulsion, at the higher level they have to bring in the unwanted factor of 'subjective consciousness' to explain certain phenomena; wave and particle relationship being one.

In an attempt to probe into the reality, the human mind reaches higher levels of consciousness. The mind becomes refined, pure, and subtle. During this process, the person acquires certain characteristics in his/her personality. He or she becomes calmer, collected, their desires become less, and they become kind, compassionate, and generous. At the final stage of realisation, the person crosses over—transcends—the limitations of mind and words, and comes face to face with reality. As his/her consciousness has transcended the language function of the mind, no words are available to describe his/her experience at that level of realization. When the person comes to human level of consciousness, the Divine Realization

withers away! Thus, while the person is at human consciousness, he or she cannot experience the reality and while he or she is experiencing the Highest, the function of the mind including those of language and speech is suppressed. Therefore, the reality cannot be described in words. Whatever description we get from the great seers, saints, or Avatara Purusha is at the best close approximation of that Reality.

- 18. According to the passage,
 - (A) scientists tend to believe in the validity of empirical evidence only.
 - (B) it is either white or black in the world of scientists, with no shades of grey.
 - (C) scientists should consider the divine acts of supreme power.
 - (D) scientists maybe putting forward theories like the string theory to show that they can explain all the phenomena in the universe according to their way of thinking.
 - (1) Only C and D are true
- (2) Only A, B and D are true
- (3) Only A and C are ture
- (4) Only A, B and C are true
- 19. The author says that the world cannot be real because
 - (1) change is inherent in its nature.
 - (2) it tends to change and stabilize over a period of time.
 - (3) its characteristic feature is change.
 - (4) it is not permanent and is ever changing.
- 20. We need to comprehend the nature of Reality from the descriptions given by great seers because
 - (1) the process of transcending the limitations of physical entities is possible only for them.
 - (2) words fail us when we reach higher levels of consciousness.
 - (3) common man's language function of mind becomes inactive at the final stage of realization.
 - (4) they are psychologically empowered to decipher the process of realization.

Answer Keys

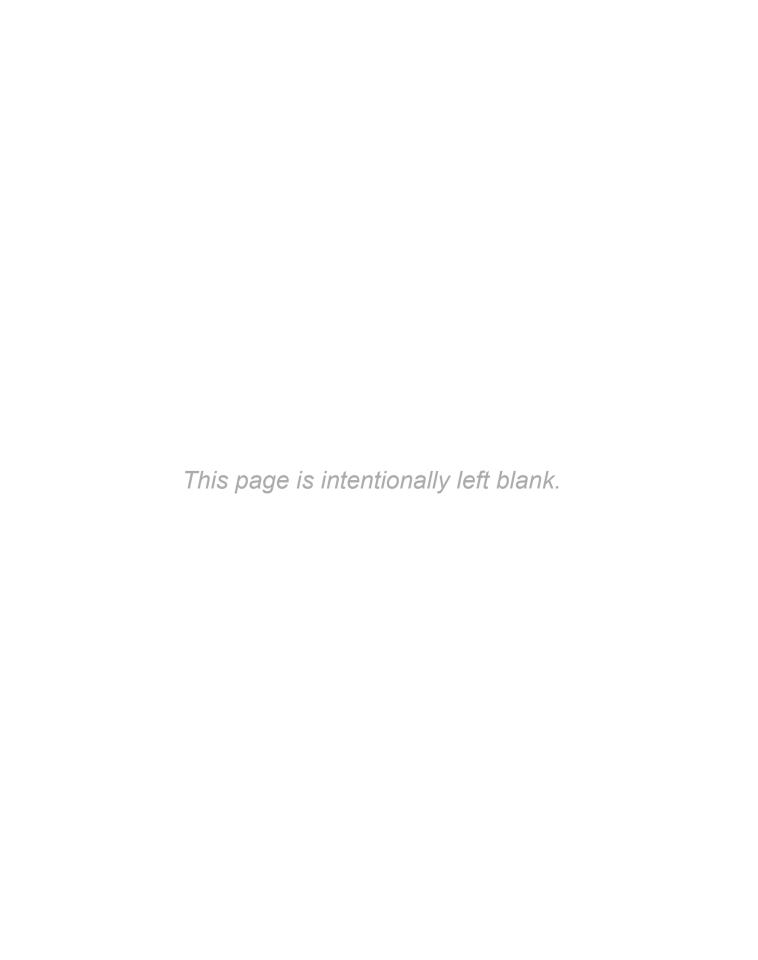
Test Pap	er 1							
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Test Pap	er 2							
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2. 2	5. 3	8. 4	11. 4	14. 3	17. 3	20. 3	23. 1	
3. 1	6. 3	9. 3	12. 2	15. 3	18. 1	21. 1	24. 4	
Test Pap	er 3							
1. 3	4. 4	7. 2	10. 4	13. 4	16. 3	19. 2	22.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

Test Pape	er 4								
1. 3	4. 4	7. 3	10. 3	13. 2	16. 2	19. 3	22. 1	25. 1	
2. 4	5. 1	8. 3	11. 4	14. 2	17. 4	20. 2	23. 2		
3. 3	6. 3	9. 1	12. 2	15. 4	18. 3	21. 3	24. 1		
Test Pape	er 5								
1. 1	4. 3	7. 2	10. 3	13. 4	16. 4	19. 4	22. 4	25. 2	
2. 2	5. 4	8. 4	11. 1	14. 1	17. 1	20. 2	23. 4		
3. 4	6. 4	9. 4	12. 3	15. 1	18. 3	21. 3	24. 3		
Test Pape	er 6								
1. 3	4. 1	7. 4	10. 4	13. 3	16. 4	19. 2	22. 2	25. 4	
2. 3	5. 4	8. 3	11. 2	14. 4	17. 1	20. 2	23. 1		
3. 3	6. 3	9. 4	12. 4	15. 3	18. 3	21. 3	24. 4		
Test Pape	or 7								
1. 1	3. 2	5. 3	7. 4	9. 1	11. 2	13. 4	15. 3	17. 2	19. 4
2. 3	4. 4	6. 1	8. 1	10. 4	11. 2 12. 4	13. 4 14. 1	16. 1	17. 2 18. 3	20. 1
2. 3	4. 4	0. 1	0. 1	10. 4	12. 4	14. 1	10. 1	10. 3	20. 1
Test Pape	er 8								
1. 3	3. 2	5. 2	7. 4	9. 1	11. 2	13. 4	15. 1	17. 1	19. 2
2. 1	4. 4	6. 4	8. 4	10. 3	12. 4	14. 4	16. 3	18. 2	20. 4
Test Pape	er 9								
1. 2	3. 4	5. 2	7. 3	9. 3	11. 2	13. 3	15. 1	17. 4	19. 3
2. 4	4. 1	6. 2	8. 2	10. 4	12. 2	14. 3	16. 2	18. 1	20. 1
Test Pape	er 10								
1. 1		5 1	7. 2	0 2	11 2	12 2	15 /	17 2	10 4
	3. 2	5. 1		9. 3	11. 2	13. 3	15. 4	17. 3	19. 4
2. 1	4. 2	6. 4	8. 2	10. 2	12. 1	14. 2	16. 4	18. 1	20. 4
Test Pape	er 11								
1. 2	3. 1	5. 2	7. 1	9. 1	11. 4	13. 4	15. 2	17. 3	19. 4
2. 4	4. 1	6. 1	8. 1	10. 2	12. 3	14. 3	16. 4	18. 4	20. 1
Test Pape	er 12								
1. 3	3. 3	5. 1	7. 2	9. 4	11. 3	13. 3	15. 3	17. 4	19. 4
2. 1	4. 2	6. 4	8. 3	10. 4	12. 2	14. 2	16. 1	18. 2	20. 3
						· -			

PART 6

Solution Manual

Solutions



Solutions

INTRODUCTION

EXPLANATIONS FOR SAMPLE QUESTIONS IN THE INTRODUCTION

- Prejudicial (harmful) and innocuous (harmless) are antonyms. Similarly, sybaritic (self-indulgent) and ascetic are antonyms. However, vertiginous (causing vertigo) and latitudinal (related to the concept of latitude) are not related.

 Choice (2)
- 2. Permanent and transient are opposites just as boisterouscalm, sombre lively, wild domesticated are opposites. Mirth and glee are similar. Choice (1)
- **3.** 'Nepotism' refers to favouritism shown to relatives or friends in conferring privileges. Hence 'favouritism' is the word that is closest in meaning. Choice (3)
- 4. 'Immanent' means 'indwelling'. 'innate', 'inherent' and 'latent' can be appropriate substitutes, but 'instantaneous', is not appropriate. Choice (3)
- 5. 'Liberal' as used in E means 'generous'. Hence BE. Also, 'liberal views' refers to views that accommodate various points of view. Hence, AF. 'Liberal' as used in G is a noun and refers to a person. Hence DG. Also, 'liberal' as used in H means inaccurate. Hence CH.

Choice (1)

6. (a) 'Primacy' is not followed by over. Hence, it is incorrect to say 'primacy of the executive over'. 'Greatness' also does not fit in as the word refers to moral and intellectual qualities. This is not implied. 'Sovereignty' does not fit the blank, as it is impossible for one branch of a democratic set-up to have sover-

- eignty over another. 'Supremacy' (greater power and authority) is the appropriate word. Choice (2)
- (b) The passage talks of the infringement of fundamental rights by the state and mentions that there was no effective mechanism to rectify the situation. Hence, the word that appropriately fits the blank is 'redressal'. 'To seek redress' is a standard phrase in English. 'Retribution' means 'revenge' and does not fit in. Also, 'seek remedy' and 'seek recompense' are not standard usages. Choice (1)
- (c) The judicial order prevented any progress on land reforms. Hence, the word in the blank should be 'brakes'. To put the brakes on something means to do something to stop something from progressing.

 Choice (3)
- (d) The passage implies that the interpretation of the Supreme Court regarding right to property slowed down progress on progressive social and economic legislation. Hence, the right word to fit the blank is drag (a person or a thing that makes progress difficult).

 Choice (4)
- (e) The clue is the phrase 'drag on' which immediately precedes the blank. This indicates that the word should be a positive one. Hence 'regressive' and 'retrograde' are unsuitable. 'Symbolic legislation' makes little sense. The best fit is 'progressive' (i.e., in favour of new ideas, modern methods and change).

 Choice (4)
- (f) The words that can go into the blank are 'semblance' and impression. 'Façade' and 'veneer' refer to artificial masking surfaces and hence do not fit in the context. 'Semblance' is more appropriate than 'impression' because the word 'at least' precedes

the blank. This word indicates that the author believes that institutional checks and balances did not exist in reality in India. It was just that it was made out to exist.

Choice (1)

- 7. A specimen is an example, a sample is small quantity of something. An aquarium has 'specimens' not 'samples'.

 Choice (1)
- 8. In part A, 'nomination' is the wrong word. It can be replaced by any of the alternatives. In part B, 'misdemeanour' is odd it can be replaced by 'violation', 'offense' or 'culpability' but not 'liability'. In part C, 'moral papers' is odd, it can be 'moral issues' 'affairs', 'conclusions' but not 'certificates'. In part D, it is not 'spotted' but 'labelled', 'identified' or 'named' but not 'distinguished'. Choice (1)
- 9. The sentence conveys the sense that there has been an increase in the number of patent applications, but the increase in human resources has not kept pace with this increase. 'Disproportionate' is not suitable for the first blank, as it is not clear as to what the increase is being compared with. Also, 'small' is inappropriate, as the sentence talks about a 'very negative effect', which suggests that the increase in the number of patent applications was huge. Also, 'negligible' does not fit in the second blank, as 'not negligible increase' would imply that the increase was significant, which does not gel with the meaning conveyed by the rest of the sentence. Choice (3), with 'enormous' and 'commensurate' (proportional) is appropriate.

Choice (3)

- **10.** The attack cannot be a noble or heroic act (rules out choices 2 and 3) nor is it an act of optimists (Choice 4).

 Choice (1)
- 11. This set perhaps underscores the need to read directions to questions, carefully. A test taker who failed to do this would have answered all these questions incorrectly. Unlike the directions for similar questions given in CAT 2004 which required test takers to identify *incorrect statements*, the directions this time around required the test takers to identify the *correct sentences*. Also, the test setters clearly mentioned that all the four sentences relate to the same context.

Statements B and C are incorrect. Statement B should read, 'As the project progresses however, the individual stars harness themselves to the product of the group'. The reference is to a particular project. Hence, it should be preceded by the definite article. Statement C should read 'Sooner or later, the members break through their own egocentrism and become a

plurality with a <u>single-minded</u> focus on the goal'. In this statement, 'a focus' is being particularized i.e., 'a single-minded focus' makes the statement correct. Statements A and D are grammatically correct.

Choice (2)

- 12. The key word is 'proponents' (advocates). One would expect advocates to do good to what they support. Therefore the possibility that they may destroy, test or question what they advocate is inadmissible. This eliminates choices (1), (2) and (4). Resurrect (to bring back into vogue something that has disappeared) is the best answer.

 Choice (3)
- 13. The cricket council here is taken as plural because the sentence further goes on to describe the council as being 'at sixes and sevens over new rules i.e., the members were divided (in disagreement with each other) over the new rules. Hence it is 'were' and 'are'

Critics 'censure' or criticize 'To censor' is to remove or prohibit after inspection or examination and hence does not apply.

The first three options are B B B.

An account of something or an explanation would be 'credible' i.e., believable.

'Discrete' means 'distinct', whereas 'discreet' means 'cautious' or tactful which is more appropriate is this context

Thus B B B B A is correct. Choice (3)

14. The phrase 'when you laugh' is better than 'by laughing' since 'when' gives the circumstance under which something happens. 'by' makes 'laughing' an agent or thing, which is not the case. Similarly, 'you're a lot more willing' is in keeping with what has preceded (your differences disappear etc.). Further 'differences disappear', 'hard feelings soften' is right.

Choice (1)

- 15. Option (1) is grammatically consistent. In options 2 and 3, the idea communicated is that 'Newton's law of gravity comes precisely' i.e., the adverb 'precisely' qualifies the verb 'comes'. This distorts the remaining that is sought to be conveyed. Further, in option (3), the use of the conjunction 'than' is inappropriate. Option (4), which is a repetition of the underlined part in the given sentence, is erroneous because of the use of the conjunction 'than'.

 Choice (1)
- 16. The question is about which statement would undermine or weaken the assessment made in the main statement. The main statement is not about which prize is the most coveted. Hence (1) is not suitable. (2) and (4)

- restate the main statements and only add strength to the assessment. Statement (3) is a contradictory statement and hence is the most suitable answer. Choice (3)
- 17. The professor delivered a lecture which said that 'Yes' and related words could be used only to indicate agreement. At the end a listener shouted 1 "oh, year"? I am a sarcastic voice. So he gave a counter example. Sarcasm instead of agreement. Choice (1)
- **18.** Sentence D makes a general observation and answers the question posed in statement 1. The word 'Transportation' connects sentence D to sentence A. 'Oil' links sentence A and sentence C. Sentence B talks about another fuel, gas. The assessment in '6' refers to what is given in B. So the order is DACB. Choice (3)
- 19. Sentence B talks about comparability which is the main theme of the paragraph. So it qualifies to be the opening sentence. The general way of comparison, namely the key differences between India and Pakistan is given in sentence E. However, the two aspects contained in E, namely scale (geographical size) and symbol (unity) are cited in D as something that should not cloud historical analysis. Hence D should follow E. Why these two—scale and symbol—should not be allowed to cloud the analysis is given in sentences A and C in that order. Hence the correct order for the paragraph is BEDAC. Choice (2)
- 20. All answer choices start with 'E'. The paragraph focuses on the concept of the kibbutz. 'B' is a continuation to 'E' as it elaborates on the nature and activities of the kibbutzim. Hence EB. 'same ideology' in 'D' refers to what is mentioned in 'E'. Hence' EBD is a logical unit. 'C' presents a contrast to the failure of communism mentioned in D. Hence DC. Finally, 'F' defines the Hindu undivided family and 'A' follows by pointing to the misuse of the concept. Hence 'FA'. Hence the order is EBDCFA.

 Choice (3)
- 21. Obviously, E follows A as it carries the idea (expressed in A) forward. C follows E as 'it' in C refers to the 'academic literature' mentioned in E. Statement B cites an instance to show that the academic literature is 'inconclusive'. Hence C and B are linked. Statement D which says that regardless of any particular piece of work, it is difficult to establish connections between family changes and economic factors, ideally sums up the paragraph. Hence, ECBD is the correct order of sentences which follow A. Choice (4)
- **22.** Statements 2 and 3 are erroneous because these statements do not maintain consistency in tense. These sentences are in the past tense and hence present perfect

- should not be used. Statement 4 is incorrect as 'was to rid of the nation' represents incorrect use of the phrasal verb 'rid something of something'. The correction is 'rid the nation of the idea.....'. Choice (1)
- 23. The given sentence says we have no more influence over world bodies than have the people of Myanmar over the military junta. The implication is that we have only as much influence, or less. Option 1 makes our influence over world bodies as the example (while it is the influence of the people of Myanmar over the military junta that is used as the example). Option 2 says the latter is more, which is wrong. Option 3 says the former is not less (which means it could be more). Option 4 is wrong because it indicates a level of influence while the main statement does not. Choice 5 provides the same meaning as the main statement.
- 24. The error is in (3). The sentence refers to individuals closely linked to a particular party. The usage 'linked up to' is erroneous. The words 'closely linked' are used when we talk about two things or facts which are closely connected. The appropriate structure would be "something is closely linked to something". If 'linked up' is used in a sentence, it should go with the preposition 'with'.

 Choice (3)
- 25. In sentence A, it should be 'rational beings', since the subject (most of us) is plural. In B, beside should be replaced with 'aside' 'to put aside', is to ignore or disregard something.

 Choice (2)
- **26.** Choice (1) is the best answer. The passage compares Sudoku and crosswords. It states that crosswords attract the literary-minded and explains why. Sudoku, on the other hand attracts the logical mind. The reason it attracts the logical mind is mentioned in choice (1) i.e., it is a logical exercise. Choice (2) talks about Sudoku's growing popularity, 'even among the literati'. This is not in sync with what is mentioned in the passage. The passage states that 'crosswords attract the literary type, whereas Sudoku attracts the logical type'. Sudoku's popularity among the literati is unexplained. Thus choice (2) is inappropriate. Choice (3) suggests that crossword cannot be attempted and enjoyed by children. This is not implied in the passage. Thus eliminate choice (3). Choice (4) is incorrect as it contradicts the claim that Sudoku appeals to the logical mind.
- **27.** The three statements, A, B and C, further the idea that the English believe in the sanctity of their law. Therefore any of these can logically conclude the paragraph.

Statement D, however, conveys the idea that the English are willing to sacrifice rules (read the law) to save lives (read individuals) and achieve peace.

This idea is contrary to the idea expressed in the paragraph. Thus, D cannot logically conclude the paragraph.

Choice (4)

- 28. In the first statement, a conclusion is drawn based on known facts—statistical indications show that the institution has kept pace with its goals. This is an inference. Statement 2 presents the authors opinion that the scheme has been significant incentive and that it shows the link. This is a judgement. Statement 3 presents statistics that can be verified—a fact. In statement 4, the words 'has to be' indicate personal opinion or judgement.
 Choice (3)
- **29.** (A) The signing of the agreement has brought the Kochi Port into the limelight, hence it is an upstream argument. (U)
 - (B) 'will provide a fillip' is a consequence of the sort of agreement mentioned in the main statement. It is therefore a downstream argument.

- (C) This offers lateral support to the importance of Kochi port by mentioning the number of cruise vessels that visited the port which is the largest in India. (L)
- (D) The boost to the tourism industry as a consequence of visitors to Kochi and Kerala is not relevant to the main statement which is about the port and its significance. Hence irrelevant

 Hence, UDLI

 Choice (4)
- 30. The paragraph bemoans the lack of leadership. Choice 1 is wrong, as it says the world celebrates because there are many countries lacking good leaders. Choice 2 is wrong, as it says that the reason for the mistrust that people have is the absence of ministers. The passage says that people are not even aware of their absence. Choice 3 is wrong, as it concludes that countries function as well, if not better without leaders. Choice 4 captures the central idea without distortion. Choice (4)
- **31.** Choices 1, 2 and 3 are related to 'ten' (ie) 'deca'. In 'decibel', 'deci' means one-tenth. Choice (4)

PART 1 GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE CORRECTION

(D)

EXPLANATIONS FOR EXERCISES	Exercise 4
Exercise 1	1. Adverb clause 2. Adverb clause
EAERCISE I	3. Adverb clause 4. Adjective claus
1. The train	5. Noun clause 6. Adverb clause
2. He	7. Adverb clause 8. Adverb clause
3. There	9. Adverb clause 10. Adverb clause
4. Birds	
5. The Prime Minister	
Exercise 2	1. Complex 2. Simple 3. Compound
. fly over	4. Simple 5. Simple 6. Simple
. are	7. Complex 8. Complex 9. Simple
3. is suffering	10. Complex
1. is equipped with	
5. have been discussing	Exercise 6
Exercise 3	1. to come 2. to reach, to start 3. us
1. C 2. P 3. C 4. P 5. C	4. to see 5. die, tell

E.,			_	7
Fχ	FR	cıs	F	•

"Advice" is an uncountable noun; so many advices is (x)
 Much, a lot of, or plenty of, are used with uncountables.
 Answer: a lot of advice.

2. Many informations (*)

information - uncountable noun

Hence a lot of information (or) much information.

3. a summon (**★**)

Summon is a verb - to call

Summons is a noun - Magisterial orders.

It is a singular noun

The Magistrate has issued <u>summons</u> (✓)......

4. hairs (*)

Should not be used in plural number.

Answer: My <u>hair has</u> turned grey.

'Hairs' should be used only when counted separately, but not when in a bunch.

5. furnitures (x)

It is used as a singular noun.

Hence answer: Our office has purchased <u>new furniture</u>

6. troubles - maker (x)

"One of the" takes a plural noun and singular verb.

:. Answer: One of the <u>trouble makers</u>

The subject here is 'one', which is always singular. The sentence means 'one among many'. So trouble-makers.

7. thiefs (x)

plural of thief is thieves

Answer: Four thieves

8. machineries is wrong usage.

(machinery: machines collectively)

Answer: latest machinery.

9. many mischiefs (x)

Many acts of mischief (\checkmark) or

A lot of mischief (✓)

10. order (*)

(order: The way in which people or things are arranged)

(orders: instructions)

The Magistrate has passed orders

11. Scissors (*)

Names of instruments with two identical parts are always used as plural.

Answer: This scissors

12. Cannon: a large, heavy piece of artillery (plural form is cannon or cannons)

Hence the sentence is correct.

13. alm (x)

The beggar is begging for alms (\checkmark) ("alms" used as a plural noun).

14. luggages (x)

He has lost all his <u>luggage</u> (\checkmark).

(luggage is used as a singular noun.)

15. The given sentence is correct.

(Note: dispose is followed by the preposition 'of' and not 'off')

16. pain (×)

"pain" means suffering.

"pains" mean care.

In the statement; she took great pains (\checkmark)

17. The given sentence is correct because "innings" is used as a singular as well as a plural noun.

18. Sceneries (x)

Scenery is always used as a singular noun. Hence the answer is: These scenes of Kashmir (\checkmark)

19. brother-in-laws (*)

The plural form of brother-in-law is brothers-in-law.

Hence my brothers-in-law (\checkmark)

20. These golds (*)

This gold (\checkmark)

Gold is 'material' noun so uncountable.

Hence singular.

Exercise 8

1. Between you and I (\star)

<u>Rule</u>: When a pronoun is connected by a conjunction (and, or) with some other word in objective case, it must also be in the objective case.

Hence answer: "Between you and me"

[Note: "The secretary" is the subject here and 'you' is the 'object'.]

2. "do <u>your</u> duty" (*)

	one is an indefinite pronoun. The pronoun following 'one' should be one's (not his/her)		The verb "avail" always takes a "self" pronoun and preposition 'of'.
	Ans: One should do one's duty (✓)		Hence she availed herself of
3.	Like you and \underline{he} (\mathbf{x}) Follows the same rule as in question 1 'you' is the object. Hence Ans: Good students like \underline{you} and \underline{him} (\checkmark)	12.	one another (*) "one another" and "each other" are reciprocal pronouns "one another" refers to three or more whereas 'each other' refers to two persons or things.
4.	You, he and I (*)—wrong ordering of words. While expressing a negative idea or guilt,		Hence answer: Those two companies always help <u>each</u> other (✓)
	First person–first	13.	"one another" (*)
	Second person–second and Third person–third		<u>answer</u> : <u>each other</u> ; follows the same rule mentioned in the previous statement.
	Ans I, you and he (\checkmark)	14.	enjoy during holidays (*)
5.	Only you and him (*) 'You' is in subjective case, as 'you' is doing the action. A pronoun in subjective case, when connected		enjoy takes a reflexive (self) pronoun as the object because it is a transitive verb.
	with another pronoun by a conjunction (and, or), the		Dear students, enjoy yourselves (✓)
	second pronoun also must be in subjective case.	15.	Committee is used as a plural noun here, since each one
	Hence only you and \underline{he} (\checkmark)		has a different opinion hence the pronoun following it also should be in plural.
6.	If I were <u>him</u> (*) "If I were" states impossible condition, the		The committee were divided in their(✓)
	pronoun 'I' is in subjective case hence it should be followed by the subjective case of the pronoun.	16.	The team,its bath (*) "team" is a collective noun, but when the reference is to "bath", every individual is
	If I were <u>he</u> (✓)		taken separately. So, the correct sentence is the team
7.	Everyone announced <u>one's</u> (*)		their bath (✓)
	Everyone–indefinite pronoun	17.	My opinion is the same as $\underline{your}(x)$
	"Everyone" is followed by the pronoun "his".		My opinion is the same as yours (possessive case of
	Everyone announced his		the pronoun)
8.	She helped everyone of those boys in doing their work (*)	18.	only you and she (*)
	"everyone of the boys" should be followed by the		'You' is in objective case.
	pronoun "his"		Hence the second pronoun also must be in objective
	Hence answer: in doing <u>his</u> work.		case (her).
9.	Every teacher and every student $\underline{\text{their}}$ duty (\mathbf{x})		Refer to the rule stated in question (1).
	[teacher and student are common genders].		Ans: We were told to let you and her enter.
	Hence answer: Every teacher and every student	19.	$\underline{\text{which}}(\mathbf{x})$
	his or her duty.		'who' is the right word to be used, because here the
10.	Neither of the boys <u>have</u> <u>their</u> records.		reference is to a person.
	"Neither of the" is always followed by a singular verb and singular pronoun.	20.	His problems are the same as \underline{my} (\mathbf{x})
	Hence answer: Neither of the boys has his		His problems the same as $\underline{\text{mine}}(\checkmark)$
	record.		(possessive case)

11. availed of (**★**)

			Solutions
	Exercise 9 —————	12.	The two first (x)
1.	more wiser (*)		Answer: The first two chapters (\checkmark)
	usage of dual comparatives is wrong.	13.	Greater than any student (x)
	Answer: I am wiser than(✓)		Suvarna is to be excluded from the students with whom
2.	larger than you (x)		she is being compared.
	The comparison should be between two similar things		Hence the correct sentence is Suvarna is greater than any other student. (\checkmark)
	Answer: My house is larger than yours (✓)	14	· /
	$(Yours \rightarrow Your house)$	14.	better than any drama (*) The rule followed is the same as in the previous
3.	is better than Chennai (*)		sentence.
٥.	The comparison is between the climate of two places.		Further, if Shakuntala is the name of a drama or a
	Hence it is correct to say: The climate of Hyderabad is		woman is not clear, in which case, it becomes wrong
	better than that of Chennai. (✓)		comparison.
4.	The given sentence is correct. Many a + Singular noun	15.	is further from (x)
	+ Singular verb is the correct structure.		further is used to mean "additional".
5.	little sugar (x)		farther is used to express distance.
	Little–Not at all.		Hence the right sentence is, His house is farther(\checkmark)
	a little–some	16.	Later suggestion (*)
	('Little' is used for uncountable nouns)		Later refers to time, while latter refers to position.
	A little sugar (✓)		Hence later suggestion is erroneous in this context.
6.	$\underline{\mathrm{Older}}\left(\mathbf{x}\right)$		The latter suggestion(✓)
	Older is used only when we compare people belonging	17.	Smell sweetly (*)
	to different families.		Smell sweet (✓)
	Pooja is my elder sister (✓)	18.	Little learning (x)
7.	much fine (*)		A little learning (✓)
	very fine (✓)		(Rule is the same as the rule mentioned in Q.5)
	'much' is generally used in a negative sense. (much	19.	the most happiest (x)
	worse)		Dual superlatives should not be used.
8.	Senior than (x)		The right sentence is "the happiest"
	The comparative adjectives which end in 'or' are	20.	The rich people hate poor (*)
	always followed by 'to'.		the rich hate the poor.
	My friend is senior to me by 4 years. (\checkmark)		the rich indicates (rich people)
9.	Preferable than (*)		the poor indicates (poor people)
	Preferable is followed by 'to'	21.	Concerned clerk (*)
	Answer: Death is preferable to disgrace.		The usage is wrong. It conveys the meaning worried clerk.
10.	Worth-seeing city (*)		The appropriate answer clerk concerned (✓)
	City worth-seeing (✓)	22.	dear to me than(*)
	The adjective "worth-seeing" qualifies the noun "city",		dearer to me than (✓)
	but has to be used after 'city'.	23.	Little act (*)
11.	Both sisters are doctors (*)		Δ little act (\checkmark)

(Refer to Q.5 for the rule)

Both of my friend's sisters are doctors. (\checkmark)

24.	the ferocious of all animals (x)	8.	Bread and milk are (*)
	The correct structure is: the most ferocious of all animals (\checkmark)		"Bread and milk" is treated as singular noun as they reflect a single idea, hence takes a singular verb.
	When "of all" or "of any other" are used in the sentence,		Bread and milk is(✓)
	the adjective is in its superlative.	9.	Sanjay as well as his brothers have gone home (x)
25.	the sharpest of the two (*)		Rule: When the subject of the sentence consists of two
	ale: When selection of one of the two persons or ings of the same kind is meant the comparative		nouns joined with "as well as", then the verb agrees with the first subject.
	degree is preceded by "the" and followed by 'of'.		Sanjay as well as his brothers has gone(✓)
	Exercise 10	10.	with his followers have escaped.
			Rule: When the subject of the sentence consists of two
1.	Measles have (*)		nouns joined with "with", the verb agrees with the first
	The names of diseases take singular verbs.		subject with his followers has escaped.
	Measles has (✓)		_
2.	'Arabian Nights' are (*)		Exercise 11 —————
	'Arabian Nights' is the title of a book hence a singular verb should be used.	1.	The given sentence is correct.
	'Arabian Nights' is (✔)		"Only wants" (*)
3.	Five miles are (*)		<u>Rule</u> : An adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word it modifies.
	When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity taken as a whole, it takes a singular verb.		Here 'only' modifies rupees ten thousand.
	Five miles is (\checkmark)	3.	Worked hardly (★)
1	The cost of all essential commodities have (*)		"Hardly" conveys a negative meaning.
4.	Rule: The error of proximity. The verb must agree with		Worked hardly (did not work at all.
	the actual subject of the sentence.		Hence worked hard (✓)
	'Cost' is the subject in the sentence (singular)	4.	hardly entered than (*)
	Hence the verb it takes is also singular.		"Hardly" is always followed by "when" hardly entered when
	The cost of all essential commodities has(✓)	_	
5.	The construction of these buildings have taken \dots (*)	3.	No sooner did I when the train left (*) The expression
	The subject of the sentence is "the construction".		"No sooner did" is always followed by than.
	It is singular. Hence it takes a singular verb.		The answer is: No sooner did I than the train left.
	The construction of the buildings has taken(✓)		(✓)
6.	There are a bunch of keys (x)	6.	Completely finish your homework before lunch. (*)
	bunch of keys-collective noun. Hence it takes a singular verb.		finish your homework completely before lunch (\checkmark)
	(There is a bunch of keys(✓)		Adverb should follow verb and when object is present, adverb should follow that.
7.	A pious man and good neighbour have died (*)	7.	He always is (*)
	Rule:		He is always(✓)
	When two nouns are joined by 'and' and they refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.		Rule: The adverb should be placed after the 'be' verb in the sentence.
	A pious man and good neighbour has died (✓)	8.	The given sentence is correct.

Choice (3)

Choice (2)

Choice (2)

———— Exercise 12 —————	2. Your action was <u>either</u> just <u>or</u> fair (*)
1. Sugar sells in (x)	Neither just nor fair (✓)
Sugar sells at (✓)	3. As I was ill, so I did not go to college (*)
2. Congratulate upon (★) Congratulate on (★)	' <u>So</u> ' should not be used when the sentence begins with ' <u>As</u> '.
3. time with (*)	As I was ill, I did not go to college. (✓)
time by (*)	4. Both of you as well as(*)
4. travel with a bus (*)	"Both" takes 'and'; Hence the correct sentence is
travel by bus (🗸)	Both you and your brother are at fault. (✓)
5. Among you and me (x)When two persons or things are referred to, we use between.Between you and me (√)	 5. I shall not come I am not invited (x) "Unless" means—"If not" It does not take another negative word. I shall not come unless I am invited (✓)
6. among his two sons (x)between his two sons (√)	6. Unless you have no objection, I shall see you tomorrow (*)
 suffering with (x) suffering from (√) 	Unless you have any objection, I shall see you tomorrow (✓) Rule: Same as in 5th sentence.
8. working since five years (*)	
Since indicates a point of time.	7 lest you should not fall (*)
For indicates a period of time.	"lest" means "in order that not" (otherwise)
Working for five years. (✓)	"lest" always takes "should" with itlest you should fall.
9. from morning (x)since morning (√)	
10. above eight years (*)	8. He works hard because (*)
for eight years (✓)	He works hard so that (✓)
	9. I am glad when (*)
Exercise 13	I am glad that(✓)
1 raining <u>as</u> he left the house (★) raining <u>when</u> he left the house (✓)	10. So (*) and (√)
PRACTICE	EXERCISES
■ UNIT I ERROR IDENTIFICATION	3. 'Hardly had I finished reading when' is the correct expression. Choice (1)
Exercise 1	4. The error is in (3), 'is pleasing him' is incorrect. The

Choice (1)

assurance 'pleased him'.

'Since' indicates point of time.

5.for four years...... 'for' indicates duration.

6. 'No sooner' is followed by 'than' and not 'when'.

1. "..... better than any other poet". Correct

2. 'Ordered' means 'called for', therefore, 'ordered for' is not correct. No preposition is required after 'ordered'.

form of comparison, 'than any other'.

0.1	- Solutions	
7.	'Hardly when.' Correlative Con	junction. Choice (3)
8.	Part 4 is erroneous. When it is 'one of the' the 'points' and not point.	hen it has to Choice (4)
9.	'After you return' The use of futuboth places is incorrect.	choice (1)
10.	She will become 'a' journalist. The omis makes part 4 grammatically incorrect.	ssion of 'a' Choice (4)
11.	"decided to weigh the butter"	Choice (2)
12.	"without being cruel"	Choice (2)
13.	"in being a caring person"	Choice (2)
14.	"on kindness, understanding and self sa	acrifice" Choice (2)
15.	"to see the prey outsmarting the predat	tor". Choice (2)
16.	"would promise the moon".	Choice (2)
17.	"but we have to take it"	Choice (4)
18.	Since Peter Abbs is known for two 'arts', we should say 'both a poet and an eloquent hard-hitting' Choice (1)	
19.	In the first part of the sentence, 'its' is in case, so there need not be an apostrophe, 'its hardness' is correct.	_
20.	Integrated by law should be followed by by practice' to maintain parallelism in co	
	Exercise 2	
	Information is a collective noun which means items of knowledge. Collective nouns do not take the plural form. Hence, informations is incorrect. Choice (3)	
2.	'One' should be followed by one or one not by 'his' " one should love on"	
3.	'Because' and 'as' serve the same purpose both these words need not be used. " wanted to know why I"	
4.	drew only on one side To only is placed just before the word it que only on one side	
5.	My brother-in-law along with his daughter, When two subjects are connected well as", 'with', 'in addition to', the verb the first subject.	ed with "as

- **6.** incentives have become. 7. The use of simple present 'work' is incorrect. It has to be 'worked' or 'had worked'. **8.** picked up a burnt paper ('burnt' is the right adjectival form. 'Burned' is past tense) 9. of the Quran was read...... (All holy books and rivers are preceded by 'the') 10. "and who even joined" or 'and even joined'. 11. "he might need to open" 12. Just "...... holding grudges " and not 'to have been holding grudges'. **13.** It has to be 'sympathetic to **14.** "by saying nothing is right or wrong, your thinking makes it so". **15.** "Excellence is not luck". 16. '..... speech was broadcast and televised 17. "means to do".
- **18.** The context presents an improbable condition, hence the correction is '.. the rest of the species were toys ...' Choice (3)
- 19. Part 1 is erroneous. The use of the definite article before 'literature' is incorrect as it refers to the whole genre. Choice (1)
- **20.** When we are referring to a particular time period with years such as 1900s, 1920s etc, we need to use the definite article 'the', i.e., 'the 1970s'. Choice (2)
- 21. Since we are referring to a recent incident, we should present it in the present perfect tense. So the correction is 'as many countries have put huge'. Choice (3)
- 22. Since 'break through' means appear, especially something that is hidden, it is uncontextual. The right preposition that can go with break in this context is 'out'. 'To break out' means to start suddenly.

Choice (2)

Choice (3)

Choice (1)

Choice (2)

Choice (2)

Choice (3)

Choice (4)

Choice (2)

Choice (3)

Choice (4)

Choice (1)

Choice (3)

Choice (3)

- 23. 'Since' the noun 'sense' is countable it takes an article. So, the correction is 'a deep sense of'. Choice (4)
- 24. Since we are referring to 'several hundreds' and not just one, the article 'a' is not required. So, the correction is 'several hundred toxic' or 'hundreds of toxic chemicals'. Choice (4)

- **25.** Since the adverb 'thoughtlessly' qualifies the verb doing and, in this context, we have two helping verbs, it should be positioned between the two verbs, i.e., 'have thoughtlessly been doing'. Choice (2)
- **26.** It is always either 'help someone do something' or 'help someone in doing something'. So the correction is 'help us understand' or 'help us in understanding'.

 Choice (2)
- **27.** The third part of the sentence should read 'devote yourself unswervingly and unflinchingly' to maintain parallelism in construction. Choice (3)
- **28.** In an 'if clause', if the conditional clause contains present tense of the verb, the main clause should have 'will' and not would. Hence the third part is incorrect.

 Choice (3)
- **29.** The phrase 'at variance with' means disagreeing or opposing. The first part of the sentence which says 'in variance with' is incorrect.

 Choice (1)
- **30.** Here 'regulated' is in the active voice. It should be 'have been regulated', in the passive voice.

Choice (2)

Exercise 3 —

- **1.** Do you object to my sitting ('Me' is objective case). Choice (1)
- **2.** The man whom I have (The reflexive pronoun 'whom' should be used). Choice (1)
- **3.** If you have someone with all the ability but is not dependable Choice (3)
- **4.** "is sometimes labelled ("labelled" need not be followed by 'as') Choice (3)
- 5. "after/before or in-between a major event".

Choice (4)

- **6.** "the environment we operate in". It is about 'the particular environment' and hence the use of 'the'

 Choice (4)
- 7. The sentence as it is suggests that 'Schauberger' promotes greater . . .,' but the sentence intends to convey that the energies promote . . .' So, the correction is . . . that promote . . .' 'or which promote . . .'

Choice (2)

8. Since we are referring to the followers who fuel the leaders' vision and not 'of themselves', we don't require, the reflexive pronoun 'themselves'. So, the correction is 'from within' or 'from inside'. Choice (4)

- **9.** Part (2) has the mistake. Since we are referring to dislocations occurred in a particular region, the Soviet Union, we need to use the definite article 'the' before 'economic and social..'. Choice (2)
- **10.** The sentence should be given in the present tense as the idea is general. Hence '... which provides ..., Choice (2)
- 11. The verb 'object' takes the preposition 'to' and not 'on'. So, part (3) has the mistake. Choice (3)
- 12. The time phrase 'for more than...' suggests an action that has continued over a period of time, hence it should be presented in the present perfect tense and not in the simple present. So, the correction is . . . 'have been the target . . .'. Choice (2)
- **13.** The adverb 'mentally' should be placed before the verb 'burdened'. Choice (3)
- **14.** It is always the adverb that can describe an adjective and not the other way round. Hence, the correction is '.. increasingly problematic.' Choice (4)
- **15.** Part 2 of the sentence has an error. It has to be '.... must also have' Choice (2)
- **16.** It has to be 'the most profound ' Choice (3)
- 17. The third part of the sentence should be 'and crystallizes it'. Crystallizes is a verb which takes an object.

Choice (3)

- **18.** Part 2 of the sentence is faulty as the preposition used should be 'of' and not 'in'. One is the 'master of the art' not in the art.

 Choice (2)
- **19.** The fourth part of the sentence is faulty, as 'drifting into winter' is correct—it indicates motion. 'In' does not indicate motion. Choice (4)
- **20.** In the third part of the sentence... 'and marginalize meaning' does not make sense. It should be 'marginalize his meaning'.

 Choice (3)

Exercise 4

- In sentence A the adverb 'hardly' is wrongly positioned.
 It should be between the auxiliary verbs—can hardly be
 avoided. In sentence B, the verb should be means, not
 mean, to agree with the subject exposition. Sentences
 C and D are grammatically correct. Choice (3)
- 2. In sentence A, it should be 'subcultural' (adj.) since it qualifies groupings. There are instances where a noun qualifies another noun and acts as an adjective but in such cases they are usually hyphenated. Sentence B has

an error in that the definite article 'the' before 'contrary' is missing. In sentence D it should be 'contradicts' since the subject is 'evidence' not anthropologists or historians. Only sentence C is grammatically right.

Choice (2)

- 3. Sentence A must have the indefinite article 'a' before 'general' since it is 'a loss'. Sentence B must have 'by' before suppressing. Sentences C and D are grammatically right.

 Choice (4)
- 4. In sentence A, it should be 'superior to' not 'than'. (Some comparatives like senior, junior, superior, inferior, etc take 'to' not 'than'). In sentence C it should be 'further' not 'farther' (farther implies distance further implies greater degree). B and D are grammatically right.

 Choice (3)
- 5. Sentence A must be 'working in' especially in the context of professionals. In sentence B it should be 'this is precisely what many of them are doing...' precisely does not qualify 'doing' but 'what many of them are doing'. Sentences C and D are grammatically correct.

 Choice (2)
- 6. Sentence B should have 'communication' (the activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings), not 'communications' (methods of sending information). Sentences A, C and D are grammatically correct. Choice (3)
- 7. Sentence B must begin with 'But' and not 'And' since what is stated is contrary to what is expected from sentence 1. In sentence C '..... we must include the verb 'do' 'must do more than''. Sentences A and D are error free. Choice (2)
- **8.** Sentence B must have the article 'an agreement'. Sentence C should have apostrophe for 'eachothers' since possession is intended. Sentences A and D are grammatically correct.

 Choice (3)
- 9. Sentence A wrongly has an apostrophe for 'Indian's'—the word, as used, is plural and does not signify possession. Sentence D should be 'a little' which means a small quantity since 'little' is negative and means almost nothing. Sentences B and C are grammatically correct.
 Choice (1)
- **10.** Sentence B must have the definite article 'as the yardstick'. Sentence C must be 'going by (to be guided by something) not 'going with' (to be included with or as part of). Sentences A and D are grammatically correct.

 Choice (1)

- 11. In sentences B, 'from' should be omitted–prohibit the eating of meat. In sentence D it should 'a pretty strong case'. Sentences A and C are grammatically correct.

 Choice (3)
- **12.** In sentence B, it should be '... in rural areas than <u>in</u> towns'. In sentence C 'the idiom should be 'thinks out of the box'. Sentences A and D are error free.

Choice (1)

13. Sentence C should be 'the aspirant' since it is followed by 'he'. Sentences A, B and D are error free.

Choice (3)

- **14.** Sentence C is incorrect. It is inappropriate to use 'its' with an apostrophe. Sentences A, B and D are correct.

 Choice (3)
- **15.** Sentence B should either have 'siphons' or 'siphons off'—the preposition 'of' is wrong. In sentence D it should be 'to do' not 'doing'. Sentences A and C are grammatically right.

 Choice (3)
- 16. Statement B is erroneous due to the usage of the definite article before 'organization's'. Since the reference here is not to any particular organization but to an organization in general, 'an' would be an appropriate replacement for 'the'. Statement C is incorrect because of the pronoun 'their'. In this statement the reference is to the success of the organization. Hence '......... its success' is the appropriate expression. Statement D is incorrect because the relative pronoun 'who' should be replaced by 'which' as only 'which' agrees with the noun companies. Hence only A is grammatically consistent.
- 17. Statement B is incorrect due to the absence of the auxiliary verb 'do' after the expression 'couch potatoes'
 The correction in this sentence is '..... as much of a rise in blood pressure as couch potatoes do'. Statement C is erroneous because there is no agreement between the subject and the verb. The correction is '..... any kind of physical activity strengthens the heart'. Hence only statements A and D are grammatically consistent. Choice (2)
- **18.** Statement C is erroneous because the word 'headed' should be followed by 'for'. The remaining statements are grammatically correct. Choice (2)
- 19. Statement A is erroneous due to the in appropriate placement of the adverb, 'today'. The correction is 'one of the - problems today - -', Statement B is erroneous because the word 'four fifth' should be used in the plural. If one, or something, is made into 3

(or 4 or 5 or...) parts, one part of these would be called 'a third' (or 'a fourth' or 'a fifth' or...), while more than one would be called 'thirds' (or 'fourths' or 'fifths' or...). We would then have two or three 'thirds' (or two, three, or four 'fourths/or two, three, four or five 'fifths' and so on). So—one third, but two thirds. Statement C is incorrect because 'although' and 'yet' cannot be used in the same sentence. Hence A, B and C are erroneous.

20. Statement A is incorrect because of the preposition 'of'. The correction is 'switched off'. In option B the adverb 'mostly' should be used in place of the adjective 'most'.

Choice (3)

Exercise 5

- 1. In sentence A the indefinite article is used where it is not needed—it is 'at work' not 'at a work' since we are not referring to a specific work. In sentence D, it should be 'placed' not 'placing' since the latter leaves the sentence incomplete and is inconsistent with 'launched' and 'paved' used in the first part of the sentence. Sentences B and C are grammatically correct. Choice (1)
- 2. Sentence B must read 'It also effects 'Also' is an adverb and it must be placed near the verb it modifies. 'Often' is an adverb of frequency and is placed after the verb 'is'.' Sentence D must be '.....is often in conflict with'. Sentences A and C are error free.

Choice (2)

- **3.** Sentence A must have the indefinite article '.... To suit a preconceived opinion'. Sentences B, C and D are error free. Choice (2)
- **4.** Sentence B should be 'offset' (to balance the effect of) and not 'set off' (to begin a journey). Sentences A, C and D are grammatically right. Choice (2)
- 5. Sentence A is incorrect 'Aspiring' is an adjective. In this context we need to use a verb. So the correction is 'who aspire to get'. 'Aspire' is generally followed by 'to *infinitive*'. Sentence B is incorrect. The word expensive is wrongly spelt. Sentences C and D are error free.

 Choice (3)
- 6. Sentence A should be '..... to do more for higher returns' the first comparative degree (more) implies the second (higher). Sentence C should have the article 'a'-on a personal level. Sentences B and D are grammatically right. Choice (2)
- 7. Sentence A should have the article before 'education system'—we need <u>an</u> education system. In sentence B 'yet' should precede 'has' as the contrast is between the technology available and 'yet' having illiterates. In

- sentence C it should be 'as <u>a</u> country.' Sentence D is grammatically right.

 Choice (1)
- 8. Sentence A should end 'only recently'. In sentence C it should be 'last long' since all the others are in the positive degree and not comparative. Sentences B and D are grammatically correct. Choice (2)
- 9. 'Sentence A should have the definite article, 'the Americans'. Sentence D wrongly has the preposition 'in' where it is not required 'discovered the Indian consumer'. The use of 'in' requires an object. Sentences B and C are right. Choice (2)
- 10. Sentence B must have 'within' not 'with'-'potential' exists among the people of this section of society.......' Sentence D should not have the article 'a' before part—part is used with the article only when there is an adjective (example, a large part). Sentences A and C are grammatically correct. Choice (2)
- 11. In sentence B, since we have 'by observing' we must also have 'by analysing to maintain the parallelism. In sentence C it should be 'a return' There is also a punctuation error, 'comma' is missing after 'ambit'. Sentences A and D are grammatically right.

Choice (4)

- 12. Sentence C should have 'worsening poverty' (becoming worse) not 'worse poverty'. In sentence D, the ending should be 'fall back on'—which means to have something to use when you are in difficulty. Sentences A and B are grammatically right.

 Choice (2)
- 13. The verb in sentence B should be 'have' not 'has' since the subject is problems. In sentence C, 'makes' does not agree with 'slums', it should be 'make'. A and D are grammatically right.

 Choice (1)
- 14. A and B are the correct sentences. The preposition 'in' in C is incorrect as we say—a game 'of' chess and not 'in' chess. In D, the phrase staying in power distorts the sentence. "The middle game" brings out two qualities—one's grit and one's staying power. Hence 'in' is to be deleted. In E, the conjunction 'both' should be positioned after the verb 'takes'. It modifies the phrase 'a lot of daring and a bit of careful approach' and so should precede it. Choice (2)
- 15. Statements B, D and E are correct. The conjunction 'yet' in statement (A) is redundant as the sentence already has 'while' and so should be deleted. In C, 'effect in the development' is erroneous. We say that somebody or something has an "effect on" something.

Choice (3)

- answerable to his actions' is incorrect. Someone is answerable to someone 'for' something. Therefore the correction is '...... answerable for his actions'. Statement B is incorrect because the pronoun 'he' does not agree with the subject 'one'. The correction is '..... each one will have to face the consequences of all deeds one performs'. In statement D the word 'joy' should also be in the plural, in keeping with the word 'sorrows' thus maintaining parallelism in the sentence. Choice (2)
- 17. The expression 'after a 15 minutes break' makes statement A erroneous. The correction is 'after a 15 minute break'. Statement B is erroneous due to the incorrect tense, the correction is '....... were driven' Statement C is erroneous because of the indefinite article 'a'. Since 'the Garden of Eden' is only one of its kind. The article 'the' should precede it. Therefore Statement A, B and C are erroneous. Choice (2)
- 18. Statement A is incorrect because of the expression '.......\$84.3 billions'. The correction is '......\$84.3 billion'. Statement C is erroneous because the sentence indicates past tense and hence 'would have' is more appropriate than 'shall have'. Hence only B and D are grammatically correct.

 Choice (1)
- 19. Statement A is erroneous because of the incorrect tense. The sentence indicates a past continuous tense, hence the correction is' had been using'. Statement B is incorrect because the verb should be in the simple present tense as the reference is to a general truth. Therefore the correction is 'Metamphetamine works on the brain'. Statement D is incorrect because of the past perfect tense. The correction is, 'He was paranoid'. Hence except statement C all the other statements are erroneous. Choice (3)
- 20. Statement A is erroneous because of the incorrect tense. Here the reference is to an action which took place in the past and is still going on at the present, hence the past prefect continuous tense is most apt here. Therefore the correction is 'The Middle East had been having.......'. Statement B is erroneous because the verb should agree with the word 'Dubai' which is singular. Hence the correction is 'The U.A.E. and Dubai, in particular, is a prime destination'. Statement C is erroneous due to incorrect tense. The word 'recently' is a reference to the present, hence 'has been' is the correction. Statements A,B and C are erroneous. Choice (4)
- 21. Statement A is incorrect because 'drawing to close' is an incorrect expression. The correction is 'drawing to a close' which means coming to an end. Statement

- C is erroneous due to the absence of the relative pronoun 'who', thus making the sentence incomplete. The correction is 'But Sonia a former nurse, who with friends......'. Hence statements A and C are erroneous.

 Choice (2)
- 22. Statement A is grammatically inconsistent because when the verb is in the past tense, the modal verb also changes to its past form. Hence the correction is '...... worried about whether each of his daughters would marry'. Statement B is erroneous because the word 'couple' should be in the plural, as the reference is to thousands. Hence the correction is' thousands of couples'. Only statements C and D are grammatically consistent. Choice (3)
- 23. Statement A is incorrect because the word 'family' should be in the plural as the reference is to 'a majority'. Statement C is erroneous because the word 'catch' should be followed by the preposition 'on'. The phrasal verb 'catch on' means become popular. Hence 'catch on' is apt in the given context. Statement D is erroneous because the word most should be preceded by the article 'the'. Hence only B is grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)
- 24. Statement A is erroneous because the pronoun 'they' is incorrect here as the reference is to the situation and not the 'farmers'. It is the situation which evokes feelings of sadness. Hence the correction is '...... It evokes feelings of sadness and anger'. Statement C is erroneous because the verb 'seems' does not agree with the word statistics which is a plural word. The correction is '... statistics seem exaggerated'. In statement D the word 'crises' should be in the singular. The correction is '......... economic crisis has intensified'. Therefore only statement B is grammatically consistent. Choice (3)
- 25. Statement B is erroneous due to the incorrect tense. The present perfect tense is more appropriate in the given context. The sentence should be corrected as—'All over the world people have become'. Statement C is erroneous due to the absence of the apostrophe before the s in Alzheimers, as the word is derived from a proper noun, it should be written as 'Alzheimer's' disease'. Hence, among the given statements only A and D are grammatically consistent. Choice (4)
- **26.** Statement A is erroneous because the expression 'came to force' is incorrect. A ban comes 'into' force. Statement B is erroneous because the past tense of half is 'halved'. Hence A and B are erroneous.

Choice (4)

- 27. Statement A is erroneous because the word 'survival' should be followed by 'in' and not 'on'. In statement C, the verb 'has' does not agree with the subject 'events'. The correction is 'numerous tragic events --- have clearly ---'. In statement D, the adjective 'remote' should also be in the superlative degree, as the preceding adjectives are also in the superlative degree thus maintaining parallelism in the sentence. Hence the correction is '--- the harshest, highest and the remotest places.' Therefore only statement B is grammatically correct.

 Choice (1)
- 28. The term 'Middle Ages' is, by itself, a collective plural. However, this sentence focuses on the period which, despite its reputation of mediocrity was, in fact, one of considerable technological change. Therefore, the corrected sentence should read "The Middle Ages were a period that, despite its reputation for mediocrity, was in fact one of considerable technological change." In D, the position of 'alone' is incorrect. It has to follow Britain. '... in Britain alone.' Choice (4)
- 29. Statement C is incorrect because the word 'action' should be followed by 'against' and not 'on' because an action is taken 'against' someone. Statement D is incorrect because the word 'immunity' should be followed by 'to' and not 'of'. Hence statements C and D are incorrect.

 Choice (1)
- **30.** Statement B is incorrect because 'under the way' is an incorrect expression. The correction is 'under way'. In statement C 'pushing others to the wall' is an incorrect expression. The correction is '--- against the wall'.

 Choice (2)

Exercise 6 -

- 1. Sentence A should have 'itself'-manifested itself-to be grammatically right The word 'plains' is misspelt. The correct spelling is planes. In sentence B 'effect' should be plural since it includes something more. Sentence D must have the indefinite article 'a' before 'simple'-a simple but profound means of stress relief. Only sentence C is grammatically correct. Choice (1)
- 2. In sentence B, it should be 'pump in' (the phrasal verb 'pump something in' means 'to put a lot of money into something'). In sentence C, the indefinite article 'a' should precede 'rather' not follow it—a rather mixed bag. When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it. In sentence D, the 'of' following 'despite' should be deleted—it is 'in spite of' but 'despite'. Only sentence A is grammatically correct.

- **3.** Sentence B must end with 'so'-become so. The other sentences are error free. Choice (4)
- **4.** In sentence A, the adverb is wrongly placed—it can be 'Apparently Indians have begun.....' or 'Indians have apparently begun' but not as given. In sentence B, it should be 'a country with <u>a</u> future'. C and D are error free.

 Choice (3)
- **5.** Sentence B should begin with 'After' not 'With'. 'As' in sentence C makes it a cause and effect relationship which is not the case, it should be 'while'. Sentences A and D are correct.

 Choice (1)
- 6. Sentence B should be '.... redressal of their grievances'. Sentence D should be in the case of '—'incase' refers to a possibility (Take the umbrella incase it rains) 'in the case' refers to the true situation. Sentences A and C are error free. Choice (1)
- 7. Sentence B alone has an error. It should be 'all bids' not 'all the bids' since the reference is not to any specific bids. Compare it to the next sentence (C). There it is 'the bids' since it is specific, it refers to the bids of banks and institutions'.

 Choice (4)
- **8.** In sentence A, it should be shipments (plural) since we are referring to 'worldwide'. In sentence B it should be ... increase <u>over</u> the sales In sentence C it should be .. grew <u>by</u> more than 31%. Only sentence D has no error.

 Choice (3)
- 9. Sentence A should have 'usage' not 'usages'—usage is an uncountable noun when it refers to the fact of something being used. In sentence B, 'transaction' should be plural since it is 'a number of transactions'. Sentences C and D are grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)
- 10. Sentence A must have the positive degree 'much' and not the comparative degree 'more' since no comparison is seen or implied. Sentence B should '.... as well as for many of the' Sentence C must end with'... might have done'. Sentence D is grammatically right.
 Choice (1)
- 11. Sentence B must have the infinitive 'to feel' not the gerund 'feeling'. Sentence D must have 'as clear'. Since the structure is 'as as'. Sentences A and C have no error. Choice (4)
- **12.** All the four sentences are grammatically right.

 Choice (2)
- **13.** Statements A, B and D are correct. In statement C, the adjective 'most' is redundant as 'unique' itself means something that is special. Sentence E makes an assumption on a general basis but the verb 'couldn't

- give' which is in the past tense renders it a definite action and so is not in tune with the generalized nature of the sentence. The correction therefore, is 'cannot give',

 Choice (2)
- 14. Sentences D and E are correct. In sentence A 'beyond' should be replaced by 'above'. The word 'beyond' does not collocate with the verb 'rise'. B is incorrect. We can readily 'accept' a role and 'enthusiastically play' the role. Thus, the adverb 'enthusiastically' is mispositioned and should precede the verb 'play'. In C, the adverb 'strictly' modifies the verb 'follow' and so should precede it.

 Choice (1)
- **15.** Statements A, B and C are correct. In D, the correction of the error "not in synchronization with" is "out of synchronization with". In E, the preposition "with" should be "by".

 Choice (3)
- 16. Statement A is erroneous because the use of the definite article before the word millions is redundant, because the reference here is to millions of people in general. Statement C is incorrect because the word population still lives' is taken as a single entity. '....... population, still lives......'. Hence the correction is......population, still lives.......' Therefore only options B and D are grammatically consistent.

Choice (4)

- **17.** Statement B is erroneous. The apostrophe should be placed before the 's'. 'Art for art's sake' is the correct expression. Choice (4)
- 18. Statement A is incorrect because the apostrophe should come before the 's'. The definite article the indicates that here the reference is to a whole class of Indian travellers. Hence, the correction is '...... Indian traveller's wish list'. If the definite article is omitted in the sentence the expression will be '........ on Indian travellers' wish list'. Statement B is incorrect because of the absence of the article 'a' before the word civilization. Here 'a' is used in the sense of one. Statement D is incorrect because the word 'Red Sea' should also be preceded by the definite article. Hence the correction is '....... the Mediterranean and the Red Sea Coasts'. Therefore only Statement C is grammatically correct.

Choice (2)

19. Statement B is erroneous because here, a comparison is made between a luxury yacht and a cruise ship, hence the adjective should be in the comparative degree. Therefore '--- more in common ---' is the correct expression. Statement D is erroneous because 'soak in' is an incorrect expression. The phrasal verb 'soak up', which means to absorb something into your senses,

- your body or your mind (here, the ambience of the cruise liner) is more appropriate. Hence B and D are erroneous.

 Choice (2)
- 20. Statement A is erroneous because of the word 'unless', The correction is 'until'. In option B, the word 'picked' must be followed by the preposition 'on'. The phrasal verb 'pick on' means to treat somebody unfairly by critizing them. In option D, the use of 'each' is incorrect. The correction is 'every' year. 'Every' means all of a number taken individually and is a stronger word than 'each' to mean 'without exception'. Hence choices A, B and D are erroneous. Choice (1)

Exercise 7

- 1. Sentence A has 'its' (possessive) in place of 'it's' (it is). In sentence C the verb should be 'say' not 'says' since the subject is 'researchers', which is in the plural number.

 Choice (3)
- 2. Sentence B must have ... people looking <u>at</u> it ...'.

 Similarly in sentence C it should be '<u>a</u> place like Easter Island'.

 Choice (2)
- 3. Sentence B must have 'ruins', since it refers to the remains of destruction and damage. In sentence C the word should be 'symbol' (a thing that represents or stands for something else) not 'cymbal' (a musical instrument).

 Choice (4)
- **4.** Sentence B should read 'blessed <u>with</u>' but not 'by' –, 'blessed with something' is an idiom which means 'to have something good'. Sentence D must have 'flower' (singular not plural) since the verb is singular and the reference is to a single flower. Choice (2)
- 5. Sentence D must have 'to do', He was supposed 'to do' (be supposed to do something means be required or expected to do something). As given the sentence is incomplete.

 Choice (1)
- 6. Sentence B should end '... fondly imagine him to be'. Sentence D should not have 'from'—suffer fools gladly. The idiom 'not suffer fools gladly' means 'to have very little patience with people that you think are stupid.'

 Choice (3)
- 7. Sentence A must have cells (plural) since we are talking of 100 billion. In sentence D it should be 'involved in', not 'involved with'. ('involved in' means make someone take point in something whereas 'involved with' means to have a close personal relationship with someone).

 Choice (2)

- **8.** You 'discuss something' not 'discuss about something'. In sentence D it should be 'blurted out' meaning to say something suddenly without thinking.
- 9. Sentence C should begin 'on account of' (meaning because of) not 'on an account of ...' In sentence D it should be '... the largest of migratory birds,' meaning large in number. As given it suggests large in size. Choice (4)
- 10. Since sentence A is in the past tense, sentence B which talks of something that happened earlier, should be in the past perfect tense - '... had been discovered' not 'were discovered'. Choice (1)
- 11. In sentence B 'a healthy threat' is wrong; it is 'a health threat' (a threat to health). Sentence C should end ... 'it may be an addictive' but not 'it may addict.'

Choice (3)

- 12. Sentence A must have the plural 'creations' 'one of' is always followed by the plural noun. In sentence B it should be 'a group of crystals'. Choice (4)
- 13. In the context of what follows, (predictions about the future) sentence A must have the simple present (promises) not the past (promised). In sentence C it must be the plural 'industries' not the singular 'industry' since a number of industries are referred to. Choice (2)
- 14. Sentence A must be 'I grew up' (grow up means develop into an adult whereas 'grow means increase in size'). Sentence C must have '.... how I looked to others' since it is the classmates who make their point of view clear. Choice (3)
- 15. Sentence B must have 'spent' not spend since it is in the past tense. Sentence D must be 'the sound' since a specific sound is referred to. Choice (2)
- **16.** Sentence B should be 'wrapped in'. Sentence C should be 'admirers'-'one of' always takes plural. Choice (2)
- 17. Sentence C should be '... trait we're either born with or not' (either . or must precede the two things compared, here it is 'born with' and 'not'). In sentence D 'Its' must have an apostrophe meaning 'It is'. Choice (4)
- 18. Sentence A should be 'maximize profits' not 'maximising'. Sentence B should have 'to that end'. Sentence C 'should be' have the other way round', as it is incomplete. Sentence D should have the article 'a', 'a larger system'. Choice (4)
- 19. In sentence D, it should be 'so that' not 'for'. 'They stick to them so that the immune system '

Choice (1)

20. You toss a stick 'into' the water and not 'to' the water, hence sentence B is wrong. Sentence C says, 'there weren't any stick', which is incorrect. It should be 'sticks'. Choice (4)

EXERCISE 8

1. A is erroneous. 'Finances' (plural) refers to the money available to a person, an organization or a country. This is the meaning intended in A. Similarly, B must have 'assets' as it refers to the property a person owns.

Choice (1)

- 2. In sentence B the conjunction should be 'but' not 'and' since two contrasting things are connected. In sentence D, 'everyones' must have an apostrophe since it means the minds of everyone. Choice (2)
- 3. Sentence B, must have 'a British soldier' since we are referring to one person. Sentence C must have the definite article before the superlative-the finest. In sentence D, the intended word is 'site' (noun meaning an area of ground) not 'cite' (verb meaning quote as evidence). Choice (4)
- 4. Sentence A should read 'at the earliest stage'-'at' rather than 'in' is preferred in referring to time. In sentence B the stem cells develop 'into' (not for) the different blood cells. In C, they are released 'into' (not on) the bloodstream. Finally, in D, the stem cells can be collected 'from' (not 'for') the bone marrow.

Choice (4)

- 5. Sentence A says flowers have always played a part. Hence the reference can't be to one religious ceremony so, it must be ceremonies (plural). In sentence B, their perfumes have a distinct 'effect' (a change which is a result of an action), not 'affect' (have an effect on). Choice (2)
- 6. Sentence C should read to find the balance. In sentence D parallelism requires that 'by' is repeated not by sermons but by working..... Choice (3)
- 7. Sentence B should read 'At the core of this Rs 20-crore project' It is essential to have 'this' or 'the' here because the reference is to a specific project. Sentence D must have 'across' not 'through'. Choice (4)
- 8. Sentence A should have 'boasts of' or only 'boasts' not 'boasts about'. Sentence C should have the phrasal verb 'account for' (to be the explanation or cause of something). Choice (2)
- 9. Sentence A must have 'seen as'-the phrase means 'to imagine somebody or something as something'.

In sentence C the right conjunction is 'but' not 'and' since 'brilliant' and 'obscure' are quite contradictory.

Choice (2)

- **10.** Sentence A must read 'nearly fell' not 'fell nearly' because the adverb 'nearly' qualifies 'fell'. Sentence B must be soaked up to my thigh—'up to' means 'as far as' here.

 Choice (1)
- 11. Sentence B must have ... gazed down <u>at</u> the Sentence D should read 'plant and animal life' not plants.

 Choice (1)
- 12. Sentence A must read no other drug enforcement agents ... In the absence of 'other' it includes themselves. Sentence C must have 'into' not 'in'. because the intended idea is to bring him into the open (means not hidden). Sentence D should be ... more than a match. (meaning to a greater degree). Choice (2)
- **13.** In sentence A, it should be 'reputation for' not 'of'. In sentence B, it should be 'hit the headlines'—an idiom which means 'to be an important item of news in the newspaper'.

 Choice (2)
- **14.** Sentence A must be either 'in myriad ways' or 'in a myriad of ways'. Sentence D must have 'their' (plural) not 'its' (singular) since the reference is to 'others'.

 Choice (4)
- **15.** In sentence B, it should be 'open to' not 'for'. In sentence D it should be 'it was <u>for</u> the..........'

Choice (1)

- **16.** Statements B, C and D are incorrect. In statement B, the reference is to 'a system of railways' hence 'Indian railways' is the correction. In statement 'C' the pronoun 'they' is incorrect. The correction is 'It' because the reference is to 'the railways'. The correction in D is 'Its superiority over' but not 'on'. Hence choice is (4).

 Choice (4)
- 17. Sentence A must have the superlative (biggest) not the comparative (bigger). Sentence D has a comparative 'more aggressive', so the question arises 'than what'? So the sentence must read 'more aggressive than before' or 'becoming more aggressive'. Choice (3)
- **18.** Sentence B should have shot at 'them', since the earlier part of the sentence talks of 'light bulbs'. Sentence C should have 'wrapped' (past tense) since it says 'buried'. Sentence D should be 'like a' palace. Choice (4)
- 19. Sentence A must have features—rivers are features. Sentence D should have 'serenely—'stretch out serenely' (serenely is an adverb that qualifies the verb stretch out).

 Choice (2)

- **20.** Sentence C must be either 'put on or away their pyjamas' or 'to wear their pyjamas. Sentence D should read '... he should be able to compete ...' Choice (1)
- 21. Sentence C must be 'to follow <u>in</u> my footsteps—the idiom 'to follow in a persons footsteps' means 'to do as another person did before'. Sentence D must be 'impatient <u>for</u> success'. You are impatient <u>with</u> someone or something but you are impatient <u>for</u> success.

 Choice (3)
- 22. Sentence A should be 'part of' not 'a part of'-'part of' means 'an essential member' but 'a part' means 'a portion of something'. In sentence B it should be 'on board' meaning 'on a ship or aircraft' not 'in board'.

 Choice (1)
- 23. Sentence A must read,... reactions to food—reactions is followed by 'to' or 'against'. Sentence C must be '... as a medical emergency'. Choice (1)
- 24. Sentence A should have 'hushed' since the rest of the sentence is the past tense. Sentence B should have 'to hear' not hearing. Sentence C should read 'for help in assuring'.

 Choice (2)
- **25.** Sentence A should be 'claimed a breakthrough'—a breakthrough is an important development, whereas a break is to stop doing something. Sentence D should read 'brought under control'. Choice (1)
- 26. Sentence A should read '.. a moral sense'. Sentence B should be '... between a merely competent manager and a great manager'. As given 'merely' stands in the same relationship to a competent manager and a great manager qualifying both which makes the sentence absurd.
 Choice (2)
- 27. Sentence A should read '... are seldom seen'
 Sentence B should have its 'easy to believe' ... not believing.

 Choice (2)
- **28.** Sentence C should read 'worry writ large' ... 'writ large' means 'easy to see or understand'. Sentences D must be 'passing by'-to pass by means to go past. Choice (2)
- 29. Since sentence A is from the point of view of banks it should be 'funding' not 'funds for' they are 'funding the farm sector. 'Sentence D must be 'a few' (meaning some—positive) and not 'few' (meaning hardly any—negative)

 Choice (3)
- **30.** In sentence B it should be <u>the</u> U. S and D it should be 'a number of potential health benefits'. The positioning of the adverb 'potentially' is incorrect in D. It has 'been potentially linked to ' Choice (3)

EXERCISE 9

- 1. The first sentence makes a statement that is in the nature of a generalized truth. So it has to be followed by the present tense. The past in B makes it specific. It has to be 'has' not 'had'. Similarly C has an "if clause" and so must be followed by 'should' or 'would' in D, but not by 'are'. The correction is '... would be savages ... Hence B and D are incorrect.

 Choice (4)
- 2. Sentence A must have 'environmental' (adjective) not 'environment' (noun) since it modifies 'cost'.

Choice (1)

- 3. Sentence B must have 'a consistent stream of cash'. Sentence C must read 'to have' not 'having' since the latter implies that the newspaper already has what is stated.

 Choice (1)
- 4. You can't 'help' polio vaccine but you can 'help with' polio vaccines. Hence sentence A should read 'I helped with the' Sentence D must also have the modal auxiliary 'would'-'Then I'd check' Since the previous two sentences narrate in that manner.

Choice (4)

5. In sentence C, the punctuation is wrong—the question mark should be inside the quotation mark.

Choice (2)

- 6. Sentence B must have 'as exciting as' not 'so exciting as'. Sentence C must have the adjective 'monosyllabic' not the noun 'monosyllable' since it qualifies response. Sentence D should be 'out of the question' (idiom meaning impossible) not 'off question'. Choice (3)
- 7. Sentence A must have 'use of' not 'use for'. If we lose the 'use for' something then it is no longer useful to us. (I have no use for school books now) but when we lose the 'use of' something we are no longer able to use it (I have no use of my right hand after the stroke). Sentence C must be—'He is also a music teacher', linking it to his being an expert harmonium player. As given it implies that he is a music teacher at the municipal school in addition to being a music teacher somewhere else. This is neither stated nor implied. Choice (1)
- 8. Sentence C must read 'workspaces are increasingly being designed' The adverb must be placed between the principal verb and the auxiliary or between two auxiliaries. In sentence D, however, the adverb 'internationally' must be at the beginning of the sentence since it qualifies 'design' but not 'taken'.

 Choice (3)

- 9. The present tense (makes) in B makes it a generalized statement but what follows in 'since then' makes it specific. So the tense in B should be past (made).

 Choice (2)
- **10.** In sentence B, it should be 'reserve <u>of'</u> not '<u>in</u>', In sentence D it will rise <u>over</u> the coming years.

Choice (2)

- **11.** Sentence A should be 'peered through a microscope'. Sentence C should be before they <u>could</u> melt'. Choice (3)
- 12. Sentence A must be either as 'the brightest jewel' or as 'a bright jewel'—the definite article 'the' does not go with the positive degree. In sentence C it should be 'named after the British Queen'. Choice (3)
- **13.** Sentence A should have the definite article, 'the Hudson River'. Sentence B should read I had to drive <u>through</u> to get ...' Choice (1)
- **14.** Sentence B must have 'them' not 'it' since the antecedent is 'winds and sunsets'. Sentence D should be 'cost' not 'costs'.

 Choice (3)
- **15.** Sentence C should read 'they have neither' The correlative conjunction 'neither nor' joins 'compound eyes' and 'antenna' and hence must precede each of them. Sentence D is incorrect because of the use of the preposition 'of'. 'They help maintain a balance <u>in</u> nature.'

 Choice (2)
- **16.** Sentence C should have site (a place where a building is, was or will be situated) not cite (to mention something as reason or example). Choice (1)
- 17. Sentence B must have think (not thought) since it is in the present tense. Sentence C should be influence on not in. Sentence D should be 'rein in' (rein in means to control).

 Choice (3)
- 18. 'Night's' must have apostrophe in sentence A. Sentence B must be 'has' not 'have' since the subject is 'a link'. Sentence C should have the present tense 'report' not 'reported' since it beings with 'Now'. Choice (3)
- **19.** 'Sometimes', in sentence B qualifies 'fail' and hence must precede it ... 'words sometimes fail me'. Sentence C should be training 'for' not 'of'. Choice (2)
- **20.** In sentence D, the adjective 'the thicker' must be either in the superlative i.e., 'the thickest', or the positive i.e., 'thick'. The comparative degree is wrong in the context.

 Choice (1)

- Exercise 10 -

- 1. Sentence A is faulty because of a missing comma after 'naval duty', Sentence C has an error. The correct spelling of 'challanged' is 'challenged'. Sentence E should use the plural for material. Hence only B and D are correct.

 Choice (2)
- 2. Sentence A is incorrect. The pronoun 'their' doesn't agree with the singular subject Euro. The correction is 'its demise'. Sentence C is erroneous because 'rift' should be used in the plural. Sentence E requires the use of the possessive for Central Bank i.e., 'Central Bank's authority. Or it is more grammatical to say 'the authority of the European Central Bank'. Only sentences B and D are correct. Choice (3)
- **3.** Sentence A is erroneous. 'Step up' is the correct expression to be used to indicate an increase. Sentence B is incorrect. 'Pose like' is inappropriate. 'Pose <u>as'</u> is the correction. Sentence E is incorrect. 'Team' and 'try' are not in agreement 'Team <u>tries'</u> is the correction. Hence C and D are correct. Choice (3)
- **4.** Sentence B is erroneous. The present tense 'comes' is not in line with the past tense 'knew'. The correction is 'came'. Sentence D is wrong. To be in line with all the past tense verbs in the earlier sentences, the modal 'could' is appropriate, <u>not</u> 'can'. Sentences A, C and E are correct.

 Choice (4)
- 5. Sentence A is erroneous. Tata Motors refers to a company and hence the singular pronoun 'it' should be used to refer to it and not 'they'. Sentence D is faulty. The looks are contemporary because they 'have been given' a complete overhaul. Sentences B, C and E are correct.

 Choice (1)
- **6.** Sentence C is incorrect. 'Strategizing <u>pays'</u> is the correction. Sentence D does not spell the word 'processes' correctly. It is 'processes'.

Sentence E also has a spelling error. The correction is 'lose focus'. Sentences A and B are correct.

Choice (2)

7. Sentence A is erroneous. 'Take pride' should be followed by 'in'. Sentence C is faulty. The apostrophe in Israel's is missing.

Sentence D is incorrect. 'Jerusalem doesn't negotiate' should be followed by a comma. Only sentences B and E are grammatically correct.

Choice (4)

8. Sentence B is incorrect 'by a rancher' should be followed by the relative pronoun 'who' and not 'that' since it refers to a person. Sentence C is erroneous '-----

- chase one <u>for</u> more than a kilometer is the correction. Sentences A, D and E are correct. Choice (2)
- 9. Sentence A is erroneous because peoples doesn't have an apostrophe. The correction is 'people's mental powers. Sentence C is faulty. The verb 'suggest' is not in agreement with the singular noun 'study'. The correction is 'and her colleagues suggests'

Sentences B, D and E are correct. Choice (3)

- 10. Sentence A is erroneous. The word 'conjures' should be followed by <u>up</u> to mean visualize. Sentence B is incorrect because of the use of the word 'of' in place of 'with' preceding 'enormity'. 'with enormity as its <u>key character</u>' is the correction. Sentence D has a punctuation error. 'Different 'should be followed by a colon. The correction is 'If one can think <u>different</u>': think'. Sentences C and E are correct. Choice (4)
- **11.** Sentence A has a tense error. The past tense 'used' is incorrect when referring to a customary practice. '<u>Use</u>' is the correction.

Sentence B is faulty. Allergy can be caused if carpets are <u>improperly</u> maintained, not 'properly'. Sentence D is erroneous 'Need' should be followed by the to infinitive and not the participle 'the need <u>to replace</u> - - - - ' is the correction. Sentences C and E are correct.

Choice (1)

12. Sentence A is faulty because of the use of the past tense 'enhanced' which is not in line with, 'Are you looking for ----'. Sentence B spells the word 'reign' incorrectly. The correct word is 'rein'. Sentence D is erroneous. The indefinite article 'a' is incorrect when pointing to something specific. 'The' is the correction. Sentence E is also incorrect. All that and little more does not make sense. All that and much more is the correction.

Only sentence C is correct. Choice (1)

13. Statement A is erroneous because it requires a comma after Moscow. Statement C is incorrect because it should read 'stamped the snow off our shoes.'

Option E is incorrect. The use of the conjunction 'to' is inappropriate. 'With papers stuffed in them' is the correction.

Options B and D are correct. Choice (1)

14. Statement C is erroneous 'Ironing out' differences is the correct idiom.

Statement E is faulty in the use of an incorrect idiom. 'Run of the mill' which means routine is the correct expression.

Statements A, B and D are correct. Choice (1)

15. Statement A is erroneous. The indefinite article 'a' should precede universal behaviour because it is not a specific behaviour we are alluding to. Option B is incorrect. May not have been learned is incorrect to express capability. 'Could not have been learned' is appropriate.

Option C is erroneous. The use of the past perfect tense 'had not had' is not correct. 'Has not had'—the present perfect tense is apt to express the result of a past action on the present.

Hence only options D and E are correct.

Choice (2)

16. Statement B is erroneous 'climb further' is correct and not 'farther' which indicates distance. Option E is faulty because of the use of the possessive pronoun 'it' in place of 'their' which refers to Indian newspapers.

Hence, A, C and D are correct. Choice (1)

17. Statement A is faulty. The article 'a' should precede hundred, or it has to be 'hundreds of . . .' Option B is erroneous 'come to terms with' is the correction. Option C is erroneous. There should be a comma after 'insides' to indicate a pause after 'between charred insides' and 'low rise walls.'

Hence D and E are correct. Choice (1)

18. Statement A is faulty. The correct article to be is 'the' because it refers to a specific event on that day.

Statement B is erroneous because Britains does not have an apostrophe.

Statement E is incorrect because the verb 'reflects' does not agree with the noun 'ratings' which it refers to. It should be used in the plural. Hence the correction is 'reflect'. Hence only C and D are correct.

Choice (1)

19. Statement A is erroneous. 'At all times' is the correct expression to mean always.

Statement C is incorrect because 'coming <u>into</u> existence' is the right expression.

Statement E is incorrect 'has grown manifold' is correct.

Only B and D are correct. Choice (2)

20. Statement A is incorrect. The verb 'suggests' agrees with the plural subject Chomsky and Howard. Statement B is incorrect 'what comes to be seen - - - - ' is the correction. Statement C is also incorrect. 'Account' doesn't agree with the singular noun process. 'Accounts' is the correction. Only options D and E are correct.

Choice (3)

Exercise 11 -

1. Sentence A is faulty in the use of the definite article 'the' in place of 'a' which is more appropriate when referring to a general situation. Sentence B is erroneous. Mythical world indicates a place, not a time frame. Hence 'when' is inappropriate. 'where' is the correct conjunction Sentence C is erroneous because 'then' is incorrect. 'Than' is the correct word to be used for a comparison,

Only sentences D and E are correct. Choice (2)

2. Sentence A is incorrect because the apostrophe in 'its' is missing. Sentence B is faulty because of the use of the past perfect tense 'had begun' with a specific time in the past (1974) has been mentioned. 'Began' is the correction. Statement C uses the wrong preposition 'in' in place of 'of'. The correction is '- - - test of democracy'. Statement D uses 'universal suffering' which is incorrect. The correction is 'universal sufferage' which means the right to vote.

Only sentence E is correct. Choice (1)

- **3.** Sentence A is erroneous. The infinitive 'to start' should be used to be in line with 'to get'. Sentence C has a comma missing after 'sure'. Sentence D is also erroneous because 'any' should not be followed by the plural noun.
 - Only sentences B and E are correct. Choice (4)
- 4. Sentence A is erroneous, aging is a continuous process. Hence 'when' is inappropriate, 'as' is the correction. Sentence C has a tense error. The earlier sentences indicate the present tense. Hence' we were guided' is incorrect. 'We are guided' is the correction. Sentence D is erroneous. The demonstrative pronoun 'those' is inappropriate. 'These' is the correction. Only sentences B and E are correct. Choice (3)
- 5. Sentence A is erroneous. The article 'the' is not necessary before next because 'next' itself is a qualifier. Sentence B uses the wrong tense 'had planned'. The correction is 'is planning', to be in line with the future tense in sentence A. Sentence D has commas missing after 'the garden' and 'plants'. Only sentences C and E are correct.

 Choice (1)
- 6. Sentence A is erroneous. The commas dividing the name of the company and the owner are missing. The correction is '----Garden Rich and Company, Christopher Paul Gardener. Sentence D is erroneous in the use of the article 'the' in place of 'a' to refer to a general thing, a subway railway station is the correction. Sentence E is faulty. 'Interning with' is the correction.

Only sentences B and C are correct. Choice (4)

7. Sentence B is erroneous because of the use of the preposition 'in' instead of 'concept of'.

Sentence D is incorrect in the use of an article before virtue. The correction is 'some virtue'. Sentence E is incorrect. 'confirm' means to establish something as definite which is inappropriate in the context. 'Conform' is the correct word to be used in the context and it means 'to be agreeable' or 'satisfy expected requirements'. Only sentences A and C are correct. Choice (4)

- **8.** Sentence B is erroneous 'Begun long ago' is the correction. Sentence D is incorrect. The possessive pronoun 'theirs' does not require an apostrophe. Sentences A, C and E are correct. Choice (1)
- **9.** Sentence B is erroneous. All the sentences are in the present tense. Hence 'was a platitude' is inappropriate. The correction is 'is a platitude'.

Sentence D spells the word 'cannon' incorrectly 'Cannon' with a double 'n' is a weapon. The context implies 'canon' which means 'a rule or a law'.

Sentence E is erroneous because it has to be 'work's immanent...'

Hence sentences A and C are appropriate. Choice (4)

10. Sentence A is erroneous. 'difference' should be followed by 'between' and not 'of'. Sentence B is faulty.

In B, the word 'consist' is not in agreement with 'thought'. The correction is 'consists'. Sentence D is also faulty. The word 'farmer' is incorrect. The correction is 'former' (which means the earlier one) to be in line with latter. Only sentences C and E are appropriate.

Choice (3)

11. Sentence B is erroneous. Since the noun 'crisis' is singular the verb <u>has</u> and not 'have' agrees with it. Sentence C is faulty. The correction is landed <u>'in</u>' a quandary. Sentences A, D and E are correct.

Choice (1)

- 12. Sentence A is incorrect because the word 'conciseness' doesn't make sense in the context. 'consciousness' is the correct replacement. Sentence C is faulty. 'Carrying out operations' is the correction. Sentence E is incorrect in the position of 'not only'. Since 'but also' is followed by 'to be'not only' should precede 'to go' The need not only to go totally green but also is the correction. B and D are correct. Choice (1)
- 13. Sentence B is incorrect. The active voice 'has pushed' is incorrect. The passive voice 'has been pushed' is the correction. Sentence C is faulty because of the expression 'despite of', despite is the correction.

- Sentence D is erroneous. Law ministries is incorrect. Law ministry's is the correction. Sentences A and E are correct.

 Choice (1)
- 14. Sentence A is incorrect. 'Full' should be followed by 'of' and not with. Sentence B is erroneous. <u>Psychological</u> is the correction to be in line with emotional. Sentence D is erroneous because of the misspelt word (in place) 'trail' of 'trial' which is correct. Sentences C and E are correct.

 Choice (3)
- **15.** Sentence A is faulty. Search tools that <u>facilitate</u> (make easy) is the correction. Sentence B is incorrect because 'then' is used in place of <u>'than'</u> which is appropriate. Sentences C, D and E are correct. Choice (2)
- **16.** Sentence A is faulty. 'The emergency meeting of <u>over</u>' is the correction.

Sentence B has a tense error. The correct tense is the simple past because of the phrase 'last Saturday' which is past. The correction is 'ended', not 'has ended'.

Sentence C is erroneous. Because the reference is to a particular plan, the definite article 'the' and not 'a' should be used.

Sentences D and E are correct. Choice (4)

- 17. Sentence A is erroneous. Interplay should be followed by 'between' and not 'of'. Sentence B is incorrect. Since the verb refers to 'interplay' which is singular, 'make' does not agree with it, 'makes' is the correction. Sentence C also has an error. vice versa is the correction. Sentences D and E are correct. Choice (1)
- 18. Sentence B is erroneous. 'Both' should go with 'and' not 'or'. The correction is 'both as the panacea for all worldly sorrows and - - ' Sentence C is faulty. 'Vouched <u>for</u>' is the correct phrasal verb. Sentences A, D and E are correct. Choice (3)
- **19.** Sentence A is erroneous, One of the most problematic 'areas' is the correction.

Sentence D is faulty. The sentence should end with a full stop which is missing.

Sentences B, C and E are correct. Choice (2)

20. Option B is faulty. It needs the indefinite article 'a' before 'more constant -----' because one of the causes of madness is being cited. Option D is erroneous. We say 'surrender to' someone or something. Option E is also erroneous, parallelism requires that 'to control' should be followed by 'to moderate.' Only options A and C are correct.

Choice (1)

21. Option A is erroneous because of the plural 'have' in place of 'has' which refers to a new breed. Option D is erroneous. The correct expression is step-by-step progression.

Options B, C and E are correct. Choice (4)

- 22. A is erroneous. It has to be '... at the heart of'. The positioning of the adverb 'merely' is incorrect in B. 'It's not merely the right thing The use of 'hold on' is incorrect in E. 'We hold to a promise' ... Only C and D are correct. Choice (2)
- **23.** Statement C is erroneous. The word todays requires an apostrophe before the s. 'Today's Darwinists' is appropriate.

Statement D is incorrect in the positioning of the adverb 'rather'. It should be placed before the infinitive 'to tell' to suggest the contrast between what earlier Darwinists did and what today's Darwinists do.

Options A, B and E are correct. Choice (1)

24. Option B is erroneous. 'Stepped up onto the stage' is right. We use 'onto' when there is movement. Statement E is incorrect.

'Rather than' is the correct phrase.

Hence A, C and D are correct. Choice (4)

25. Statement B is incorrect because of '60-years'. The correction is '60-year existence', because we do not use a noun in the plural when there is a numeral in front of it. Statement D is erroneous in the use of the past perfect tense to talk of a present completed action 'Has been' is the appropriate tense.

Hence A, C and E are correct. Choice (3)

26. Statement A is erroneous because the indefinite article 'a' is missing before 'reality'

Statement D is incorrect. 'Directly' is the adverb that must follow the verb 'beam'. The correction is '.... beam.... directly into...' The tense in option E makes it incorrect.

'So far' and 'were' are inconsistent. 'There have been - - - - - so far' is appropriate. Only B and C are correct. Choice (4)

27. Statement B is erroneous because 'enable' should be followed by the to 'infinitive.'

Hence 'deal' is incorrect—'to deal' is correct.

Option D is erroneous.

'is to be released' is not in line with 'today'.

'---- is being released today' or just 'to be released today' is correct.

Hence, A, C and E are correct. Choice (1)

- **28.** Statement B is erroneous. Lived 'on' large estates is correct. Statement C is faulty. 'epitome of development' is the correct expression. Hence A, D and E are correct.

 Choice (1)
- 29. Statement A is erroneous. In this context blind describes the situation in which the climber is and doesn't imply a comparison. Hence 'like a blindman' is inappropriate. 'As a blindman' is the correction. Option D is incorrect. 'weren't ready to accept' is the correction. Option E is erroneous. 'At face value' is the correct idiom.

Hence only B and C are correct. Choice (2)

30. Option B is erroneous. 'In an age where - - - - is incorrect to indicate a time period.

'In an age in which' is the correction.

Option C is faulty because of a missing comma after cars. When there is a pause in speech and when there are several items listed in a sentence, each should be separated from the other using a comma. Option E is erroneous. 'Committed' should be followed by the 'ing' form of the verb because we are committed to doing something. Hence 'to having a positive impact ---- is correct.

Hence only A and D are correct. Choice (3)

Exercise 12 -

- 1. Sentence B is erroneous because the comparative degree of the adjective small should be used since a comparison is indicated in sentence A (shrinking) Hence '.... it really is getting smaller' is the correction. Sentence C is erroneous because a comma is missing after Mexico. Sentence D is faulty. Proposed should be followed by 'making' because you propose doing something. It is in keeping with 'using' that follows. Sentences A and E are correct. Choice (1)
- 2. Sentence A is erroneous because of the spelling of 'efficient'. The correction is 'Efficient'. Sentence C is erroneous because of the use of pronoun referent 'it' for 'scientists' which is plural. Hence it should be 'them'. Next 'generations biofuel' makes sentence D faulty. The correction is 'next generation biofuels'. Sentences B and E are correct. Choice (3)
- 3. Sentence A is faulty. The correct article is made him 'a' legend. Sentence B is erroneous, 'Stage' should be used in the plural because Maradona displayed his skill on several stages. Sentence D is erroneous in the use of the wrong conjunction 'but' in place of 'and' which suits

the context. Sentence E also is erroneous 'lest someone didn't understand' is the correction. Only sentence C is correct.

Choice (4)

- 4. Sentence A is erroneous 'cost effective' is the correct expression that should be used because 'effete' means something that is weak and powerless. Sentence B is faulty. 'Costs - - 1.2 cents to produce' is the correction. Sentence E is erroneous because of the use of 'its' with the plural noun 'denominations'. 'Their' is the correction. Only C and D are grammatically correct.

 Choice (2)
- 5. Sentence A is erroneous. The sentence should start with 'from' and not 'for', Sentence B is incorrect because of the spelling of 'anniversaries'. Sentence C uses the verb 'have' with 'tribe' which is singular. Sentences D and E are correct.

 Choice (1)
- **6.** Sentence B has an error—the correct word here is 'thrust' not 'trust'

Sentence E is incorrect 'Rouse' means to stir or wake someone which is inappropriate in the context. 'Raises' which means 'brings up' is correct.

Only sentences A, C and D are correct. Choice (2)

7. Sentence B has an error. 'Comparing the DNA 'from' a skeleton' is the correction. Sentence C is faulty because 'retreived' is spelt incorrectly. The correction is retrieved.

Sentence D is erroneous. Finding should be used with an 's' added to it when we talk of the result of research. Sentences A and E are correct. Choice (4)

- 8. Sentence A is erroneous. The word 'crises' should be in the singular because it is qualified by 'the worst' and refers to the singular noun 'the Great Depression'. Sentence B has an error the comparative 'more' is inappropriate. 'Most' is the correction. Sentence E is faulty. The conjunction 'and' is unsuitable to present a contrast. 'But' is the correct conjunction. Sentences C and D are correct.

 Choice (3)
- 9. Sentence A is incorrect. The apostrophe in earners should be before the 's' 'Earner's' is the correction. Sentence C is erroneous. 'Providing' is incorrect' 'Provides' is the correction. Sentence E uses 'those' in place of 'these' which is more appropriate when referring to something that is mentioned just then. Sentences B and D are correct. Choice (4)
- **10.** Option A is erroneous because of the singular possessive 'its' instead of 'theirs' with the plural noun stealth fighters. Option B is faulty. The correct expression is 'precision-guided bombs.' Option C is erroneous 'known as' is used when we give something

another name. Option E is erroneous in the use of the preposition onto in place of 'on'.

Only option D is correct. Choice (2)

- 11. Statement A is erroneous. Reverberates is followed by 'with' and not 'in'. Statement B is incorrect. The conjunction 'and' does not suit the context. 'or' is appropriate. Option C is erroneous 'as with defence spending generally' is a parenthetical statement and requires commas after 'but' and 'generally.' Option E is erroneous in using 'rather then' in place of 'rather than'. Only D is correct.

 Choice (3)
- **12.** Statement A is erroneous because of the use of the plural 'habits' when we are talking only of one habit. Hence 'oil habit' is the correction.

Option E is incorrect because of the use of 'house owners' in place of 'home owners'. Statements B, C and D are correct. Choice (4)

- 13. Statement A is erroneous - - The adjectival phrase 'vast and varried' is used in the positive degree of comparison. Hence it should read' - as vast and varied as - - '. Statement C is incorrect. 'A few' exceptions is correct and not 'few', Statements B, D and E are correct.

 Choice (3)
- **14.** Statement A is erroneous '---- ready at hand' is the correct expression to mean available. Statement C is faulty in the use of the singular verb 'has' with the plural noun 'ideas'. 'Have' should be used.

Option E is incorrect. Perceptions <u>about</u> national interests is the correction.

Hence B and D are correct. Choice (2)

15. Statement A is erroneous. One is alarmed at something net 'with'.

Statement D is faulty. 'levy' should be followed by 'for' not 'of'.

Hence B, C and E are correct. Choice (2)

16. Statement B is erroneous. The sentences indicate that the distance covered was a lot for her age. Hence 'for' and not 'at' is the right preposition. Statement D is incorrect. The verb 'braved' is incorrect. 'Braving' is correct to imply that she walked a long distance even as she braved the hot sun.

As ill luck 'would have had it' is incorrect in option E. The past is already indicted by 'would' hence would have had is redundant. 'would have it' is correct. A and C are correct.

Choice (3)

17. Statement B is erroneous 'Footage' implies a series of photographs and hence it should not be used in the plural. Statement E is incorrect. The noun governing

the verb 'numbers' is species which is singular. Hence it should also be singular. 'which numbers' is correct.

Hence options A, C and D are correct. Choice (3)

18. Statement A is erroneous because the indefinite article 'a' is missing before 'man'. The article is necessary because we are talking of the life span of different men and not mankind in general. Statement B is faulty as is more common is a parenthetical expression and hence it needs a comma at the end and the beginning of the expression. Hence, 'or as is more common', is the correction. Statement E is incorrect the plural 'strata' is used when referring to a single section of society. Hence 'stratum' is the correction.

Choices C and D are correct

Choice (2)

- 19. Statement C is erroneous. 'To run' is appropriate to indicate the meaning of conducting. Statement E is incorrect. 'Reinvented' should be followed by the reflexive pronoun 'himself'. Options A, B and D are correct.

 Choice (3)
- **20.** Option A is incorrect. The apostrophe in world's should come before the 's'. Option B is erroneous. 'Many fruits' is the correction.

Option D is incorrect because of the positioning of the word 'only'. 'Only so much psychic value' is correct because it means a limited quantity. Option E is faulty. Every should be followed by the singular noun. Hence 'every sort' is the correction.

Only option C is correct.

Choice (1)

EXERCISE 13 —

- 1. Simple present tense. Hence it has to be 'approach' 'Approach' is not followed by 'to'. Choice (3)
- 2. Centuries of servility has (already) made him tame.

 Choice (3)
- **3.** An act has been stated simply. No continuous tense is intended. 'Have' meaning possess is not used in the continuous tense. Choice (3)
- **4.** A habitual action should be in the simple present tense. Choice (2)
- **5.** Quitting (it) seems to be Here we should use the gerund form. Choice (1)
- **6.** 'cope' is followed by 'with' immediately, 'cope in' is incorrect. 'Coping' is also incorrect. Choice (1)
- 7. Christmas is an event and not a person. Therefore, 'that' is the right choice and not 'who'. Choice (3)

- **8.** Past continuous tense 'was just setting' is appropriate. Choice (1)
- **9.** The past tense is suggested by 'talked'. 'Had' is not required. Choice (1)
- **10.** Here too, 'became' suggests past tense. 'Had' is not required. Choice (4)
- 11. Here we don't require 'has'. 'Handed over, apologized and explained' is intended, all the verbs are in simple past.

 Choice (2)
- **12.** 'Many' indicates number, quantity. So 'many memories' is the correct usage. Choice (3)
- **13.** It is an imaginary situation hence the structure is '... as though I were....' Choice (1)
- **14.** The word 'most' in the given sentence indicates the superlative degree. Hence, the correct form would be the one shown in option 4. Vithal is the most meticulous man that I have ever met.

 Choice (4)
- 15. The entire sentence talks of an incidence that took place in the past. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence would be Hardly had Vina scolded her daughter, when she started crying. Choice (2)
- **16.** 'Informed' indicates past tense. Therefore, the usage of 'has' is incorrect. 'Had sent' is the right form.

Choice (3)

- **17.** The correct expression would be '...... suggested that we should not talk about' Choice (1)
- **18.** Here the simple present tense should be used. "...... strongly desires" is the answer. Choice (1)
- **19.** The verb 'believed' is in the past tense. Hence 'is' should also take the past tense form 'was'. Also 'one of the companions'.

 Choice (4)
- **20.** We 'jump to conclusions'—an idiom meaning 'making hasty decisions'. Choice (2)

— Exercise 14 —————

- 1. "I can scarcely remember", "I can hardly remember" indicate that the person finds it difficult or impossible to recall. 'Rarely' has the tone of 'occasionally' which is not intended. 'Rightly' means he can remember, which is not implied.

 Choice (4)
- **2.** Out of the choices (3) is the correct choice structurally. Choice (3)
- **3.** To denote a completed action we use the simple past. Choice (2)

- **4.** 'as normal as possible' is intended here. Choice (3)
- **5.** 'I have always had' present perfect tense. The position of the adverb is incorrect. Choice (4)
- **6.** 'day dreaming and someone clinging' 'ing' form should be used throughout. Choice (4)
- 7. The correct past tense to be used is 'ground'. Maintain the past tense throughout. Heart <u>broken</u> and <u>ignored</u>, she <u>ground</u> her way.... Choice (2)
- **8.** In 'either or' the verb agrees with the latter. It should be 'I am'. Choice (4)
- **9.** The correct idiomatic expression is 'cut out for'. Choice (2)
- **10.** 'to' infinitive should be used here. Hence, 'hard to get work' is the right. Choice (3)
- 11. Parallelism requires that "rather work" is followed by 'than sit and watch. Choice (4)
- **12.** The past tense should be applied uniformly "...... he hadn't had". Choice (1)
- 13. The future tense is best represented by 'will be' and not 'is'. Hence, the correct sentence is '... will be a holiday for' Choice (2)
- **14.** Scarcely when. Correlative conjunctions. Hence, the right sentence would be Choice (3)
- **15.** 'would visit' correlates with 'informed' which is given in the past. Choice (1)
- **16.** 'So' indicates comparison. Here no comparison is intended. The man spent a lot because he had a lot of money. This idea is best conveyed by the clause 'had a large amount of money'.

 Choice (4)
- 17. The sentence is in the past tense (knew that). Hence, to have uniformity the verb 'is' should also be in the past tense. Also, the comparative form 'greater than' should be followed by 'other'. Choice (4)
- **18.** Whenever we have 'neithernor' in a sentence the verb must agree with the number (singular/plural form) of the second subject. Since 'members' is plural we must use 'have' and not 'has'.

 Choice (1)
- 19. 'Tested' should be followed by 'could' (past tense form). Hence, the sentence should read—The master tested the new boy to see if he could read English.

 Choice (3)
- **20.** The original sentence gives the feeling that my marks are being compared with all the boys (and not their

- marks). Hence, our choice would be the one where 'my marks' are compared with the marks of the other boys. In option 4 '....... than those of' means the marks of the other boys.

 Choice (4)
- 21. 'Has' indicates present tense. 'I shall wait here' indicates that we should have future tense throughout the sentence. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence should be, 'I shall wait here until the bus arrives.'

 Choice (2)
- 22. 'Whom' should be used for the object of a sentence. Further, past tense of learn is' learnt and not 'learned'.

 Choice (2)
- 23. The present speech of a person and his past utterances are being compared. Hence, the right expression would be "the present speech is mild" when it is compared with his past utterances. We compare one thing with another thing and the preposition 'with' follows 'compare'.

 Choice (2)
- 24. The conjunction 'for' is the right one to be used in this context. 'For' is more appropriate than because and as in this context because the sentence does not tell us why a certain action was performed, but nearly presents a piece of additional inforamtion which explains it. Hence the 'for' clause is more apt here.

Choice (1)

- **25.** Choices 1, 2 and 4 are ruled out, as hardly which means nothing is incorrect. Choice (3)
- **26.** Parallelism requires that 'not by' is followed by 'but by'. Choice (4)
- 27. Since we have 'has steadily' in the first part of the sentence 'desperately lacks is' is right. Past tense (choice 2) continuous tense (choice 4) are inappropriate as also the wrong positioning of the adverb in Choice 3. 'It desperately lacks' and not 'lacks desperately'.

 Choice (1)
- **28.** It should be 'largest' not 'larger'. Further only 'India's credentials' is appropriate. Choice (1)
- 29. Option 1 is incorrect because the word 'practises' does not indicate a plural noun. The correction is 'practices'. Option 2 is erroneous because the use of the present perfect continuous tense is incorrect in this context. Option 3 is also erroneous due to the incorrect tense. Only choice 4 is grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)

30. Options 2 and 3 are erroneous because the word 'home' cannot be preceded by the article 'a'. The expression to be 'home to something means to offer shelter or refuge to someone or something or to shelter something. Further, the word intricate should be preceded by the article 'an' in option 3. In option 4, the word 'town' should be in the plural. Only option 1 is grammatically consistent.

Exercise 15 —

- 1. Seldom (almost never) and ever (at any time) cannot go together. So the construction should be seldom, if ever.... or seldom or never. 'Earnest', which begins with a vowel takes the article 'an'. Choice (4)
- 2. 'So' must be followed by 'that'. Likewise, 'that' should be preceded by 'so'. Also, the comparative form in the sentence is best brought out by the expression 'so unfortunate as'. Choice (2)
- **3.** 'As much as' indicates "equal to" (something) whereas 'much as' implies 'though'. Here, the author wants to say, "Though we like Shakespeare's comedies......". 'So much as ----' is incorrect usage. Choice (3)
- **4.** Choices 2 and 3 do not make any sense, as the contradiction is not brought out properly. 'And' is wrong in option 4. Choice (1)
- 5. It should be 'sales', not 'sale'—rules out choices 2 and 4. Between 1 and 3, only 3 is right 'with sales counters' not 'as sales counters' ('as' makes it the reason).

 Choice (3)
- 6. The word 'country' should be preceded by the article 'a' in order to denote the original numerical sense of one. Hence options 1 and 4 can be ruled out. Option 3 is incorrect because the presence of the article 'a' before the word 'few' distorts the meaning intended in the sentence. The sentence intends to convey that there were no options available for the traveller. 'A few' indicates that were some options available which is incorrect. Hence only options 2 is grammatically consistent.

 Choice (2)
- 7. Option 1 is incorrect the word 'millions' cannot be used in the plural. The correction is '800 million users.' Option 2 is erroneous because it is incorrect to say, 'a one third'. Since 'a' itself is used in the numerical sense of one, it is redundant to say 'a one third'. It should read 'a third or one third' In option 3, the article 'a' is missing before 'global'. Only option 5 is grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)

- **8.** Option 1 is incorrect as 'have opened' does not agree with the subject 'ring' which is singular. Option 3 is incorrect because the pronoun 'has' does not agree with the subject 'specialists' which is a plural noun. Option 4 is erroneous because the definite article cannot precede Europe which is a proper noun.

 Choice (2)
- 9. Option 1 is incorrect because the word 'elite' should be preceded by the article 'a', as the reference is to a particular section of society hence 'elite' should be preceded by 'a'. In option 2 the reflexive pronoun 'themselves' does not agree with 'a powerful elite' which is taken as a single entity. In option 3 also, the word themselves is used erroneously. Only option 4 is grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)
- 10. In option 2, the word society should be preceded by the article 'a', in order to mean one. Option 3 is erroneous because the word society cannot be preceded by the definite article, as the reference is not to any particular society. Option 4 is erroneous for the similar reason. Further, the word talent does not take an article. Option (1) which is grammatically consistent is the right answer.
 Choice (1)
- 11. 'Netherlands' is always preceded by the definite article Hence options 1 and 2 are erroneous. Further, in option 2 the 'are' should be replaced by is as Netherlands is a single country and is taken as singular noun. Hence option 4 can be ruled out.

 Choice (3)
- 12. Option 2 is incorrect, as the verb 'gives' does not agree with the plural noun 'fluctuations'. The correction is 'fluctuations give'. In option 3, the apostrophe is placed after the 's' in the word peoples, making the option erroneous. In option 4 the word 'price' should be in the plural. The correction is '...... fluctuations in prices'. Only choice 1 is grammatically correct. Choice (1)
- 13. Option 1 is erroneous because the expression 'larger public' should be preceded by the article 'a'. Option 2 is erroneous due to the incorrect tense. The simple present tense is more appropriate in this context. Option 3 is erroneous because the comparative adjective 'fewer' cannot be preceded by the article 'a'. Only option 4 is grammatically consistent.

 Choice (4)
- 14. Option 1 can be ruled out because the verb 'has' does not agree with the word protests which is a plural noun. Option 2 is erroneous as the verb 'rouse' is inapt in the given context. The verb 'rouse' which means bring or come out of sleep is in apt here. Option 4 is erroneous

- due to the same reason. The verb aroused (awaken from sleep) is inapt here. The past tense of the verb raise i.e., raised is most suitable. Choice (3)
- 15. The word 'home' should not be preceded by the article, as the expression 'be home to something' means to shelter or to offer protection to someone or something. Hence 1 and 2 can be ruled out. Option 3 is erroneous because the present continuous tense is erroneous here.

 Choice (4)
- 16. The word 'Western Ghats' should be preceded by the definite article, therefore option 2 can be ruled out. Option 1 is incorrect because the word 'hot spot' should be preceded by the indefinite article 'a' as we are talking in general terms. Option 3 is erroneous because 'Western Ghats is a plural noun hence the relative pronoun corresponding to it would be 'their' and not 'it'.

 Choice (4)
- 17. Option 2 is erroneous because the word 'act' should be in the plural, as the preceding word 'accidents' is also in the plural. Option 3 is erroneous because the relative pronoun 'who' does not agree with the word 'human agencies' which is inanimate. Option 4 is erroneous due to a similar reason. Further, in option 4 the use of the auxiliary verb would is inappropriate as would suggests a probability. Hence 1 is the appropriate answer.

 Choice (1)
- **18.** Maldives is a group of islands therefore it should be preceded by the definite article. Hence options 1 and 4 can be ruled out. Option 2 is incorrect because the word 'dollars' should be in the singular. The correct expression 'billion dollar'.

 Choice (3)
- 19. In option 1, the use of 'being' is redundant and the word 'better' should be followed by 'off'. 'To be better off' means to have more money. Option 3 is erroneous due to the inappropriate placement of the adverb 'loosely'. The correction is '----loosely identified'. Further, the word 'thought' should be followed by 'of'. In option 4 the use of 'being' is superfluous. 'Thought' should be followed by 'of' and the preposition 'of' which follows 'better' should be replaced by 'off'. Only option 2 is grammatically correct. Choice (2)
- **20.** Option 2 is erroneous as 'it's' should not have an apostrophe. In option 3 the conjunction is incorrect 'not only' is always followed by 'but also'. Option 4 is erroneous due to the inappropriate placement of the adverb. The correction is '---- but they also explain ----'. But in the given sentence the verb 'explain' precedes 'not only' and hence need not be repeated

after 'but also'. Further, 'universe' should be followed by the pronoun 'its' as it refers to the 'universe' which is a single entity. Only option 1 is grammatically consistent. Choice (1)

Exercise 16 —

- 1. The beginning of the sentence suggests that some other action must go with it. Choice 4 fits in logically and structurally.

 Choice (4)
- 2. The words 'even as' at the beginning of the sentence suggests that something else was happening simultaneously. Hence the past continuous tense is appropriate.

 Choice (3)
- 3. What follows the blank qualifies border disputes; hence the blank must end with it (rules out choice 1) The -ing form makes choice 3 wrong. In choice 4, '----likely to an agreement upon ----' is incorrect. Choice (2)
- **4.** What follows (revealed, underscored) shows that by parallelism the blank must begin with 'aimed'. So we look at choices 2 and 4. 'Before' in choice 2 suggests time, not place and hence is erroneous. Choice (4)
- 5. We are comparing the familiarity of Americans with Indian goddesses and Mongol textiles, on the one hand, and impressionist oils, on the other. The right correlative conjugation is as...... as. Choice (3)
- 6. The sentence conveys the idea that just as the media expected one thing first they expect of him something else now. We are not talking of a 'just media', hence choice 2 can be ruled out. The media expects 'him' to do something. Hence choices 2 and 3 can be ruled out. Choice 1 is incorrect as it requires the clause to begin with 'that'. Only choice 4 is right.

 Choice (4)
- 7. The blank must begin with 'that' since it is a noun clause and also because of parallelism (the clause after the blank begins with 'that'). Secondly we are talking of 'intelligence officials' (those involved in gathering intelligence) and not' 'intelligent officials' (those who are intelligent).

 Choice (4)
- 8. The word 'than' after the blank implies comparison, hence only the comparative degree ('more' not 'most') is possible. So we look at choices 1 and 2. 'Few' means 'none', it has a negative meaning whereas 'a few' means some, it has a positive meaning. The negative is implied.

 Choice (1)
- The phrase 'to continue to' is more suitable in the context than 'continually' or 'continuously'.

Choice (2)

- **10.** The sentence is in the present tense, so it is 'forget' not 'forgot'. The 'already' at the end of the sentence requires the present prefect 'has taken'. Choice (4)
- 11. Since we have 'was' in the beginning of the sentence it should be 'managed' in the second half. So we look at choices 1 and 3. 'A number of' is better than 'any number of' since the latter suggests a very high number.

 Choice (3)
- 12. The main idea given (the two leaders have project) is 'despite' the attitude of the U.S., they have decided to proceed. It is not 'with' because the attitude has not been congenial or encouraging. Choice 4 is structurally wrong (it should be 'in defiance of'). Choice (3)
- 13. It is support 'for' the monarchy not 'in' the monarchy. It is not 'as though' (as if) but 'though even' (despite, even).

 Choice (4)
- 14. The past tense (had) is inconsistent with the rest of the sentence (can offer); so choice 3 is ruled out. 'India can offer expertise' is better than saying 'India is an expert', The position of the adverb 'also' is incorrect in choices 2 and 3. The use of the continuous tense renders choice 4 incorrect.

 Choice (1)
- 15. Since the sentence after the blank begins with the verb 'has been recognized' the blank must have the subject—name or name clause. Hence it must begin with 'that'—without 'that' in the blank the sentence remains incomplete (rules out choice 1 and 4). Between 2 and 3, only the former is right because what is 'much-needed' is the link hence it must precede link.

Choice (2)

- **16.** The word 'one's' must have apostrophe since it means the responsibility of a person. Similarly, 'only' qualifies 'then 'and hence must precede it. Choice (1)
- **17.** Options 2, 3 and 4 leave the sentence incomplete only choice 1 is structurally right. Choice (1)
- 18. It is not the patients but families who are whiling away their time in the hospital (rules out choices 1 and 3). Further, 'also' qualifies 'afflicted' and hence must precede it.

 Choice (4)
- **19.** It should be 'that proliferate' not 'to proliferate' (rules out 1 and 4). Between 2 and 3, only the latter is right because it should be environs not environ. Choice (3)
- **20.** Only the tense in choice 1 fits in with the rest of the sentence given. Choices 3 and 4 leave the sentence incomplete. Choice (1)

Exercise 17 -

- 2. The words in the blank describe the bird watchers. Choice 1 does it appropriately—they get up and head into the mist (this is the main idea, armed with notebooks etc., is additional information about bird watchers). Choice 2 is wrong as it suggests that the notebooks etc help them to get up. Choice 3 is incomplete. Choice 4 which says they will get up armed with notebooks etc is absurd.

 Choice (1)
- 3. The blank must begin with 'that' (reiteration that). Hence we rule out 3 and 4. The proposed deal is 'to sell' not 'selling'. Hence 1 is incorrect. Choice (2)
- 4. It is clear from what precedes the blank that we are talking of the management of the temple-not by the temple. Hence choice 1 can be ruled out. Choice 2 is ruled out because 'based at' is not appropriate. It has to be 'based in' as given in choice 3. Choice 4 is ruled out because 'basing' is incorrect.

 Choice (3)
- 5. The correlative conjunction 'not only but also' is placed immediately before the two items that are linked/compared. Here it is 'heightened' and 'produced'. Hence 'not only' must precede 'heightened' not follow it. Further, since we are talking of 'communities' it should be 'have' not 'has'. Choice (1)
- **6.** Since the sentence has 'to provide' in the first part, parallelism requires that the second phrase also begins with 'to play'. So we rule out choices 1 and 4. Between 2 and 3, the capital base of PSUs is better than in PSUs.

Choice (3)

- 7. Since the subject is plural, 'vehicles', the verb should be 'have' not 'has' (rules out 3). They 'operated' in option 4 is incorrect. The sentence begins with 'ever since' and hence it is appropriate to use the perfect tense 'have operated'. 'Operated in increasing risky...' is incorrect in 2. Choice (1)
- 8. The idiom 'in the face of' means 'as a result of', hence 'facing' is incorrect in this context (rules out choices 2 and 4). Between choices 1 and 3, only 3 is right since by parallelism 'that had' is in keeping with 'that was.......' and 'having' in choice 1 is wrong.

Choice (3)

- 9. The private engineering colleges 'have contributed'. The present perfect is appropriate because it implies that they continue to contribute. Further, 'in no small measure' means 'greatly', which is the appropriate phrase to be used in this context. Choice (2)
- 10. The stakes are 'for' not 'of', hence we can rule out choices 1 and 4. 'Dependent on' means relying on someone for support whereas 'depending on' means according to. The former is suitable in the context.

 Choice (2)
- 11. The phrase 'as much as' shows that what occurs in the blank is compared to what follows. Choices 3 and 4 leave the sentence structurally incomplete. Choice 2 is grammatically wrong—'initiative have'. Only choice 1 is appropriate.

 Choice (1)
- 12. The main clause (the chances are will not recede) implies a conditional clause in the blank which is fulfilled by the use of 'unless'.

 Choice (4)
- 13. While 'should be', 'must be', 'has been' and 'must have been' all seem possible, choice 1 can be ruled out because it is not the farm families helping through technologies etc. Choices 3 and 4 seem confused and unclear. Only 2 is structurally and semantically right.

 Choice (2)
- **14.** India is publically registering its stance hence 'its' rather than 'the' is better. Hence we look at choices 1 and 2. Its ability 'to take steps' is more appropriate.

 Choice (1)
- **15.** The blank gives what is important and that is to catch the attention of an employer. The plural 'interesting openings' is incorrect in 2 and 3. So we look at choices 1 and 4. The latter puts forth the idea clearly.

Choice (4)

- **16.** The comma after 'grow' is essential to separate the ideas. So we look at choices 2 and 3. The marks left on the skull cannot reveal 'in detail' (fully), they can only reveal 'details' (features). Choice (3)
- 17. A serenade is a piece of music. The whine of the engines was music to his ears. Hence 'as though' is right in the context. Between choices 2, 3 and 4, the former is right because 'as though it were' (not was) is right (as in the case of 'I wish I were a bird' this is an imaginary situation that takes 'were' not 'was'). In choice 4, 'it was like' a serenade is incorrect. Choice (2)
- **18.** India is 'discussed' not 'the discussion'. It is 'with great respect' not 'in great respect'. Choice (3)

- 19. The track record is 'far from exemplary' ('far from' means 'very different from being' or 'tending to be the opposite of') which is the reason that it has not been able to 'dispel' (make a doubt, feeling or belief disappear) misgivings (doubts, apprehensions). Choice (2)
- 20. 'Just' is an adverb meaning 'simply' or 'only' or 'really' in this context. Hence its position is important to the meaning conveyed. The meaning conveyed in choice 1 is the opposite of that intended. Choice 3 also means the opposite of that intended. Between 2 and 4, the latter is better because it is 'encouraging people' not 'encouragement to people'. Choice (4)
- 21. The given part of the sentence sets the stage for Punjabi girls storming into a new area. The phrase 'yet another' is used to emphasise one more new area. The domain had been for men exclusively—hence it is 'men's only' domain.

 Choice (4)
- 22. The given part of the sentence 'when you work' has to be followed by 'you will find' (rules out choices 2 and 4). Between choices 1 and 3 the latter can be ruled out because it is not 'in' but 'as a matter of course'.

Choice (1)

- 23. Since the first part of the sentence has 'strive to protect' the second part, having the same relationship to concerned government officials, must have 'try to develop'.

 Choice (3)
- 24. The word mandatory should be logically followed by 'to do' something. Choice 1 is meaningless. Choice 2 does not begin with 'to'. In choice 3' 'at least' is wrongly placed—it qualifies 'one room' and hence must precede it. Choice 4 is right.

 Choice (4)
- 25. The sentence talks about the only Indian state (Choice 1 is ruled out). Choice 3 is incorrect because 'having' makes it sound incomplete. Choice 4 is wrong because the sentence talks of public education not 'publicly' doing something.

 Choice (2)
- **26.** The sentence seems complete even without the words in the blank. Hence the words in the blank cannot be conditional as are choices 1, 2 and 4. They merely add a little more information.

 Choice (3)
- 27. The infinitive 'to dethrone' is better than 'for dethroning' to follow 'are ready'. Further, 'with' is wrong in choice 2, it should be 'from'. It should be 'indicators' not 'indications' of human development. Choice (1)
- **28.** Taking into consideration the word before and after the blank 'but' seems the most appropriate conjunction

- to begin the words in the blank. Choice 3 leaves the sentence incomplete. Choice 1 does not jell with the rest of the sentence. Choice 4 is not correct as there is not subject verb agreement.

 Choice (2)
- **29.** Choice 1 is wrong as 'with' does not fit in with 'have prompted'. Choices 2 and 3 leave the sentence incomplete with the -ing form. Choice (4)
- **30.** In the first option, 'universal' is an adjective qualifying 'character', hence should be placed before it. In option 3 the use of 'to having', is inappropriate. In option 4 there is an interchange of verbs, 'is' and 'has' which changes the meaning.

 Choice (2)

- **E**xercise 18 -

- 1. Choices 1 and 3 are wrong as 'more of the debates' and 'much debate', are wrong. Between 2 and 4, the former is wrong as it should be 'focused on.'

 Choice (4)
- 2. Since 1937 is called a 'watershed year', it becomes a point of demarcation. Choice 3 can be ruled out because it says 'earlier'. In choices 2 and 4, 'therein' and 'thereon' are inappropriate.

 Choice (1)
- 3. The sentence talks about 'Sania mania'. The reason for which is not known. Only choice 2 captures this idea correctly.

 Choice (2)
- 4. The phrase 'with a modest advance' should follow 'contract' as it is related to it. So we look at choices 1 and 4. The contract was to write about a killer. This comes out only in choice 4.

 Choice (4)
- **5.** 'Substantive' means 'having a firm base in reality' while 'substantial' means 'of considerable importance or size'. The former is more appropriate here. Further, the talks are 'on advancing' not 'to advance'.

 Choice (1)
- 6. 'To become increasingly tougher' is right (not become tough increasingly), so we rule out choices 1 and 2. Between choices 3 and 4, the latter is wrong because 'immigration' is 'into Britain' not 'in Britain'. Further, the sentence implies immigrants rather than immigration.
 Choice (3)
- 7. The first part of the sentence is in simple past—'were started'. Hence the blank must have the present perfect 'have become' (choice 3) to express their present condition. The simple present 'become'. in choice (1), makes it a universal truth—something that will always happen. The simple past 'became', in choice 2, would require past perfect (had started) in the first part of the sentence to refer to the earlier

- past. The past perfect (had become) in choice 4 would also require past perfect in the first past of the sentence.

 Choice (3)
- 8. The main clause in the sentence is 'India needs to stay the course'. Hence the blank is related to the main clause in the same way as the subordinate clause given, that, 'in building . . 'hence and '. . . in taking. . .'.

 Therefore choice 1 is the right answer. Choice (1)
- 9. The idiom 'no thanks to' means 'in spite of' whereas 'thanks to' means 'because of'. The latter is appropriate here. Similarly, 'had accumulated' is right since we have a past tense earlier.

 Choice (4)
- 10. Not only . . . but also is a correlative conjunction that is placed immediately before the two things compared. Further what precedes 'not only' stands in the same relation to what follows it and but also. Hence 'to' must precede 'not only' since it is logically 'to manage operation' and 'to reduce cost'. As such choice 1 is right. In choice 2, 'to' follows 'not only' so that it is no longer linked to 'reduce costs'. In choice 3, since 'to better manage' precedes 'not only' it follows that it is linked to 'reduce costs'. So we have 'to better manage reduce costs' which is meaningless. In choice 4 'of' replaces 'by' which makes it wrong. Choice (1)
- 11. Since the sentence begins with 'though' the blank must have 'will not materialize till'. This rules out 2 and 4 The phrase 'universities are to develop' suggests they are expected to, which is not the meaning intended (rules out 1 and 2). Only choice 3 is right.

Choice (3)

- 12. The idea in the sentence is that the human race achieved more in the last hundred years (good and evil) than it did in any of the previous centuries or all of them put together. This idea is rightly conveyed only by choice 2. All the others convey the idea of having achieved less in the last hundred years than ever before.

 Choice (2)
- 13. The structure of the first part that is given requires the blank to begin with 'will'. 'While' leaves the sentence incomplete (rules out choices 2 and 3). Since we have 'will certainly boost' the sentence must go on to say 'what it will boost'—Flexibility in production and integration of the farm sector with industry. The two are linked by 'and' and so must have the same structure. Hence, 'integrating' in choice 1 is wrong which also leaves the sentence incomplete. Choice (4)

- 14. 'In a bid to' means 'in an attempt to' and is better then 'Bidding to' (rule out choice 2 and 4). The bid is 'to get more international students and thus promote its brand globally'. Hence it must be 'and' not 'to promote'.

 Choice (3)
- **15.** The changes enabled them to invest and this they did 'in anticipation of abolition of textile quotas' Hence only option 1 fits.

Choice (1)

16. The city was built by traders and immigrants. So we reject choices 1 and 3, which suggest that the city built traders and immigrants. Between choices 2 and 4, 'which rejected' in 4 is apt.

Choice (4)

- 17. In option 1, the meaning is distorted due to the absence of the phrase 'what was'. This error gives the meaning that the two diseases mentioned were 'familiar diseases' (----- from a known). Similarly, in option 2, the absence of 'a disease category' distorts the meaning, as, it means that the diseases were invented by 'Dr George Beard', instead of the 'category'. In option 4, there is an error in subject verb agreement, the verb should be singular (was) as it agrees with 'a disease category'. The correct option is 3.

 Choice (3)
- 18. In option 4, the absence of the phrase 'gained ground' completely alters the meaning, Similarly, in option 3, the wrong positioning of words changes the meaning to 'members who are not a part of medical profession'. Moreover, the use of 'of' in the context is inappropriate. Hence options 3 and 4 can be eliminated. In option 2, the usage of possessive form of 'sugar' and absence of verb 'could be' alters the meaning. The correct option is 1.
- 19. In option 2, the use of 'relate' is inappropriate, since it refers to the 'connection between two established things'. It should be 'refer'. In option 3, the use of 'Israel's state' is incorrect as here we are talking about Israel (country) and not its state (condition) and it does not go well with 'existence'. In option 4, there is an error in 'parallellism', it should be 'those who deny' instead of 'denying'.

 Choice (1)
- **20.** Option 1 is incorrect as a comma is missing after 'insider' which renders it incomplete. In choice 2 the expression 'country's inside' is inappropriate, as it distorts the meaning. Option 3 can be eliminated, because of the mix up of tenses—'knows' and 'wrote'. The correct option is 4.

 Choice (4)

UNIT III BEST SENTENCE

Exercise 19 -

1. 'Despite' should not be followed by 'of' whereas 'inspite' necessarily takes 'of'. This eliminates choices A and D. The use of the definite article in the wrong places is the problem with C '---- the science and rational thinking ----', 'the modern society'

Choice (2)

- 2. 'The need for educating ---' or 'The need to educate ---' is grammatically correct. The use of 'to educating' or 'of educating' are incorrect and hence sentences A, C and D are grammatically incorrect. '---- to educate with skills in people and project management ---' is the intended meaning. Also the use of the definite article before 'technology' is incorrect in D. Choice (2)
- 3. 'Manifest' takes an object. It has to be 'manifests itself', Here it is 'the signs(-ie) it is given in plural. Hence it has to be 'manifest themselves' which is given only in B. The use of 'manifests' is incorrect in A.

Choice (2)

- **4.** A is incomplete in meaning because of the omission of the conjunction. The use of the verb in the wrong form 'offering' makes C ungrammatical. The use of two conjunctions 'though' and 'yet' makes D ungrammatical. Choice (2)
- 5. Without the use of a conjunction the first and the second part in A remain unconnected and hence it is ungrammatical. They should 'raise their standards'. 'Aspirations' is inapt in this context and hence B is incorrect. The use of the verb 'rise' in place of 'raise' is incorrect in D. Choice (3)
- **6.** The sentence refers to a particular planet 'the earth'. Hence it has to be, the exploration of the earth' and '--- the planet'. The omission of this definite article in the appropriate places makes B, C and D incorrect.

Choice (1)

- 7. 'Despite of' is wrong in B and D. It has to be either 'Despite ---' or 'Inspite of ---' . '--- for reconciling ---' in C incorrect. It is 'to reconcile, warring groups'. Hence C and D are incorrect. Choice (1)
- **8.** The sentence states that these politicians 'seek to advance their own careers' which means they have to be selfish. The word 'ambitious' alone suits this context, hence choice D is the correct answer. Choice (4)

- **10.** We start understanding something. '--- start to understand' is incorrect. Hence A and C are incorrect. '---- are becoming ----' is incorrect in B as it is ungrammatical to use the continuous tense with 'become' in this context. It is 'spiritual evolution' and not 'evaluation' as mentioned in C. Choice (4)
- 11. The use of 'deviced' in place of 'devised' is incorrect in A and B. The use of 'it' in place of 'which' to denote the 'Vaisakhi day' in D makes it meaningless.

Choice (3)

- 12. 'Where upon' means 'then', 'whereof' means 'of what or which', 'wherein' means 'in which' and 'whereas' is used to compare or contrast. 'A carnival of corruption' is rightly followed by 'wherein', So we examine statement C. Civil servants etc 'make merry' not 'merry making'—the latter doesn't fit in the sentence structurally.

 Choice (3)
- **13.** 'Also' qualifies 'prove' and not India; hence it should precede 'prove'. Between B and D, only D is right since 'deftly not managed' in B is wrong.

Choice (4)

- 14. When a sentence begins with 'only recently', 'only once', etc. there has to be an inversion in the order of the subject and the verb. A and C can be eliminated on this basis. Moreover, the use of passive voice should be avoided as far as possible. 'Treatise' is a written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject. This word is too formal to be used in this context. So choices A and B can be eliminated. Choice B can also be eliminated as 'thesis' is not followed by 'over'. It should be followed by 'on'. Choice (4)
- 15. We usually say 'on a page' and not 'in a page'. 'Advertisement' is usually followed by 'for. 'Advertisement about' is not accepted usage in standard English. Another point of concern is the usage of the word 'concern'. This word is never followed by 'about'. We can say there is an advertisement that concerns a dishwasher or we can say that there is an advertisement that is concerned with a dishwasher. So choice (3) would be the appropriate one.

Choice (3)

Exercise 20 -

1. The noun here is 'India' and the relative pronoun that refers to India has to be 'which' and not 'who' or 'that'. Hence, B and C are incorrect. '----- cooperation for counter-terrorism---' is incorrect in choice A. It has to be '---- co-operation in counter-terrorism----'.

Choice (4)

- 2. The first part of the sentence is the same in all four choices. The omission of the comma after 'science' makes sentence C sound a little obscure. '---- confronted by directly by ----' is incorrect in choice A. The use of 'on' after 'exacerbated' is incorrect in D. Choice (2)
- 3. The use of the adverb 'recently' in the wrong place makes choice B sound absurd. '---- the study of the inanimate universe ----' is grammatically correct. The omission of the definite article before 'inanimate' makes A ungrammatical. The omission of the necessary punctuation marks in C makes it incorrect.

Choice (4)

- **4.** 'Espouse' is not followed by any preposition. 'Espouse with' or 'espouse of' is ungrammatical. Thus sentences B and C are ungrammatical. '--- nourished by ----' is not given in choice D which makes it illogical. Choice (1)
- 5. The use of the adverbial phrase '--- at any given time --' at the wrong place makes choices B and C incorrect. The use of the comma after 'balance' is incorrect in A. Also there is no connection between the first and the second part of the sentence as the conjunction 'that' is missing.

 Choice (4)
- **6.** The faculty should develop 'in learning new concepts'. '--- at learning' or 'for learning' as given in C or D is grammatically incorrect. Semantically, sentence B is illogical. Choice (1)
- 7. '--- in focusing' and '--- on focusing' are incorrect.

 Hence, choices A and D can be eliminated. '---- decision not sending ---' is not the correct usage and hence C is incorrect.

 Choice (2)
- 8. The use of 'on' or 'in' after 'efforts' is incorrect. It has to be '---- efforts for the establishment of ---' Hence it has to be either A or C. The INC is inanimate and hence the pronoun that denotes INC should be 'its' and not 'his'. '---- its commitment ---'. Choice (1)
- 9. The sentence suggests that we can 'hear and listen to one's guiding voice' which is found within ourselves. '---- hear and to listen to ----' makes all three choices,

- A, C and D grammatically incorrect. The use of 'to' before 'listen' makes it meaningless. Choice (2)
- 10. The date and year is mentioned. It is a time in the past. Hence it has to be denoted in simple past tense. The use of present perfect tense '----- has undertaken ---' is incorrect. Hence B and C are incorrect. 'Thereby' which means 'as a result of that' is the appropriate adverb to be used in this context. 'Thereafter' which means 'subsequently' makes it meaningless, and hence B and D are incorrect. Choice (1)
- 11. The error throughout is in the use of the punctuation mark, the use of comma in the wrong places. The use of comma after since, or after 1947 is incorrect.

Choice (1)

12. 'Most unique' is incorrect usage. Hence, A and C are incorrect. The assimilation 'had gone so far that----' makes sense. The use of 'so far as 'in B is absurd.

Choice (4)

- **13.** B is meaningless as part of the sentence (by the ages) is missing. I get this feeling 'often'. It is not that I 'often stumble'—the meaning suggested in C or D. 'Where ever donkeys plod' is absurd in B and C. Choice (1)
- 14. These organizations have done something good, they have to be 'commended'. But their task of strengthening the PRIs requires a new brand of policies. This idea is best brought out with the use of the conjunction 'but' which is given only in B.

 Choice (2)
- 15. The congress party says that it doesn't give much importance to caste but it is. Hence the use of the semi-colon after 'it is' makes the sentence meaningful, as the part of the sentence that follows it comes as an assertion to what has been said earlier. Hence B and C can be eliminated. It is the 'congress' social base'. The omission of the possessive makes D incorrect.

Choice (1)

16. The word 'surprising' is an adjective whereas 'surprise' is a noun and it doesn't fit in the sentence (does not come as a 'surprise' is possible but 'not a surprise' is unsatisfactory). Similarly corporates are 'spending to invest', 'to spend to invest' is awkward.

Choice (1)

- 17. 1984 will be remembered 'for' not 'by', 'with' or 'through'. So only statement B is correct. It is 'in the wake of'.

 Choice (2)
- **18.** In statement A the error is in the usage of the phrasal verb-'sit through'. 'Sit through something' actually

- means 'to stay until the end of a performance'. 'Sit out'—means 'to stay in a place and wait for the unpleasant or boring thing to finish. Hence the appropriate phrase to be used is 'sit out'. In A and B the words "it is worth remembering a country" focus on the country which change the intended idea. Hence choices (1) and (2) can be ruled out. Further in B and D the usage of 'might' makes the statements erroneous. The word 'probability' which implies an indefinite sense should go with 'will'. Again in D "but its worth" is erroneous. "Its" is the possessive case. It should be "It's" or "it is". Choice (3)
- 19. In statement 'A' 'at home with' is the first error, 'at home in' is the correct usage. Further the words "but lost and confused" make the sentence erroneous. It should be "but is lost and confused"—condition of parallelism. This error is repeated in C. Further in 'C' the words 'as sense perception' convey the meaning "soul as sense perception contemplates the world of changing things" which make no sense. This error is also found in B. Hence A, B, C are not grammatically correct sentences.

 Choice (4)
- 20. In 'A' the words "unlike those that of antiquity" is the first error. Here, in this sentence, 'a modern democracy' is being compared with the democracies of the past. Hence the correct way of writing it is as in 'B'. Further in 'A' 'expects of them' is erroneous because the subject is plural. Hence it should be 'expect of them'. Further in A and D 'expected of ordinary citizen' is erroneous. It should be 'the ordinary citizen' since the reference is being made to every citizen of the country. In 'C' the words "and will expect" make the sentence erroneous.

Choice (2)

Exercise 21 -

- The use of comma after 'environmentalists' is incorrect.
 Hence, A, B and D are ruled out. Also the use of 'devise ways through which' in A and devise ways on which in D are incorrect here. 'Earth's' without the apostrophe makes B incorrect.
 Choice (3)
- **2.** 'One of the redeeming features---' is the correct expression. Hence sentence B is incorrect. '--- to gathering information---' or 'for gathering' is incorrect usage in A and D. It is 'to collect information'.

Choice (3)

3. The reflexive pronoun 'itself' suits better compared to 'herself' while addressing 'India' in this context. Also it is the 'limiting confines' from which India and Pakistan has to get liberated. 'Limited' is not appropriate. Hence,

- choices A, B and C are inapt. The use of 'liberating' herself is incorrect in B. Choice (4)
- **4.** It is the technological 'divide' and not a 'division'. This eliminates choice B. It is 'among and within nations' which is given only in D. Choice (4)
- 5. The use of the article before 'rural India' makes B and C incorrect. The preposition 'need for knowledge' is incorrect in this context. It has to be the 'need of ---' Hence choices C and D are wrong. Choice (1)
- 6. As the subject is 'the seaports', the use of the relative pronoun 'who' is incorrect in choices A and C. It has to be 'which'. The last part of the sentence is incorrect in D. It has to be '---the sailing for the seaports ---'. It is not given in this order.

 Choice (2)
- 7. It is 'the' primary concern and not 'a' primary concern. Hence sentences A and D are incorrect. When two things are given, the gulf is 'between' and not 'among' as given in A or C. There is also an error of parallelism in C '.... those who see and those seeing'

Choice (2)

- 8. The use of comma after 'strike' is incorrect in A. 'Strike' is the subject of the sentence which is singular. Hence the verb has to be 'deserves' and not 'deserve' as in B. It is a 'means of obtaining' not 'means for obtaining'. Hence C is wrong.

 Choice (4)
- 9. It has raised 'doubts <u>about</u>' Indenesia's ability and not 'doubts at' or 'doubts <u>on</u>'. Hence A and D are incorrect. In B, the order of the phrases given in the second part of the sentence is illogical. It has to first state the name of the place and then mention its population and not the reverse.

 Choice (3)

- 10. B is incorrect as the comma is omitted between Roman and Greek. Also this is a study of the past. Hence the verb should be in the past tense. 'Existed' is more apt. The use of 'exist' in B and D and 'existing' in C is incorrect. Choice (1)
- 11. EU, UK and US should be preceded by the definite article. Sentence B is ungrammatical as 'the' is not used before these nouns. The sentence mentions four nations and the possessive determiner to be used here is 'their' and not 'its'. A and B are incorrect. The use of 'rationale' meaning principle in place of 'rational' in C makes it illogical.

 Choice (4)
- 12. It has been done 'to replace one with the other'. The use of 'by' in place of 'with' is incorrect in sentences C and D. 'Replacing' in A makes it ungrammatical. Generally the adverb has to be used between the verbs.

 Choice (2)
- 13. Historians with a 'view of the past'--- 'into the past' is incorrect. Hence, choices B and D are wrong. The sentence relates something that happened in the past. Hence the use of present perfect tense 'have declared' in C is incorrect.

Choice (1)

- **14.** Indiscipline, inefficiency, lack of commitment and indifference–four qualities are stated. Hence it has to be addressed in the plural–(ie) 'are' and 'have resulted' a combination given only in A. Choice (1)
- **15.** 'A sea change' means a strong and noticeable change and it is generally used in singular. Hence only statement D is right. Further, 'some of the powers' is better than 'some powers' and 'looking into' is more appropriate in the context.

 Choice (4)

PART 2 VOCABULARY

Exercise 1 —

- 1. Famished means extremely hungry. Choice (2)
- **2.** The words umpteen (indefinitely many; a lot of) and numerous mean the same. Choice (1)
- **3.** Ovation refers to an enthusiastic reception, especially spontaneous and sustained applause. Choice (1)
- **4.** Fad is a craze; it also means a peculiar notion or idiosyncrasy. Vogue which also means a craze is synonymous with it.

 Choice (4)
- **5.** Zest means gusto or enthusiasm. Choice (4)

- 6. 'Oblivious' means not being aware of what is happening around. Hence choice 2 is apt. The words insouciant (casually unconcerned) and enthusiastic are misfits in this context. Choice (2)
- 7. Only an inveterate (having a firmly established habit) traveller can put together various adventures related to his peripatetic life. Hence the word 'habitual' is most appropriate in this context.

 Choice (3)
- **8.** Humorous stories and one liners can amuse (humour/entertain) someone but not bore, refresh, deride (ridicule) or stimulate (instigate) them. Choice (1)

- 9. 'Bonhomie' means good-natured friendliness. 'Association' and 'relation' are misfits in this context. Choice (3)
- **10.** The word 'maelstrom' means a powerful whirlpool. Hence choice 4 is the most appropriate in this context. Choice (4)
- **11.** 'Commonplace' which is a synonym of 'trite' is the most appropriate option. Choice (1)
- **12.** The word 'promising' is contextually similar to the word propitious (favourable). Choice (3)
- 13. The word 'exacting' (making great demands on one's endurance or skill) is contextually similar to the word stringent. The word oppressive (tyrannical) is inappropriate in comparison. Hence choice 1 is the answer.

 Choice (1)
- **14.** Plausible means credible or believable. The remaining options are out of context. Choice (3)
- **15.** To snowball means to increase rapidly in size, strength or importance. The word 'swelled' is similar in meaning to the word snowballed.

 Choice (1)
- **16.** Renege means to go back on a contract or promise. Hence choice 2 is apt. Choice (2)
- **17.** Rigmarole is a complicated process. Morass which means a complicated situation is contextually napt.

Choice (4)

- **18.** Munificent means very generous. Choice (1)
- **19.** The words cognizant and aware are synonymous. Choice (4)
- **20.** Inadvertently means not deliberate. The word 'unintentionally' also means the same. Choice (2)

Exercise 2

- **1.** An abstract is a summary or statement of the contents of a book etc. Choice (2)
- **2.** Complacent means smugly self-satisfied; calmly content. Choice (3)
- **3.** Exterminate is to destroy utterly, the word annihilate also means the same. Choice (4)
- **4.** Stalwart means strongly built or sturdy. Choice (2)
- **5.** Simulate is to pretend to have or feel. Choice (3)
- **6.** Bedlam is a scene of uproar and confusion. The word tumult which refers to the uproar or din of a disorderly crowd is its closest synonym.

 Choice (4)

- 7. The words chagrin (acute vexation or mortification) and annoyance are synonymous. Choice (2)
- **8.** Dunk is to immerse in water, the word douse (immerse with liquid) is its closest synonym. Choice (1)
- **9.** The word innocuous (not injurious, inoffensive) and harmless are synonymous. Choice (3)
- 10. The meaning of bizarre is strange in appearance or effect; eccentric, grotesque. Odd is synonymous with it. Choice (2)
- 11. Panacea refers to a universal remedy. The word elixir which is a supposed remedy for all ills is its closest synonym. Placebo which is a pill or medicine etc., prescribed for psychological reasons but having no psychological effect is not synonymous with the given word.

 Choice (2)
- **12.** Exacerbate means make (pain, anger etc) worse. Aggravate which also means the same is its closest synonym. Choice (4)
- 13. The word lissome means supple or agile, the word lithe which also means the same is its closest synonym. Petite which refers to a woman of small and dainty build is not synonymous with lissome. Choice (3)
- **14.** Palliate is to alleviate (a disease) without curing it.

 Choice (1)
- **15.** Resilient is to spring back or bounce back, the word buoyant also means the same. Choice (4)
- **16.** The word morbid means macabre (grim, gruesome), unwholesome or sickly. Choice (4)
- 17. The word 'transgress' means to go beyond the limits set by a moral principle, standard or law. Hence, the word 'violate' which is synonymous with it is most appropriate in the given context.

 Choice (4)
- **18.** The expression 'in tandem' means alongside each other; Hence together is the most appropriate option, among the given choices. Choice (2)
- **19.** Tactical means done or planned to gain a specific end. The word 'shrewd' which is synonymous with it is most appropriate in the given context. Choice (4)
- **20.** Detriment in the given context means impairment (damage). Choice (2)
- **21.** Abject means completely without pride or dignity ignominiously (disgracefully) is contextually similar to the word abjectly. Choice (4)

22. 'Attrition' means employee turnover or the number of people entering or leaving employment. etc.

Choice (2)

23. Vindicate means to show to be right or justify.

Choice (4)

- **24.** The meaning of the word complicity is involvement with others in an unlawful activity. Collusion which precisely means the same is most apt. Choice (4)
- **25.** Deplorable (shockingly bad) is contextually similar to the word lamentable (very bad or regrettable).

Choice (1)

- **26.** Supercilious means behaving in a way that shows one thinks one is better than others. Superior also conveys the same meaning.

 Choice (2)
- **27.** Preposterous means completely ridiculous or outrageous. Choice (3)
- **28.** Surreptitious means done in a stealthy manner. The word furtive which also means the same is most appropriate in the context. Choice (1)
- **29.** Demanding or extreme conditions are referred to as rigours. The word severity is contextually similar to it.

 Choice (2)
- **30.** Presumptuous means behaving with disrespectful boldness. The word impertinent which also conveys the same meaning is the answer. Choice (3)

Exercise 3

- **1.** Ostensible means apparent but not necessarily real. Choice (3)
- **2.** The words munificence (splendidly generous; bountiful) and generosity are synonyms. Choice (4)
- **3.** Abysmal and profound are synonymous. The secondary meaning of abysmal is extremely bad. Choice (3)
- **4.** Embargo is an official suspension of commerce of other activity. The word restraint is synonyms with it.

 Choice (2)
- The meaning the word grotesque is unnatural, incongruous or absurd. Weird (peculiar, unanatural) is its synonym.
- **6.** A huckster is a pedlar or hawker. Choice (2)
- 7. The words distraught (distracted with worry, fear etc) and agitated are synonyms. Choice (1)
- **8.** Besmear is to disgrace or tarnish (a person's reputation or character, victory etc) the word sully which also means the same is its closest synonym. Choice (4)

- **9.** Fumble means to use the hands awkwardly, grope about. Falter which means to stumble or stagger is not synonymous with fumble. Choice (1)
- **10.** Palpable refers to something that can be touched or felt; something that can be readily prescribed by the senses or mind. Hence choice 2 is its closest synonym.

Choice (2)

- **11.** The word quixotic means naively idealistic or impractical. Choice (4)
- **12.** The meaning of the word taciturn is to be reserved in speech, saying little or being uncommunicative.

Choice (3)

- 13. Vapid means insipid or lacking interest; flat, dull.

 The word vacuous which means empty or lacking expression is unrelated.

 Choice (1)
- **14.** The word wry means distorted or turned to one side. Choice (3)
- **15.** The word 'paucity' means 'scarcity' or 'lack'.

 Choice (1)
- 16. The word 'emasculated' means weak or enfeebled. The word wizened (wrinkled with age) and shrivelled which are synonyms are not appropriate in the context because the preceding words 'lean figure' indicate that 'emasculated' in this context means enfeebled.

Choice (1)

- **17.** ignominy means 'public disgrace'. Hence option 1 is the answer. Choice (1)
- 18. 'Pugnaciously' means eager or quick to argue or fight.

 The word 'aggressively' which is synonymous with it is most appropriate in the given context. The word vigorous (strong, healthy and full of energy) is out of context.

 Choice (2)
- **19.** 'Inclination' (a natural tendency to act or feel in a particular way) is contextually similar to the word penchant.

 Choice (2)
- 20. The word 'reprehensible' means wrong or bad and deserving condemnation. The word 'deplorable' (shockingly bad) is contextually similar to the word reprehensible. The remaining options are inappropriate. Choice (3)

Exercise 4

- **1.** The words considerate (caring) and indifferent are antonyms. Choice (4)
- 2. The word orderly is most appropriate as the antonym of haphazard (done by chance; random). Choice (3)

- **3.** Feeble (weak; infirm) is an antonym of robust (strong and sturdy). Choice (4)
- **4.** Serene (placid; tranquil) is an antonym of boisterous (rough; noisily exuberant). Choice (1)
- **5.** Fascinating (capturing the interest of) is an antonym of the word dull. (uninteresting). Choice (2)
- 6. 'Precocious' means advanced for one's age. 'Talented', 'gifted' and 'bright' can replace this word without changing the meaning of the sentence. But 'garrulous' which means talkative is inapt. Choice (3)
- 7. 'Savant' is an intellectual or a scholar whereas 'novice' means a beginner. 'Tyro', 'rookie', and 'non-professional' are synonyms of novice. Choice (4)
- **8.** A person who is very friendly and congenial can also be called 'charming', 'amiable' and 'affable', but not 'listless'. Choice (3)
- 9. 'Enthused' means to inspire or motivate people. 'Energise', 'excite' and 'regale' can replace 'enthuse' but 'castigate' which means reprimand or rebuke is inapt in this context.
 Choice (4)
- **10.** 'Altercation' means a fight. 'Dispute', 'discord', or 'argument' can all replace altercation. 'Merriment' is its antonym and hence is inapt as a replacement.

Choice (1)

- 11. 'Philanthrope' is a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others especially by donating money to a good cause. He can also be called a good 'Samaritan', an 'altruist' or a generous person. Choice (2)
- **12.** 'Providence' here stands for 'luck' as it has 'saved them'. 'Constitution' is totally out of context.

Choice (3)

- 13. The patient was obviously nervous, or anxious. 'Trepidation' which means anxiety or fear can be replaced by 'dread', 'alarm' or 'agitation'. But 'eagerness' which has a positive tone cannot replace 'trepidation'. Choice (2)
- 14. The condition of the patient was 'deteriorating' i.e., becoming worse. Hence 'decline', 'aggravate' and 'worse' can certainly replace deteriorate. 'Mitigate' which means to make something less severe or serious suggests the opposite. Choice (4)
- **15.** To 'long' for something means to 'yearn', 'pine' or 'crave' for something. 'Detest' meaning 'hate' is inapt. Choice (4)

- 16. To 'scurry' is to move hurriedly with short quick steps. 'Hasten', 'scuttle' and 'scamper' also mean to move hurriedly. But 'sleuth' is inapt as a replacement. Choice (3)
- 17. 'Malicious' can be replaced by 'spiteful', 'ill-willed', or 'depraved'. But 'ignorant' cannot replace 'malicious'. Choice (2)
- 18. His beloved's absence has left a 'void' in his heart. Hence it cannot be a 'hole' but can be a 'chasm', 'abyss' or 'vacuity'. It is like a 'vacuum' a 'space devoid of matter' but not a 'hole'. Choice (1)
- 19. The bulb was not giving bright light. It was giving a 'diffused' milky glow. Hence 'diffused' can mean 'muffled', 'mild', or 'diluted' but not 'morbid' which means unhealthy.

 Choice (2)
- **20.** He 'wilts' under pressure i.e., he 'droops', 'sags', or 'withers' under pressure. But 'butcher' is to 'slaughter' or 'cut up' and hence totally out of context.

Choice (3)

Exercise 5

1. Unclean is the antonym of the word immaculate (spotless; perfectly clean or neat and tidy).

Choice (1)

- **2.** Ameliorate (make or become better; improve) is an antonym of aggravate (increase the gravity of an illness, offence etc). Choice (3)
- **3.** Malodorous (smelling very unpleasant) is an antonym of the word fragrant. Choice (1)
- **4.** Sophisticated (cultured and refined) is an antonym of crude (not refined; rude). Choice (2)
- **5.** The words mellowed (softened or matured by age or experience) and immature are antonyms.

Choice (3)

- **6.** The word vindictive means spiteful; tending to seek revenge; forgiving is its antonym. Choice (1)
- 7. Selfishness is an antonym of altruism which means unselfish concern for others. Choice (2)
- **8.** Aggravate (increase the gravity of an illness, offence etc) is an antonym of mitigate (make milder or less intense or severe). Choice (4)
- The words adept (a skilled performer; an expert) and novice (a beginner; an inexperienced person) are antonyms.

- 10. The words consciousness (the state of being awake and aware) and oblivion (the state of forgetting or having forgotten) are antonyms. Choice (3)
- **11.** Chaste (pure; virtuous) is an antonym of the word defiled (make dirty; pollute or befoul). Choice (1)
- **12.** Fecund (prolific, fertile) is an antonym of the word barren (unable to produce fruit or vegetation; unable to bear young).

 Choice (3)
- **13.** Compassionate (sympathetic, pitying) is an antonym of callous (unfeeling; insensitive). Choice (1)
- **14.** The word pioneer refers to an initiator of a new enterprise, an inventor etc. The word laggard which refers to a person who lags behind; a dawdler conveys the opposite.

 Choice (4)
- **15.** The meaning of the word pedestrian is dull; prosaic or uninspired. Imaginative which refers to the ability of the mind to be creative or resourceful its its antonym.

Choice (4)

- 16. 'Astute' means 'shrewd' 'sharp', 'quick-witted', 'keen', or 'sagacious'. 'Mediocre' which means ordinary or unexceptional is inappropriate as a replacement in this context. Choice (1)
- 17. 'Enchanting' can be replaced by 'alluring', 'engrossing', or 'riveting' as all these words stand for something being attractive. But 'mystifying' which means 'puzzling' or confusing is not an appropriate replacement.

Choice (2)

- **18.** Gandhiji 'advaocated', 'propounded', 'propogated' or 'upheld' the philosophy of non-violence. 'Emancipate' meaning 'liberate' is inapt in this context. Choice (4)
- 19. 'Tranquil' nature here suggests his calm, pleasant and friendly nature. Hence 'serene' 'sedate', or 'equanimous' can replace 'tranquil' but not 'introvert' which means shy and withdrawn. Choice (2)
- 20. 'Scrupulously' here means carefully. Hence 'meticulously' and 'assiduously' can replace the given word without changing the meaning of the given sentence. 'Unanimously' is inapt. Choice (3)
- 21. 'Contention' is the 'opinion' or the 'assertion' or the 'view' of someone. 'Prerogative' which means the right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class is inapt as a replacement in this context. Choice (2)
- 22. Nelson Mandela wanted to 'ameliorate' the condition of the Blacks in his country, which means he wanted to 'Improve', 'alleviate', or 'mitigate' the conditions of the Blacks. 'Decide' is a misfit.

 Choice (1)

23. 'Profound' truth means something 'complex', 'philosophical' or 'weighty'. 'Regal' which means splendid or royal is totally out of context.

Choice (2)

- 24. The 'intrinsic' truth of the story stands for the basic or the fundamental truth of the story. Hence 'inherent', 'underlying' and 'innate' and 'elemental' can replace 'intrinsic'. But there is nothing 'mysterious' about this basic truth.

 Choice (3)
- 25. 'Appalled' means 'horrified' or 'shocked'. 'Disgusted' can also replace appalled in the given context. 'Wonderstruck' is experiencing a sudden feeling of wonder which is a positive feeling and hence cannot replace 'appalled'. Choice (1)
- 26. 'Lucid' is something clear or easy to understand. Here the explanation was lucid which means it was 'graphic', 'articulate' or 'intelligible'. 'Perplexing' meaning cause someone to feel baffled is inapt. Choice (2)
- 27. 'Woes' means the sorrows or the adversities of life. 'Tribulations' or 'misery' also mean the same. But we need not show 'empathy' towards our friends' jubilations. Choice (4)
- **28.** 'Fatigued' is to become tired. Hence 'strained', exhausted' and 'jaded' can replace 'fatigued'. But 'fathomless' meaning mysterious is inapt.

Choice (2)

- **29.** This was a 'manifestation' of her talent. Here 'manifestation' can be replaced with 'display', 'expression' or 'indication'. 'Coincidence' is absurd as a replacement.

 Choice (4)
- **30.** His energy has to be 'harnessed' which means it has to be 'yoked', 'bridled' or 'channelled' constructively. 'Undergird' means to fasten something from the under side, especially by a rope or chain, a word which makes no sense when used in this context. Choice (3)

Exercise 6

- 1. Laudable (commendable) is an antonym of ignominous (causing dishonour). Choice (4)
- **2.** Grouchy (discontended; grumpy) is an antonym of the word contented (satisfied). Choice (3)
- The words courteous (polite, kind or considerate in manner) and impudent (insolently disrespectful) are antonyms. Choice (2)
- **4.** The word salubrious means wholesome or healthy. Hence unhealthy is its antonym. Choice (3)

5. Devoted (very loving or loyal) is the closest antonym of the word traitorous (treacherous or disloyal).

Choice (3)

- **6.** Oblivious (unware or unconscious of) is an antonym of the word cognizant (having knowledge or being aware of).

 Choice (4)
- 7. Benign (mild, favourable) is an antonym of the word virulent (violent or malignant; bitterly hostile).

Choice (4)

- **8.** The word insubordinate means disobedient or rebellious. Servile (slavish; completely dependent) is its antonym. Choice (2)
- Approbation (approval or consent) is an antonym of the word expostulation which means a protest or an earnest remonstrance. Choice (4)
- **10.** Disparage is to speak slightingly of; appreciate is its antonym. Choice (3)
- 11. The words fortitude (courage in pain or adversity) and cowardice (lack of bravery) are antonyms.

Choice (4)

- **12.** Irrelevant is an antonym of the word germane (relevant to a subject under consideration). Choice (3)
- **13.** Ossification means to become rigid, callous or unprogressive. Flexibility (adaptability) is its antonym.

Choice (2)

- **14.** The words resolute (determined; firm of purpose, not vaccilating) and capricious (whimsical change of mind or conduct) are antonyms. Choice (4)
- **15.** Opprobrious means severely scornful or abusive. Hence its antonym would be respectful. Choice (1)
- **16.** The explanation was 'abstruse' i.e., something difficult to understand. The words 'vague', 'obscure' and 'recondite' can replace 'abstruse'. But 'scholarly' is not something that is unclear or vague. Choice (2)
- **17.** 'Gauche' is something 'awkward', 'clumsy' or 'maladroit'. 'Aesthetic beauty' is inapt as a replacement for 'gaucherie'. Choice (1)
- **18.** 'Penchant' is a strong liking or an inclination. Hence 'bent', 'talent', 'propensity' or 'proclivity', can replace penchant. 'Abhorrence' meaning 'hatred' or 'revulsion' is totally inapt in this context. Choice (3)
- 19. 'Pompous' speech is an affectedly grand speech. 'Pretentious', stilted or 'bombastic' can be its replacements but not 'ponderous' as it means slow and clumsy. Choice (1)

20. The Greeks won over the Trojans not by might alone. They used 'chicanery' i.e., trickery to achieve their victory. Hence 'skulduggery', 'ruse', and 'subterfuge' can all replace chicanery. But 'truce' meaning an agreement between enemies is inapt in this context. Choice (4)

Exercise 7 —

- 1. 'Military victory' takes the singular verb 'bestows.' In the next part 'the means' is correct as we are talking of the particular/definite means that are adopted. 'A slow and steady' is acceptable as we are here referring to one such erosion. Achievements are the specific ones that are referred to hence the definite article 'the' should be used. 'A higher proportion' is correct. Hence BBAAB.

 Choice (2)
- 2. In the first part 'phase of' is correct and in the latter part 'will be complete' is correct as it has to be in the passive. It cannot complete itself. The subject in this sentence 'substance' will take a singular verb, hence 'suggests' is acceptable. 'Intended' should be followed by an infinitive 'to strengthen.' As the later part of the sentence 4 is in the present tense 'give' which is in the present tense is more suitable. Hence BABAA.

Choice (3)

- 3. The adverb 'swiftly' modifies the 'verb' lowering, hence it is more suitable To have parallelism in the construction, 'lowering interest rates' should be followed by 'giving fiscal stimulus.' 'Be covered' is correct in sentence 2 for it has to be passive. In 3 as 'for selling' is used in the later part of the sentence hence 'for buying' should be preferred in the previous part. In sentence 4 we are talking about something related to the present 'now' so the present perfect tense 'have started' should be preferred. Hence BBBBA is correct.
- 4. In this context looking at is correct. 'Apart from' should be followed by 'and' not 'but.' 'As stressful' must show some kind of comparison. Here there is no comparison, hence, 'so stressful' is acceptable 'Neither...nor...' are co-ordinating conjunctions therefore one cannot be used without the other. Hence 'or' is suitable. In sentence 4, a contrast is shown, hence 'but' is more suitable. Hence BAABA. Choice (4)
- 5. A mark is made in a field, it means an achievement in the field hence option B is correct. To have a parallelism in construction 'making' should be followed by 'launching.' In sentence 2, an attempt is made to do something hence 'to reap' is acceptable. 'Means of

tackling' is correct in sentence 3 'Driven to the wall' is a phrase which means reaching the end of one's patience and tolerance. Hence it is a option A. The fifth option BBAAA is correct.

Choice (4)

- 6. The aspostrophe should be before the 's' hence option A is correct. We 'look into' something but we investigate something hence B is correct. In sentence 2 option B is acceptable because we should use 'do' in a positive clause only when we wish to express emphasis. For example. 'I do like these grapes.' In sentence 3 'more' should not be followed by 'of' hence option A is acceptable. In sentence 4 since the first clause begins with a conjunction (if), the next clause cannot begin with so. Hence ABBAA is correct.

 Choice (1)
- 7. Looming 'over' is correct—Hence A.

'Horde' is a crowd while 'hoard' is to amass. Hence A.

'Economic' is concerned with the organization of money. We can refer to 'economic growth'. Economical indicates something cheaper. Hence B.

'Locale' pertains to a specific area while 'local' means belonging to a particular area. Hence A.

'Ascent' is a climb while 'assent' is approval. Hence B. (Ans: AABAB-Choice 1)

- **8.** The indefinite article 'a' is suitable. Hence A.
 - 'Mace' is an ornamental stick or a weapon. 'Maze' is a complex system of passages or pathways. Hence B.

'Moral' is what is right according to ethical conduct 'Morale' booster is something that enlivens the spirits of someone who is feeling down and out. Hence A.

'Changing' is not used with weather. 'Changeable' is more apt to describe something that is likely to change. Hence A.

'Implicit' is tacit or unspoken. 'Explicit' is something that is clearly said or spelt out. Hence A.

(Ans: ABAAA-Choice 4)

We have respect 'for' someone or something not 'of'. Hence B.

'Anything but' implies that Kipling was nothing more than a wordsmith. 'Everything but' implies that he was everything other than a wordsmith. 'Everything but' is not in line with the last part of the sentence. Hence A

'Grapple with' is the correct expression which means 'take a firm hold of'. Hence B.

'A little' implies some while 'little' implies 'hardly any' or 'none'. In this context 'no moral standing is appropriate. Hence B.

The context suggests that partition is the consequence of blunders made by several people. Hence 'whether' is suitable to express a choice. Hence A. (Ans: BABBA–Choice 1)

10. Heave a sigh of relief is the correct phrase. Hence A.

Bring someone to his knees is an expression that means to affect someone/something badly/deeply. Hence B.

Catch someone unawares is the right expression. Hence B.

Take for granted is correct. Hence B.

'Close at hand' means to be very near. Hence B
(Ans: ABBBB–Choice 3)

11. 'Economics' refers to the way in which finances are organized. 'Economy' in this context indicates the minimum amount of money spent which is what the context refers to. Hence B.

Place indicates a particular area on a surface and hence it doesn't suit the context. The reference here is to 'space' which is the area into which things can fit. Hence A.

'Curtain call' is a bow in response to appreciation of a performance on stage. Curtain raiser is the beginning of a show or an event. Hence A.

'Final' is the last while 'finale' means a grand end to something. Hence B.

'Draw to a close' means end. 'Bring to a close' is to make something end. Hence A.

(Ans: BAABA-Choice 3)

12. 'Juxtapose' means to put something against another. 'Justify' means to find, reasons for something. Hence A.

'Wrenched' means to remove violently from original place. 'Wrung' means to squeeze. The context suggests wrenched. Hence B.

'Pitched in' is the correct expression to be used when we want to say someone helped and did his / her bit. Hence B.

'Reprieve' is an act of pardon 'Reproach' means blame. Hence A.

'Break out' is a spread of something while break through is to overcome something. Hence B.

(Ans: ABBAB–Choice 4)

13. 'Hermitic' is a reclusive way of life' where as 'hermetic' is airtight - B is right. Because it is 'queries' responsive (A) is the correct alternative and queries which means doubts and clarifications suit the second part better. Mantle (A) is responsibility and mantel (B) is a mantel piece which is a structure of wood above a

fire place. 'Tactical' (A) voting is to vote in such a way to get the enemy defeated even if not voting for one's own party. Hence BAAAA. Choice (1)

14. 'Adjoining' means joined together perhaps with a common wall but 'adjacent' means 'next to' which suits the context. Hence A. 'Adjudicate' refers to a legal settlement whereas 'adjudged' means considered to be, which is apt here. Hence A.

'Celebrate' is to do something enjoyable to mark a special occasion. 'Calibrate' means to be able to calculate or measure something accurately. Hence B. Complaisant is to accept things without complaining while 'complacent' means to be satisfied with the existing situation. The latter is a suitable word in the context. Hence B. 'Forbid' means to be asked not to do something. 'Forbear' means 'to desist' which suits the context. Hence A. The answer is AABBA.

Choice (4)

15. 'Consummate' means to be skilful while 'commensurate' means suitable with which is apt in the context. Hence A.

'Compelled' is to be forced to do something by an external force while 'impelled' is to be compelled by one's own principles. Hence A. 'Racquet' is a bat used in games such as tennis or badminton while 'racket' refers to a lot of noise. Hence A.

'Artless' means simple and honest while 'artistic' refers to a special ability in fine arts such as drawing, painting, dancing, music. Hence A.

Bale is a large roll or quantity of something such as cotton, hay or paper. While 'bail out' means to help someone/something out of a difficult situation. Hence B. The answer is AAAAB.

Choice (2)

16. 'To rouse' is to wake someone while 'arouse' is to stir a particular feeling in someone. Hence B 'Assent' is to agree while 'assert' is to state categorically. Hence A 'Bevvy' is an alcoholic drink while 'bevy' means a group which is apt in the context. Hence B.

'Boon' is a blessing while 'boom' is an increase in activity. Hence A

'Noxious' is poisonous while 'obnoxious' means disgusting which suits the context. Hence B.

The answer is BABAB. Choice (2)

'Hail' is to greet someone, while 'hale' means in good health. Hence B.

'Historic' refers to something of great significance while 'historical' refers to the past. Hence A. 'Outdoors' is a noun while 'outdoor' is an adjective and suits the context. Hence B. 'Oriel' is a projecting window

while 'oriole' is a song bird. Hence B. 'Peaceable' means peace-loving while 'peaceful' is the opposite of warring. Hence B.

The answer is BABBB. Choice (4)

18. 'Felicitate' is to be congratulated and honoured while 'facilitate' is to make something easy. Hence B.

'Revamp' is to make changes while 'vamp' refers to a lady who is unethical in her behaviour. Hence A.

'Official' is having the stamp of the office while 'officious' means authoritative and overbearing. Hence A.

'Auditory' also refers to hearing but 'audible' refers to the loudness of sound and is apt in the context. Hence B.

'Align' is to be in line with while 'alien' means different or foreign and suits the context. Hence B.

The answer is BAABB. Choice (1)

19. 'Bated' is the appropriate word which suits the context. If you wait for something 'with bated breath' you wait anxiously to find out what will happen. To use something as 'bait' means to use it to trick or persuade someone to do something. Hence 'baited' which is the past tense of 'bait' is inappropriate-B.

An organism deteriorates with age hence it is said to be 'senescent'. 'Sentient' which means able to perceive or feel things is most appropriate in the given context-B.

The word sensible which means practical rather than decorative is more apt in the given context. 'Sensitive' which means easily offended or upset, quick to detect or be affected by slight changes does not suit the context-A.

While sentiment is a feeling or an opinion based on emotions, feeling is something that you feel through the mind or through the senses. Since the sentence talks about 'happiness' the former is appropriate here-A.

'Deceased' refers to a person who has died recently. While 'diseased' means suffering from a disease. The latter does not make sense in this context-A.

Hence BBAAA is the correct-combination.

Choice (2)

20. 'Tortuous' means full of twists and turns' excessively lengthy and complex. 'Torturous' means characterized by pain or suffering. The former makes better sense in the given context-A.

When a person is 'loath to' doing something he is reluctant or unwilling. Hence B suits the context. 'Loathe' which mean to feel hatred or disgust for does not suit the context-B.

'Canvas' is a strong, coarse cloth used to make sails, tents etc. To 'canvass' is to visit (someone) to seek their vote in an election. Only B is appropriate.

'Envelope' which is a noun refers to a flat paper container with a sealable flap, used to enclose a letter or document. 'Envelop' which is a verb means to wrap up, cover or surround completely. The reference in the sentence is to an 'envelope'-A

Desert is a waterless empty area of land with little or no vegetation. Dessert is a sweet dish which is taken as the last course of a meal. In the sentence A is apt. Therefore ABBAA is the right combination.

Choice (4)

EXERCISE 8

- 1. 'Would' cannot be used in the conditional clause, hence goes is correct. If the 'if clause' has present tense (goes through) it should be followed by 'will'. In sentence 2 the main clause has 'would have' therefore the 'if clause' must be in the past perfect tense (had brought). In sentence 3 present tense (is) should be followed by' will be'. In 4 the conditional clause is in the simple past tense, hence it should be followed by the simple past tense only i.e., '....... he would donate'. Hence ABAAA.

 Choice (2)
- 2. When two actions are in the past, the action that goes before should be in the past perfect. Hence 'had demonstrated' is correct. 'For' is the suitable preposition here. In sentence 2 'environmental' is the adjective hence it is correct. Similarly in sentence 3 'layered' is the adjective hence it is suitable. To have parallelism in construction 'changing' gels with 'confronting.' Hence BBAAB.

 Choice (1)
- 3. As 'five-month; is a compound word acting as an adjective it must be 'singular.' A bid is made to do something. Hence 'to blow' is appropriate in sentence 1. The simple past tense 'justified' is acceptable in sentence 2. For the same reason 'asserted' is suitable in, sentence 3. Not being taken into confidence is correct. Hence BBBAB is the right answer.

 Choice (4)
- 4. When 'as well as' joins a singular subject to a plural subject, the verb remains singular Hence 'has' is correct. Will being the present form go with it similarly in sentence 2 and 5, the connectives 'along with' and 'with' take a singular verb. Hence 'was' and 'has' are correct. In sentence 3 the verb 'are' goes with 'enterprizes' which is plural. Hence BBABA is the right choice.

 Choice (3)

- 5. 'Who have' refers to the 15,000 formers whereas 'will heave a sigh of relief refers to each one of them. Hence BB is acceptable. Each every, neither, either, take singular verbs. Hence BBBA is correct. In the first sentence as 'will' is the present form it is suitable in the context. BBBBA. Choice (2)
- 6. 'Imaginary' describes something that is created by and exists only in the mind, that is not real whereas imaginative means new, original and clever. Hence, option 'B' 'imaginary' is correct. The preposition between is more apt as the comparison is between two entities. Hence A in sentence 2 the compound word six-month is used as an adjective and therefore it should be in the singular. In sentence 3, primarily means 'mainly' and primary means 'most important'. Hence 'A' 'primarily' is correct. In sentence 4 to maintain parallelism in construction producing [A] should be used. Hence BAAAA is the right choice. Choice (4)
- 7. We cannot use a pronoun as the subject of a verb if the verb has already got a subject. A verb can have only one subject. Hence option B is correct. 'On the pavement' is correct. In the second sentence when a certain pair of nouns are linked, they always occur in, the same sequence like a knife and fork, bread and butter hence option B is acceptable. In sentence 3 'but' should be added to nevertheless since it is a continuation of the sentence. If it is not a continuation, after a full stop it is be used 'without but.' In sentence 4 since the direct object is a short one, compared to the indirect object (which is a longer one), it should be brought before the indirect object. Choice BABBB.
- **8.** 'Appraise' is to evaluate while 'apprise' is to make known which is apt in the context. Hence B.

The danger 'of' is appropriate. Hence A.

'Calibrate' is to calculate or measure which is the suitable word in the context. Hence A.

The word 'disparate' means different kinds, while desperate means urgent, which suits the context. Hence A.

'Dessert' is the sweet dish at the end of a meal. Hence A. (Ans: BAAAA–Choice 4)

9. Complexity is the state of having many different parts connected or related to each other in a complicated way, whereas a complication is a problem or difficulty that makes a situation harder to deal with. Hence B is correct.

The definite article 'the' is appropriate when referring to a particular person. Hence A.

'Pallet' is a straw mattress while 'palette' is a board on which a painter mixes colours. Hence B.

'Storey' which means a floor in a high-rise building is the apt word. Hence B.

'Stationary' is to be at a stand still. Stationery includes all kinds of writing materials such as pens, pencils, paper etc. Hence A.

(Ans: BABBA-Choice 3)

10. The actor refers to a single individual. Hence the apostrophe should be before 's'. Hence B.

'Breeches' means the back of a gun into which bullets are loaded. 'Breach' is a break of the law or an agreement. Hence A.

'Cord' is a rope and does not suit the context. 'Sympathetic chord' means a sympathetic note or feeling. Hence A.

'Climactic' means reaching a climax while climatic is a reference to the climate, which suits the context. Hence B.

'Auger' is a tool used for making holes in wood, while 'augur' is a sign of something. Hence A.

(Ans: BAABA–Choice 1)

11. 'Anti' is a prefix used to indicate the opposite of something such as 'anti inflamatory', 'Ante' means before. Eg ante meridian. The context suggests that 'anti' is the correct word. Hence B.

'Quell' is to contain or put down and is better than stop. 'Aural' has to do with hearing while oral refers to speech. Hence A.

'Averse to' is to be disinclined, 'Adverse' means the opposite of something. Hence B.

'To flout' is to break or overlook a law or a rule. 'To flaunt' is to make a deliberate display of something. Hence B. (Ans: BAABB–Choice 4)

12. 'Denotes' means to indicate something while 'connotes' is to make you think of a particular idea or quality. Denotes is the apt word. Hence A.

'Had been' cannot be used with the present tense denotes. Hence A.

'Effluents' are the liquid wastes that come out of factories. Since cigars are expensive it is a habit of the rich or 'affluent' Hence A

'Altar' is a table in a church. 'Alter' means to change, which suits the context. Hence A.

'Hangar' is a place where aircraft are parked. 'Hanger' is something we hang our clothes on. Hence A. (Ans: AAAAA-Choice 2)

13. 'Supplement' is to add something to something that is already whole. 'Complement' is to add a part to

make something whole. The context suggests that the scholarly approach gives the book a good finish. Hence B.

Since the context suggests something is added, the preposition 'by' is apt. Hence A.

'Exhausting' is tiring 'exhaustive' means a comprehensive or thorough search. Hence A.

'Envelop' is to surround while an 'envelope' is a paper cover in which letters are sent. The context suggests that 'envelop' is apt. Hence A.

'Etymology' is the study of the origin and history of development of words. Entymology is the study of insects. Linguists can only quarrel over words. Hence A. (Ans: BAAAA–Choice 4)

14. An 'honourary' post is one without remuneration. 'Honourable' means worthy of respect. The context suggests that she does 'free' work. Hence A.

'At' is the correct preposition to be used here. Hence ${\bf B}$

Hypercritical is excessively critical while 'hypocritical' has come to mean grossly insincere. It is excessive criticism that can demoralise. Hence A.

Immanent' is something that is inherent. 'Imminent' means likely to happen very soon. Hence B.

An 'informant' gives information while an 'informer' gives incriminating evidence. The context suggests that 'informer' is apt. Hence A.

(Ans: ABABA–Choice 2)

15. 'Kick off' is an expression which means start which is appropriate in the context. Hence B.

'Connect with' is apt. Hence A.

'Weave a nettle' is a phrase which means 'place obstacles or irritants. 'Stuck a nettle' is erroneous. Hence A.

'Condone' is to pardon while 'condole' is to console which is appropriate. Hence B.

'Made out' is to make things appear to be what they are not. 'Made it' is to be successful at something. Hence B. (Ans: BAABB–Choice 2)

16. Something passed from generation to generation indicates that 'down' is the correct word. Hence A.

'Perpetuate' is to prolong while 'perpetrating' means to commit something. The context suggests that A is apt. Hence A.

When people have incompatible beliefs they will not listen to reason. Hence 'reasoned' is apt. Hence A.

'Grasp' is to hold while gasp is to take deep breaths which suits the context. Smells waft through the air and not across the air. Hence B. (Ans: AAABB—Choice 3)

17. To have one's hands full means to be very busy with something and is the right expression in the context. Hence B.

'Sites' are places whereas 'sights' implies the ability to see. Hence A.

'Wary' means to be circumspect while 'weary' is to be tired. Hence A.

An image is 'evoked' (to cause something to occur). 'Invoke' is to call upon and does not suit the context. Hence A.

'Clock in' is to register the time of arrival. 'Clocked up' is the right expression which means bring up a tally. Hence B. (Ans: BAAAB–Choice 4)

18. The context indicates that Ramanuja devised not an exclusive (pertaining to a select few) but an inclusive (pertaining to most / all people) philosophy. Hence B

'Perusal' is a scrutiny of something. 'Persuance' means in continuation of something. Hence A.

'Ensure' means develop as a consequence. 'Issue' is to come out of. Hence A.

'Prattle' is continuous talk on frivolous issues which is why it is annoying. 'Rattle' is a child's toy. Hence B.

'Precepts' are guiding principles whereas 'precincts' refers to an area. Hence A.

(Ans: BAABA–Choice 1)

19. Think again or 'think twice' is correct. Hence B.

'Slice of the pie' is the correct idiom. Hence A.

'Dispersed' is 'spread out'. 'Displaced' is to remove from its position or place. Hence B.

'Epistolary' is something (a novel) written in the form of a series of letters. 'Eponymous' is the name of a person whose product or book is named after him. Hence this is the right choice since 'Suzuki' is the name of the man and his product. Hence B.

'Disassemble' is to take apart. 'Dissemble' is to pretend which suits the context. Hence B.

(Ans: BABBB–Choice 1)

- 20. Loath (A) means unwilling and hence is appropriate.

 Loathe (B) is to hate. Palate (B) means taste. Placing something in a setting is enchasing. Hence B is correct.

 To encase on the other hand is to place in a case. Inveigle (B) is to entice and martial law (A) is military law. Hence ABBBA.

 Choice (2)
- **21.** 'Criticize' means to be critical about, which suits the context. 'Critiqued' means to pass judgement about a person's work or ideas. Hence B.

'Shameful' is used with respect to an action while 'shameless' refers to a person. Hence A.

'Creditable' is praiseworthy and is not apt in the sentence. 'Accredited' means fully approved and is apt in the sentence. Hence A.

'Epitaph' is the writing on a grave while 'epithet' is a short phrase in praise or criticism of someone. Hence B.

'Euphoria' is a feeling of hope and joy. 'Euphemism is a polite way of saying something unpleasant. Hence A. (Ans: BAABA – Choice 4)

22. 'Ascent' is an upward climb and suits the context. Accent is a particular intonation in speech. Hence B.

'Punitive' means involving punishment while 'putative' means what is supposed to be. Hence A.

Equable means without extremes, as of temperament, while equitable means fair or just. Hence B. 'Commend' is to praise while 'condemn' is to criticize. Praise suits the context. Hence A.

'Coop' means a cage to put poultry in, while 'coup' is an uprising which is apt. Hence B.

The answer is BABAB. Choice (1)

23. 'Covert' means hidden or secret and suits the context. 'Overt' means open. Hence A.

We use 'bereaved' when someone has lost a close relative. 'Bereft' means without and suits the context. Hence (B) 'Collision' is the noun form of collide which means bang into. 'Collusion' means a secret agreement. Hence B

'Peruse' is to read carefully, 'pursue' is to follow which is apt. Hence B.

'Incidental' which means of secondary importance suits the context. 'Accidental' means by chance. Hence A.

The answer is ABBBA Choice (2)

24. 'Marital' has to do with the state of being married or divorced while 'martial' refers to soldiers or war. Hence A.

'Instinctively' means from a natural impulse while 'intuitive' refers to a non-reasoning mental awareness. Hence (A).

'Persecute' means to oppress while 'prosecute' means to take legal action. Hence B.

'Sited' means to build or place something in a particular position while 'cited' means to quote. Hence A.

'Temporal' is the opposite of spiritual and suits the context. 'Temporary' means for the time being. Hence A.

The answer is AABAA. Choice (3)

- **25.** (1) 'Beatify' means to declare a person 'blessed' and is apt in the context. 'Beautify' means to make something beautiful.
 - (2) 'Reckoned' means take into consideration. 'Beckon' is call one by gesture.
 - (3) 'Contemptuous' is showing contempt, 'contemptible' is deserving contempt. A is apt.
 - (4) 'Hype' means intensive publicity promotion and is apt in the context. 'Hyperbole' is exaggerated statement.
 - (5) 'Servitude' is slavery or bondage and is here, apt. 'Servility' meaning a state of showing cringing affection or fawning is inappropriate. Choice (2)
- **26.** 'Ambivalent' is to have mixed feelings about something or someone. 'Ambiguous' (having more than one meaning) does not suit the context-B

'Censure' means to criticize strongly. 'Censor means to ban as unacceptable parts of (a book, film etc). corrupt behavior is censured and not censored-B.

The word 'fawn' (try to gain favour by servile flattery) is more appropriate in the given context. The word 'faun' (a Roman god of woods and fields) does not fit into the given context-B.

The word annex which means to seize (territory) and add it to one's own does not make sense in the given context. 'Annexe' which refers to a building attached or near to a main building, used for additional space suits the context perfectly-B.

Responsibility is abdicated (failed to be carried out) and not abrogated (cancelled a law or an agreement)-A.

The correct combination is BBBBA. Choice (1)

- 27. (1) 'Presumptuous' is being unduly or overbearingly confident and presuming; hence is appropriate as Hari is presumptious. 'Presumptive' means giving grounds for presumption. Hence A is appropriate.
 - (2) 'Shimmering' is shining with a diffused light and so is out of context. 'Simmering' refers to being in a state of suppressed anger or excitement and so B is apt.
 - (3) 'Sedulous' means persevering, diligent or assiduous, and is out of context. 'Seductive' is alluring or enticing and so B renders the sentence meaningful.
 - (4) 'Insanity' is madness and is out of context. 'Insanitary' refers to the unhygienic conditions. Choice A for the first blank is apt. The word 'obtain' would distort the sentence and render it grammatically incorrect. To 'pertain' means to relate to the city and is correct; choice B is apt.

 Choice (2)

- **28.** (1) 'Felicitate' meaning to congratulate in choice A is apt. 'Facilitate' meaning make something easy or less difficult is inapt.
 - (2) 'Inequalities' refer to the lack of equality and is contextually correct. 'Equitable' distribution is fair distribution. Hence the correct choices are A and A. 'Inequity' is 'bias' and 'equable' meaning uniformly distributed, is ruled out as 'equable' distribution does not involue the person/government while in the sentence, there is need for distribution by one who is fair or unbiased. Thus, A and A are more appropriate.
 - (4) 'Ravenous' is being very hungry. 'Raving' means intensively being something and is the correct choice.
 - (5) 'Sanction' is to permit. 'Sanctions' are embargoes or steps taken to ban trade.

Choice (1)

- **29.** (1) 'Palavar' refers to fuss or bother. 'Pallor' refers to paleness.
 - (2) To be 'on stream' is to be in operation. 'Steam' renders the sentence meaningless.
 - (3) 'Intrepid' is being fearless. 'Insipid' is being dull.
 - (4) The phrase 'behaviour with the customers' renders 'insolent', meaning rude, appropriate in the context. 'Indolent' is lazy and here, inapt. 'Reproach' meaning rebuke is contextually apt, 'Rapprochement' is the resumption of harmonious relations esp. between states.

 Choice (3)
- **30.** 'Historic' is usually used to describe something that is so important that it is likely to be remembered. 'Historical' usually describes something that is connected with the past or with the study of history. In the sentence the reference is to an important occasion which is likely to be remembered, hence the former is more appropriate-A

'Corporal punishment' is the physical punishment meted out, 'corporeal' refers to something which can be touched', physical rather than spiritual is not suitable does not suit the context-B.

'Warp' means to influence somebody so that they begin to behave in an unacceptable or shocking way is appropriate in the given sentence. The word 'wrap (to cover something completely in paper or other material) does not make sense in this context-A.

'Augur' means to be a sign that something will be successful or not successful in the future. The word auger (a tool resembling a cockscrew) does not make sense-A.

When something complements something it adds to something in a way that improves it or makes it more

attractive. In the context B is apt. The word compliment means an expression of praise or admiration.

The correct combination is AAAAB. Choice (4)

Exercise 9 —

- 1. In the first part of the sentence 'the reality' is suitable. In the next part of the sentence the verbal phrase 'comes with a price' means expensive. 'Enter into' is correct as it suggests joining or getting into a venture. Into indicates motion. If one thing generates another it is a guarantee of the other. 'Curse on' is acceptable. It is a curse on something. Hence BABBB. Choice (4)
- 2. Since 'pleasure' is derived from something option A is correct and 'in the house keeper's' room is correct. In sentence 2 feeling 'of' home coming is correct. In sentence 3 marks means 'to indicate' whereas 'marks off' means 'distinguishes' hence option B is suitable. In sentence 4 'concern for' is incorrect for it is used for a person. For a situation 'concern about' is used. Hence ABBBB.

 Choice (1)
- **3.** 'Continuous' means without a break while 'continual' means frequent, or every now and then. Continual is the suitable word in this context. Hence B.

'Criticism of' is correct. Hence A.

'Equitable' which means 'fair and just' is the suitable word. Hence B.

Loyalty is a quality that people in an organization show to their bosses or to the organization. Faithfulness is a quality that is exhibited in a marital relationship. Hence B.

'Perceptive' is to be able to guage things correctly. 'Perceptible' which means 'noticeable' suits the context. Hence A. (Ans: BABBA–Choice 2)

'Wreathe' is to surround something. 'Wreath' is a circular arrangement of flowers and suits the context. Hence B.

'Sceptic' is a non-believer while 'septic' means to become infected which doesn't suit the context. Hence A.

'Sheared' is to cut as of a fence or the wool from a sheep. 'Sheered' is to avoid which is apt in the context. Hence B.

Metre is a metric unit while meter is a measuring device for electricity or gas. Hence A.

(Ans: ABABA–Choice 1)

5. Luxurious indicates something comfortable and expensive while 'luxuriant' means healthy growth, which is apt in the context. Hence B.

New shampoo points to a specific shampoo. So the definite article 'the' is appropriate. Hence A

'Lama' is a Buddhist monk while 'llama' is an animal, which doesn't suit the context. Hence A.

'Loath' is to be unwilling while 'loathe' is to hate. Hence A.

'Internment' is release from imprisonment while 'interment' is burial. Hence A.

(Ans: BAAAA–Choice 1)

6. 'Biannual' is twice a year whereas 'biennial' means once in 2 years. The word 'infrequent' indicates that biennial is the apt word. Hence A.

'Meetings' is plural hence the plural verb 'were' should be used. Hence A.

'Baited' means to trap while 'bated' is to hold your breath especially when one is anxious. Hence A.

'Faun' is a Roman God, part man, part goat, 'Fawn' is light brown colour and is apt in the context. Hence B.

'Forward' is ahead or in front of. The 'foreword' to a book is an introduction by the author or by someone else. Hence B. (Ans: AAABB–Choice 2)

7. A 'gourmand' is a good eater who is not fussy at all about food while a 'gourmet' is an expert or a connoisseur of food. 'Gourmand' is apt in the context. Hence A.

Particular 'about' is correct. Hence A.

'Graceful' is full of grace in movement, style or form. It means beautiful, elegant. Gracious means good, kind and courteous. Hence B.

'On the grounds' is an expression which means as a cause/reason. Hence B.

'Heuristic' is a method based on trial and error, whereas 'hermetic' means closed, obscure or even occult. Hence A. (Ans: AABBA–Choice 3)

8. Being critical about low quality and high prices is a rational thing. Hence A.

'Deprecate' means to criticize while 'depreciate' is to go down in value. One will definitely be annoyed and become critical if prices go up and quality comes down. Hence B.

'Distinctive' means characteristic of something while 'distinct' means clear, obvious. Hence B.

'Fervid' also means emotional but it has a negative connotation which 'fervent' doesn't. The context suggests a positive emotion. Hence B.

'Factious' means divisive while 'fractious' means peevish or irritable. 'Factious' suits the context. Hence A. (Ans: ABBBA–Choice 2)

9. 'Affect' is to have a bearing upon while 'effect' is the result of something. The context suggests that 'affect' is apt. Hence A.

'Associated with' means connected with while 'associate' refers to a person. Hence A.

'Cope with' is the correct phrase which means be able to deal with. Hence A.

'Crowing about' is the correct phrasal verb. Hence B.

'Nestling' is a young bird that has not yet learned to fly. The expression 'nesting ground' implies the breeding ground for something–for crime in this context. Hence B.

(Ans: AAABB–Choice 4)

10. The expression 'hand it to someone' implies admiration which is what the context suggests. Hence B.

'Thinks little' has a negative connotation. Not think small indicates that he is a great thinker. Hence A.

'Lock stock and barrel' means in its entirety. 'Scraping the bottom of the barrel' means using something of extremely bad quality. Hence A.

Chock-a-block is the correct expression which means full of something. Hence A.

'Explain' is to elucidate while 'explain away' means to treat something as unimportant. Since he evaded the questions it means he tried to brush away the incident as unimportant. Hence B.

(Ans: BAAAB-Choice 4)

11. If wisdom is the ability to guage things correctly and to sift the grain from the chaff, it looks at the total perspective (A) of ideas etc with respect to a pertinent (B) relationship.

'Snatch' indicates a quick grab which is the intent since time is at a premium. Hence B.

'To buttonhole' someone is to make them stop and listen to you. 'To buttress' is to strengthen one's claim which is the suitable word in the context. Hence B.

'On whose altar' is the correct expression we use in such a context. Hence A. (Ans: ABBBA–Choice 2)

12. 'Extollable' and 'laudable' both mean praiseworthy but extollable does not collocate with achievement. Hence A.

'Elevation' means an upward growth whereas 'alleviation' means to make something less intense, and is suitable in the context. Hence A.

'Potentate' is a powerful ruler while 'potential' means full capacity and suits the context. Hence B.

'Endemically' which means happenning routinely at a particular place is more appropriate to the context than 'essentially' which means basically. Hence A.

'Keep it under your hat' is the correct idiom. Hence B.

(Ans: AABAB–Choice 4)

13. To decimate something such as people or animals is to destroy a large number of them. 'Devastate' means to damage badly which suits the context. Hence A.

'To the fore' is the correct expression which means 'bring to the forefront' or draw attention. Hence B.

'Undermine' is to lessen the impact of while underlined is to highlight which is apt in the context. Hence A.

Obviously, the correct word is insufficient to be in line with the rest of the sentence. Hence A.

'To whet' is to increase the desire for something. 'Vet' suits the context because it means 'to check carefully'. Hence B. (Ans: ABAAB–Choice 4)

14. 'To freeze' is to stop. 'Freize' is a decoration high up on the walls of a room. Hence A.

'Disbursement' is allotment from an available sum. (booked cylinders). 'Distribute' is to share or hand over to a number of people. 'Disburse' suits the context. Hence B.

'Simple' is uncomplicated while 'simplistic' means overly simplified, which suits the context. Hence B.

'Sometime' is an unspecified period of time whereas some time indicates a specific period of time. Hence A.

'Protruberance' is a noun which means a rounded part of something that sticks out.

'Protruberant' is an adjective referring to eyes, nose, lips or teeth that stick out. The noun suits the context. Hence B. (Ans: ABBAB–Choice 3)

15. Select is to choose from various options. Elect is to choose for a particular post position etc. The words are almost similar in meaning. In the context quoted since it is a choice of either batting or fielding, select may be appropriate but the general usage is 'elected to bat'. Hence elected (B) is the correct alternative.

When some thing is proposed for consideration, propounded must be used. 'Expounded' is to explain. The words 'for the first time' make propounded a better choice. Demurrage is the charge paid for failure to load a ship within the time specified and is irreverent in the context. 'Demurral 'means opposition and hence is the correct word: 'Impervious' means unaffected. Hence B is correct. 'Impeccable' means spotless and hence A is correct. Hence BABBA. Choice (4)

16. The words 'land him in trouble' indicate that momentary (A) is the better option and craggy (A) means weathered. Perfect foil (B) is a perfect contrast. Stigma (A) is disrepute while enigma (B) is something

puzzling. Embezzlement (A) is misappropriation of money. So AABAA. Choice (3)

17. 'Permeated' is to diffuse as of a gas while 'pervade' is to spread through gradually which is apt in the context. Hence B.

'Pedaller' is one who cycles. A 'pedlar' is one who sells his wares. Hence A

'Girth' is the fat around one's waist. We do not use width for humans. Hence A

'Optimal' is the best while 'optimum' means getting the best out of a situation and suits the context. Hence B

'Shear' is to cut hair or the fence or wool off a sheep. 'Sheer' which is apt in the context means absolute. Hence B.

The answer is BAABB. Choice (3)

18. The word feint which means a movement (especially in sports) that is intended to make your opponent think you are going to do one thing when you are really going to do something else is most appropriate in this context. Faint which refers to something which cannot be clearly seen in inappropriate here. Hence (A)

Razed which means completely destroyed is most appropriate here. Raised (elevated, uplifted) does not make sense. Hence (B)

Feat which refers to something difficult and needing a lot of skill strength, bravery etc to achieve it is most appropriate in the given context when compared to the fete (a public event) does not make sense. Hence (B)

Weather the storm is the correct expression. If someone weathers a storm they successfully deal with a very difficult problem. Whether is a conjunction used especially in reporting doubts. It does not make sense in this context. Hence (A)

'Pyre' refers to a large pile of wood on which a dead body is burnt in some parts of the world. 'Pier' refers to a long structure sticking out from the land over the sea. Only the former is apt here. Hence (A)

Hence ABBAA is the correct sequence. Choice (4)

19. To be 'loath to doing something' means to be unwilling to do something. Loathe (hate) does not make sense in this context. Hence (A)

'Curb' means to control or limit something that is not desirable. The word kerb which means the edge of raised path nearest the road is inappropriate in this context. Hence (A) Seize means to take something quickly and keep or hold it. Cease (stop) does not make sense here. Hence (A)

Spectre refers to the idea of something unpleasant that might happen in the future. The word scepter which means a decorated stick which is carried by a queen or king during some official ceremonies as a symbol of their authority does not make sense in this context.

Only A makes sense Hence (A)

To keep something under wraps is to keep something secret. Hence A is apt in this context. The word warp means to become damaged by bending or trusting is inappropriate. Hence AAAAB is the correct option.

Choice (2)

- 20. (1) Choice A is incorrect as 'Chastised' means rebuked or reprimanded severely. 'Chastened' in choice B meaning subdued is correct.
 - (2) 'Hubris' in A refers to the excessive pride one has and is apt.
 - (3) 'Luxuriant' meaning lush or profuse in growth renders A the correct choice. 'Luxurious' means characterized by luxury.
 - (4) 'Confirm' in choice A means make something definitely valid and is inapt. Choice B means to be in accordance with something.
 - (5) 'Soaring' means rising and is apt while 'souring' means turning out badly. Choice (2) Hence BAABA is the correct option.

Exercise 10 -

- 'Raise' in the meaning of 'collect money' corresponds with F which talks about raising money. A matches with F. 'Raise the issue' as given in G corresponds with its meaning 'cause to be heard or considered'. As B matches with G and A with F, choice 2 is the right answer.
- 2. 'Stamp' meaning a characteristic mark or an impression matches with the sentence about Rahul Dravid given in E. This combination is given only in choice 1.

Choice (1)

- **3.** 'Stand' meaning to be on your feet corresponds with the sentence given in H which says that she was not able to 'stand without support'. A–H combination is given only in option1, which is the answer. Choice (1)
- **4.** 'Beat' meaning something difficult to understand matches with the sentence given in G which says that it was difficult to understand how the thief entered the

- house. A matches with G, a combination given only in 4. Choice (4)
- **5.** 'Knock' at the door is the meaning given in A which corresponds with sentence H. This combination is given only in choice 3. Choice (3)
- **6.** 'Balance' as the difference amount is the meaning suggested in the sentence given in G. Hence, A matches with G.

 Choice (2)
- 7. 'Field' meaning 'the subject of study' matches with the sentence given in G which says that each was an authority in his 'field' or' subject of study'. Hence, A matches with G.

 Choice (2)
- **8.** 'Introduce' meaning teaching for the first time, as given in B matches with F where the students are 'introduced' to the contents of the course. The meaning of 'introduce' as given in C is suggested in sentence E where the DNA is 'put into' the host cell. B matches with F and C with E a combination given only in 4.

Choice (4)

- 9. In sentence 3 the intended word is 'commute' (travel regularly by bus, train etc between your place of work and home) and not "communicate" (to exchange information, ideas etc).

 Choice (3)
- **10.** In sentence 2 it should be 'a raw deal'. The idiom means 'the fact of somebody being treated unfairly'.

Choice (2)

- 11. 'Change' is a very general term that is used to describe any act of making something different. In sentence 3 the right word is 'alter' not 'change'. You 'alter' something by making a difference in its appearance, character or use. You cannot use 'change' here. Choice (3)
- **12.** Sentence 2 should have houses (plural) since we are talking of both the houses. Choice (2)
- **13.** The error is in sentence 1. You triumph 'over' somebody or something not 'on. Choice (1)
- **14.** Sentence 2 has an error. Nature, when used to refer to all the plants, animals and things that exist in nature, does not take the definite article (the). Choice (2)
- **15.** The error is in sentence 3 because 'help' does not take the 'ing' form. The correction is 'helped rosy to take off ______'. Choice (3)
- **16.** Sentence 4 should read knocked into one. (meaning 'bring into a specified condition by blows or rough treatment'.)

 Choice (4)

17. 'Values' when it refers to the belief about what is right and wrong, and what is important, is always used in the plural. Hence sentence 3 must have values not value.

Choice (3)

- 18. Sentence 2 is inappropriate since it should be 'the young' (young people considered as a group). In sentence 4, young refers to what is suitable or appropriate for young people.

 Choice (2)
- **19.** We take an approach <u>to</u> a problem or a task. Hence sentence 4 must have 'to discipline' not 'for discipline'.

 Choice (4)
- **20.** The idiom 'into the bargain' (British English) and 'in the bargain' (American English) means 'also' or 'as well' (sentence 1). In sentence 1 the phrase should be '...... more than he bargained <u>for</u>'. Choice (1)

- Exercise 11 -

 'Sense' meaning the five senses corresponds to the sentence given in H as it says we perceive the world through our eyes/ears etc. A matches with H. The meaning of 'sense' as given in C corresponds with E as the sentence suggests that he is not able to think properly. This combination is seen only in choice 4.

Choice (4)

2. 'Match' meaning a contest or competition matches with the sentence given in E. The idea of Govind and Geethanjali being a good match, with reference to marriage given in G matches with its meaning given in D. This combination is seen only in choice 1.

Choice (1)

- 3. 'Mass' as a prayer conducted in a church is mentioned in F and hence A matches with F. This combination is given only in 3. The ordinary people are addressed to as the masses as given in H. Hence, C matches with H. Choice (3)
- **4.** 'Quote' as 'cite' corresponds with G which quotes Shakespeare. This narrows down our options to 1 or 2. Quote marks as mentioned in B corresponds with the sentence given in E. Choice (2)
- 5. 'Hang' meaning 'let drop' as given in A corresponds with the sentence given in H-which says he 'hung his head in shame'. The meaning of 'hang' as 'killing' corresponds with E. Hence, C matches with E. This combination is given only in choice 4. Choice (4)
- **6.** 'Track' meaning the direction matches with the sentence given in G which talks about the detective being 'on the right track'. Hence A matches with G. B matches with E

- as the sentence says that the fugitive was found because of the marks he had left behind. Choice (2)
- 7. 'Blue' as the colour is the idea given in sentence F. Hence A matches with F which narrows down our options to 3 or 4. She developed a breathing problem as she chocked on the food. This made her turn blue. This idea corresponds to the meaning given in D. Hence, D matches with E, This combination is given in 3, which is the answer.

 Choice (3)
- **8.** 'Blow' meaning to be moved by the wind matches with the sentence given in F, where the door is 'moved by the wind'. A matches with F. 'Blow' meaning a hard hit with a weapon corresponds with G where the lady was 'knocked down' by a 'single blow'. Choice (4)
- 9. 'Peg' as a clothes line matches with the sentence given in H. To peg pay increase is to fix or keep at a particular level. Hence B - F. This combination is given only in option 2. Choice (2)
- **10.** 'Root' as the basic cause for something corresponds with the sentence given in E as it talks about the 'roots of evil' or the 'basic cause of evil'—A matches with E.

 Choice (1)
- 11. 'Grind' meaning to rub together with a noise corresponds with the sentence given in G which states that the parts of the machine 'rubbed together noisily'. Hence A matches with G. Choice (1)
- 12. 'Set' meaning fixed or unchanging matches with the idea given in sentence F where it is said that when he 'sets his mind' on something, it is difficult to argue with him. The meaning of 'set' as a group of similar things matches with 'a set of false teeth' given in E. Hence B matches with E. This combination is given only in option 4. Choice (4)
- 13. The sentence given in F corresponds to the meaning of 'flash' as given in A–as something that suddenly comes back to your memory. 'Flash' meaning to appear on the TV screen corresponds with sentence H which tells about the description of a criminal being 'flashed on the TV screen'. D matches with H, a combination given only in option 4. Choice (4)
- **14.** 'Die' meaning 'embarrassed' is expressed in the sentence given in F and this combination is given only in option 4. Choice (4)
- **15.** The power to run a country—the meaning of 'control' as given in A matches with the sentence given in F which talks about the 'ruling party having better control after the election'. A matches with F. Choice (4)

- 16. 'Abstract' as an antonym of 'concrete' is the idea suggested in the sentence given in E. 'Abstract' as a summary is the meaning suggested in sentence G which says 'it is just the summary and not the entire story'. So B matches with G. Choice (4)
- 17. 'Descend' meaning slope downwards is the meaning that can be deciphered from G which says that the 'land sloped downwards'. A matches with G. To 'pass something as inheritance' is the meaning suggested in sentence H which says that the mansion was given to him by his grandfather. B matches with H and A with G.

 Choice (2)
- 18. When a person works with 'bare hands' he uses no tools or weapons. Hence A matches with G. He managed to remain in his seat with the help of a minimum majority. B matches with E. This combination is seen only in choice 1.
 Choice (1)
- **19.** 'Account' meaning a bank account corresponds with sentence F which talks about the bank accounts. A matches with F. Choice (2)
- 20. 'Fall' meaning to be drawn into is suggested by the idiom 'fall into the trap', given in sentence F. 'Fall' meaning 'decrease in number' is the meaning conveyed in G which talks about the 'prices that continue to fall'. D matches with G. Choice (3)
- 21. In sentence 3 opposite is a preposition meaning "on the other side of a particular area from something" and does not require 'to'. Choice (3)
- 22. To talk about our planet we use 'earth'. Earth is also used to refer to the soil. As a verb it means making an electrical equipment safe by connecting it to the ground by a wire. But when we refer to the hard surface we walk on, we use 'ground' for outside and 'floor' for inside. In sentence 2 it should be 'ground' not earth.

 Choice (2)
- 23. Sentence 3 should read gathered up her skirt you 'gather something up' when you pull a piece of clothing tighter to your body. Choice (3)
- 24. 'Packing' has been wrongly used in sentence 4. It should read a flexible packaging servicesince the reference is to the process of wrapping goods.

 Choice (4)
- **25.** Sentence 1 has an error, it should be 'took a load off Sunitha's mind' not 'of'. Choice (1)
- **26.** The waves lashed the shore with 'force' not 'strength'. We use strength to talk about how strong a person or

- thing is and force relates to how much physical energy is used by somebody or something. Choice (3)
- **27.** We use under (not below) to talk about movement from one side of something to the other side. Hence sentence 2 has incorrect usage. Choice (2)
- **28.** Sentence 3 must have 'purpose' not 'cause'. The purpose of something is the reason for doing it the cause of something is what makes it happen. Choice (3)
- **29.** The idiomatic expression is 'to keep your distance <u>from</u> somebody,' hence sentence 1 is wrong. Choice (1)
- **30.** In sentence 4 understood is used as a transitive verb (verbs that need an object to make complete meaning). As such it should be followed by 'that', which makes what follows a noun clause. Choice (4)

- Exercise 12 —

- 1. 'Nose' meaning the ability to detect something matches with H where it says that the man has a nose for rumours i.e., the ability to detect rumours. A–H combination is given only in 3 and 4. The meaning of 'nose' as the front part of the plane corresponds with the sentence about the aircraft diving nose down in E. Hence, C matches with E. Choice (4)
- **2.** The meaning of 'half' as given in A matches with the sentence given in F. 'Half' meaning 'partly' is clear from the sentence given in H. This combination is given only in option 2. Choice (2)
- **3.** The meaning of 'moments' as given in sentence E is 'to have happy or impressive occasions'. Hence, C matches with E a combination given only in 4. Choice (4)
- 4. 'Absorb' as 'include' corresponds with 'including the immigrates'—the idea given in sentence G. The idea of kids getting 'absorbed' or 'highly interested' in cartoon as given in H matches with its meaning given in B. This combination is seen only in 3, which in obviously the right answer. Choice (3)
- 5. 'Eye' meaning 'to look at something' matches with the idea given in F where the beggars look at the biscuits greedily. A matches with F, a combination given only in choice 1. Choice (1)
- **6.** 'Figure' as the number is the meaning that is suggested in sentence E as it says that the number of the dead and the missing kept rising. A matches with E. Choice (4)
- 7. 'Determine' meaning find out or establish precisely matches with sentence F. 'Determine' as 'decide to do something definitely' is the meaning conveyed in sentence H. C matches with H. Choice (3)

- **8.** Sentence 1 should read ... in the picture. The idiomatic expression 'to put somebody in the picture' means to give somebody the information they need in order to understand a situation. In sentence 2 'to look a picture' means to look very beautiful or special. Choice (1)
- 9. When 'masters' refers to a university degree it takes the apostrophe, hence 'Master's in Business Administration'. Choice (2)
- 10. In sentence 1 'close' means 'without space'. Hence it is 'close formation' not 'a close formation'. To "close ranks" (sentence 4) means to work closely together to defend themselves.

 Choice (1)
- 11. In sentence 2, background refers to the past. It should be '...... against a background of violence' but not 'on'.

 Choice (2)
- **12.** Sentence 4 should read '..... onto the defensive' an idiom that means acting in a way that shows that you expect to be attacked or criticized. Choice (4)
- 13. Sentence 1 should read '...... doing yourself any favours'. The idiom 'do somebody no favours' means to do something that is not helpful to somebody.

 Choice (1)
- **14.** Sentence 2 should read. 'At the other end of <u>the</u> scale' The scale refers to the set of all the different levels of something from the lowest to the highest.

Choice (2)

- **15.** Sentence 3 is wrong since the intended word is 'offensive' not 'offence', which in the context means 'a series of actions aimed at achieving something in a way that attracts a lot of attention'. Choice (3)
- **16.** Sentence 1 has an error. It should be 'go' and not 'travel'. If you are thinking more about the place you are going to than the journey itself you should use 'to go'.

 Choice (1)
- 17. The word intended in sentence 1 is 'withered'. When something 'withers away' it becomes less or weaker, especially before disappearing completely. 'Weathered', as a verb, refers to changes because of exposure to elements.

 Choice (1)
- **18.** The idiom 'in your element' means doing what you are good at and enjoying it. Sentence 2 must therefore have element not elements. Choice (2)
- **19.** The phrasal verb 'fight back against something or somebody' means to resist strongly. Sentence 4 is wrong and should read 'fight back against'. Choice (4)
- **20.** Sentence 3 must read taken the gloss <u>off</u> the celebration. Choice (3)

PART 3 GENERAL VERBAL ABILITY AND REASONING

- Exercise 1
- 1. The words in the question pair are antonyms. 'Create' is a positive word while 'destroy' is negative. Similarly, the tone is positive in 'advance' and 'retreat' (going back) is slightly negative. Hence, option (3) is the best fit.

 Choice (3)
- **2.** The 'hand' is part of the 'body' likewise, the wheel is a part of an automobile. Choice (3)
- **3.** A polymer has cells. A chain has links. Choice (3)
- **4.** The dead body of an animal is called a cadaver. The dead body of a man (human being) is called corpse. Choice (1)
- **5.** A pistol has a trigger. A motor has a switch. 'Trigger' and 'switch' are used to start a 'pistol' and a 'motor', respectively.

 Choice (3)
- **6.** Poetry has rhyme. Mystery has suspense.

Choice (2)

- 7. The question pair exhibits a whole–part relationship. 'Archipelago' is a group of islands likewise a collection of pages is a book. Choice (1)
- **8.** Chromosome is a part of a cell. Likewise, oxygen is a constituent of air. Choice (4)
- **9.** Radium was discovered by Madam Curie. Graham Bell invented the telephone. Choice (3)
- **10.** An agency is an organization. A mother is a parent. Choice (2)
- 11. 'Import' and 'export' are antonyms as also are all the choices except 'inspire' (fill with an urge) and 'expire' (die).

 Choice (3)
- 12. A milkmaid delivers milk. A postman delivers letters. A newspaper boy delivers newspaper. A courier boy delivers a document. The exception is a baker who bakes biscuits but is not known for delivering biscuits.

 Choice (2)
- 13. 'Pen' is the dwelling place of sheep similarly choices (1) (2) and (3) give the names of the dwelling places of the respective animals. A pigeon does not dwell in a burrow.

 Choice (4)
- **14.** Lair or den is the dwelling place of a wild animal. (including a lion) whereas the rest of the pairs exhibit the same relationship.

 Choice (3)
- **15.** 'Calf' is the young of a 'cow', 'sheep' is not the young of a 'goat'. Choice (2)

- **16.** All the pairs are the masculine and feminine combination except 'deer' and 'stag'. Female deer is called a 'doe'. Choice (2)
- 17. Each pair gives the designation of people who work together in a hierarchy except employee and employment.

 Choice (2)
- **18.** Each pair gives something made from the preceding word. But 'rain' is not made from 'rainbow'.

Choice (3)

- **19.** Each pair gives the head of a place. But Buddha is not the head of Burma. Choice (3)
- 20. Each pair gives antonyms. But Plants is not the antonym of Animals. Choice (2)

Exercise 2

- **1.** Property can be mortgaged. Money can be lent.

 Choice (1)
- **2.** A cheque may be negotiable. An asset may be frozen. The two pairs of words are collocations. The rest of the options are hot.

 Choice (1)
- **3.** A sceptre symbolizes sovereignty. A dove symbolizes peace. Choice (3)
- **4.** Cabin is a room in a ship. Caboose is a kitchen on a ship.

 Choice (2)
- **5.** 'Salinity' is the characteristic of ocean likewise sweetness is the characteristic of sugar. Choice (2)
- **6.** 'Fur' protects a bear from cold, likewise fleece protects a sheep from cold. Choice (1)
- 7. Proverbially every rose has a thorn as every cloud has a silver lining. Choice (3)
- **8.** Cane is obtained from bamboo and timber from trees. Choice (2)
- **9.** Bells jingle. Anklets tinkle. Choice (2)
- **10.** Cogent and convincing are synonyms as are laconic and pithy. Choice (2)
- **11.** Retrospection is analysis of something related to the past. Prognostication means prediction, which is related to the future. Choice (3)
- **12.** The words penury (poverty) and affluence (wealth) share an antonymous relationship. Similarly taciturnity

- (uncommunicative) and verbosity (prolixity) are antonyms. Choice (2)
- **13.** Relationship of degree. Petrify indicates extreme fright. Mortify indicates extreme humiliation. Choice (3)
- **14.** The words in the question pair bear a synonymous relationship. Similarly conundrum (puzzle) and enigma too bear a synonymous relationship. Choice (4)
- **15.** Consolidate and strenghen are synonyms, modify and change are also synonymous. Choice (2)
- **16.** 'Galaxy' is a collection of 'stars'. 'Row' is not a collection of 'soldiers'. Choice (3)
- **17.** Hustling indicates jostling, forcing or hurrying. All the other relationships are sound oriented. Choice (3)
- **18.** All the pairs represent masculine and feminine except 'lion' and 'tiger'. Choice (3)
- 19. 'Palm' is connected to 'fingers', head to hair, chain to hook, watch to strap, toe to foot. While computer is connected to technology it is not a physical connection or relationship.

 Choice (3)
- **20.** Philology (not philosophy) is the study of language. Choice (3)
- 21. Bacteria causes leprosy. Evaporation is the cause for cloud formation. Infection is caused by virus. Anger could lead to violence. The sun is the cause for the occurrence of the day. But 'May' does not cause 'summer'.

 Choice (1)
- **22.** Each pair has a class and a member of that class except choice 4. Choice (4)
- **23.** Sacrilege has nothing to do with honesty. It means violation of what is sacred. The rest of the pairs consist of related words. Choice (2)
- **24.** Felicity has no relation with 'fall'. Felicity indicates capacity for apt expression; great happiness.

Choice (4)

- **25.** Each pair has antonyms but 'impropriety' has nothing to do with 'property'. Choice (4)
- **26.** 'Quixotic' has nothing to do with 'quick'. It means 'imaginative' not practical. Choice (2)
- **27.** While all the pairs are synonyms, sequestrate is to take legal possession not align. Choice (3)
- **28.** 'Despotic' has nothing to do with 'depot' while all the other pairs have related words. Choice (3)

- 29. The words in each pair are antonymous but boisterous (noisy, energetic) is not the opposite of 'boasting'.

 Choice (1)
- 30. All the pairs have synonymous words but 'consumable' (intended to be used up and then replaced) has nothing to do with 'portable' (easily carried) though portable may be confused with potable (drinkable).

Choice (3)

Exercise 3

- 1. A 'Mercenary' is motivated chiefly by the desire to make money. i.e., he is greedy to earn money. Like wise a 'glutton' is an extremely greedy eater. Choice (2)
- 2. Eulogise means praise, whereas lambast means criticism. Hence, option (4) is the answer as this choice also has a pair of antonyms. 'Invigorate' means 'to energise' and 'debilitate' means to 'weaken'.

Choice (4)

- **3.** A group of lions is referred to as a 'pride', whereas a group of pups (puppies) is called 'litter'. Choice (2)
- **4.** A machiavellian person is crafty. A naïve person is gullible. Choice (4)
- 5. The words generous and grasping (greedy) are antonyms. The words euphonious (sounding pleasant) and discordant (cacophonous) also share an antonymous relationship.

 Choice (2)
- 6. A munificent person is generous (not stingy). Likewise, any argument which is articulate is very clear (not obscure). Choice (3)
- 7. Something that is ephemeral is not permanent likewise something that is tenuous is not strong. Choice (2)
- **8.** The words in the question pair bear a synonymous relationship. Similarly 'artful' and 'wily' are also synonymous.

 Choice (3)
- **9.** A diffident person is shy. A lacklustre performance is dull. Choice (1)
- **10.** The words pertinent (relevant) and irrelevant are antonyms, circumspect (cautious) and reckless (rash) also share an antonymous relationship. Choice (2)
- 11. All the pairs give the person and the subject he studies except (3). Ichthyology is the study of fish not fossils.

 Choice (4)
- **12.** All the pairs have synonymous relationship except 'articulate' and 'obfuscate' which are antonymous. Choice (4)

13. A diplomat has nothing to do with learning. The rest of the pairs represent related words. A 'gourmet' is a connoisseur' who has a good taste for food. A 'connoisseur' has a good taste for anything and a 'Maestro' is a distinguished performer of music.

Choice (3)

- **14.** After a kidnap, ransom is demanded. So, we can say "ransom follows a kidnap." Likewise, after a rain we notice a rainbow. After, autumn we get winter. After adolescence comes youth. After spring comes summer. Choice (3)
- 15. 'Saturnalian' is associated with 'merrymaking' just as 'Bacchanalian' with 'drunkenness'. 'Enervated' is 'weak' and 'ecstatic' is 'joyous'. Alarmed is frightened. But 'altruistic' and 'alternating' have no relationship.

 Choice (4)
- **16.** Each pair shows antonymous relationship except 'inundate' and 'flood' which are synonyms.

Choice (1)

- **17.** A prudent person is judicious. He is not injudicious (rash). Choice (4)
- **18.** Each pair shows antonymous relationship except 'foppish' and 'affected' which are synonymous.

Choice (2)

- **19.** Each pair has antonyms except 'intrepid' and 'undaunted which are synonyms. Choice (1)
- **20.** The pairs are synonymous but 'compassionate' is not 'lustful'. Choice (1)

Exercise 4

- 1. The two parts of the sentence are separated by the conjunction but, indicating that the two words which fit into the blank are contrasting words. Hence the words abundance (excess; surfeit) and dearth (scarcity) are apt. Option 4 is ruled out because it cannot be said that herbs grow in affluence.

 Choice (1)
- 2. The structure of the sentence indicates that contrasting words fit into the blanks. Choice 2 is most apt in this context. Bogus money means that which is not genuine. It can be passed as legitimate. The words stolen and illegitimate (illegal), dishonest and counterfeit (fake), ill-gotten and legitimate (harmful; legal) do not make sense in the blank.

 Choice (2)
- 3. The conjunction but indicates that only contrasting words fit into the blanks. Hence obese and emaciated (lean) are apt.

 Choice (2)

- 4. The conjunction but indicates that the words which fit into the two blanks should be contradictory. Among the given options only similar and diverse are contrasting words. Hence choice 2 is most logical in the given blank.

 Choice (2)
- **5.** Only option 3 is most logical in the given blank. Despite the fact that there is a vast scope for its development tourism has remained a neglected area. Choice (3)
- **6.** Only choice 2 is logical in the given blank. People lose fat to gain muscle. The remaining options are absurd.

Choice (2)

- 7. The words 'ugly' and 'beauty' are most appropriate in the given blank. 'Beauty' lies in the eyes of the beholder is the correct proverb. Hence no one is considered ugly.

 Choice (1)
- **8.** After a long haul at work, soft music is likely to soothe someone. Hence only choice 4 is logical.

Choice (3)

- **9.** Flood or drought is likely to affect the production of the crop. Choice (4)
- 10. The first words of options 1, 3 and 4 are possible in the first blank. But the words plausible and flexible (adaptable) do not make sense in the second blank. Hence 1 and 4 are incorrect. Choice 3 is apt.

Choice (3)

- 11. 'Deception' in option (1) is out of context. It means the act of deceiving or being deceived by someone. The sentence says it is the common man who is deceiving himself. The two words in option (2) are not congruous with each other and so they render the sentence incorrect. Option (3) is appropriate. The word 'influence' in option (4) renders the sentence incomplete. 'Facetious' is 'flippant'. Choice (3)
- 12. Choice 1 is most logical in the given blank. The word 'reticent' matches with the word 'suppressed' which follows the blank. The change is marked by the emergence (coming to light) of the traditionally reticent (bashful, diffident) women. Choice 2 is inapt in comparison. The words loquacious (talkative), and corrupt do not make sense in the second blank.

Choice (1)

13. The word 'magnitude' (of great size and importance) is most appropriate in the first blank because the sentence talks about a project of great importance which requires enormous amounts of water. Further, the word earnest is apt in the second blank because 'in right earnest' means with sincere and serious intention. Choice (4)

- 14. Among all the options given, only 'bring about' is apt in the second blank. All the other options pertaining to the second blank are inappropriate. The correct option is 4.

 Choice (4)
- **15.** In options 1, 2 and 5, the pair of words contradict each other, hence can be eliminated. The use of 'enlarging' in option 4 for the phrase 'life expectancy' is inappropriate. The correct option is 3.

 Choice (3)
- **16.** The words 'mission, and expedition' do not hold good for 'business' in the present context. Hence, the options 1, 2 are inappropriate. The sentence gives a positive meaning whereas, the words in option 3 contradict each other. The appropriate option is 4. Choice (4)
- 17. The first blank should be filled in with a positive word. Hence choice (1) is eliminated. Since the word 'priceless' is used, the words 'enriched' and 'endowed' are more suitable than 'supplied'. 'Hardly inconspicuous' means 'evident' which is not in keeping with the idea that is sought to be conveyed. Choice (4)
- **18.** The word testy means irritable. An irritable person will lose all his friends. Choice (3)
- **19.** Only 'communicating' and 'developing' collocate with 'ideas'. However, 'predominantly' cannot describe something that is specific to a particular species. Hence only the third option is appropriate. Choice (3)
- 20. The sentence suggests that the approval of a report submitted by scientists of all countries goes against the views of those who thought that steps to combat global warming were not going to the successful. 'Debunk' and 'skeptics' suit the blanks. An argument can be refuted but not repudiated. Hence, though 'pessimists' suits the second blank, 'repudiated' doesn't suit the first blank.

 Choice (2)

Exercise 5 -

- 1. One is likely to be chagrined (annoyed) on being ridiculed. But not happy, worried, or sad. Choice 3 is most logical in the given blank.

 Choice (3)
- 2. The conjunction 'but' indicates that contrasting words fit into the blanks. Hence dextrous (showing neat skill) and clumsy are apt.

 Choice (3)
- 3. The structure of the sentence implies that the words which fit into the two blanks are contrasting words. Option 3 is most logical in the given blank. Inspite of the squalid (filthy) surroundings in which she lived, her dress was immaculate (completely tidy). The remaining options do not make sense.

 Choice (3)

- **4.** Unwanted remarks are not legitimate (legal), rude remarks are not polite but impromptu (impulsive) remarks are certainly considered impudent (disrespectful; cheeky).

 Choice (1)
- 5. The conjunction whereas indicates that the words which fit into the blanks are contrasting words. Hence the words restrictive and permissive are most apt in the context. 'Permissive' means 'tolerant' or 'liberal'.

Choice (3)

- **6.** A bank fraud is likely to throw the financial market into a turmoil. Hence choice 1 is apt. The remaining options are illogical. Choice (1)
- 7. The words poverty and prosperity are most logical in the two given blanks. The first words of options 1, 2, 3 and 4 are possible in the blank. But the second words of option 2, 3 and 4 can be ruled out because they do not contrast with the first words which fit into the blank.

 Choice (1)
- **8.** A policy is championed, advocated or opposed. Hence 3, 4 and 5 are probable options. But the words mentioned or postponed do not make sense in the second blank. Hence only option 3 is logical. Choice (3)
- 9. Only experts can abandon and formulate rules, hence option 3 is most logical in the given blank. Although the words accepted and rejected are possible in the given blanks, the words abandoned and formulated are apt because the word 'expert' is being used here.
 Choice (3)
- 10. Doctors administer drugs in order to combat disease. Option 1 is incorrect because it cannot be said that doctors use drugs. Choice (4)
- 11. The first words of all the four choices are possible in the first blank, but the word 'spotted' is the only appropriate choice in the second blank because the reference is merely to see (the envelope). The words discern (see or hear with great difficulty), perceived (become aware of) are comparatively inappropriate in the second blank.

 Choice (4)
- 12. One does not go into dejection or degradation. Hence 1 and 4 are ruled out. Choice 2 is incorrect because depression cannot be preceded by 'a'. Choice 3 is logical because the words tailspin (a state of chaos) and moody are apt in the two blanks.

 Choice (3)
- 13. Although the second words of all the five options are suitable in the second blank only 'physically' fits in the second blank. The words 'powerful guardian' point to the fact that the father had the 'physical' strength to defend the speaker against dangers. Hence choice 2.

Choice (2)

- **14.** Ideas don't come or happen to us, ideas 'occur' to us and coalesce (come or bring together to form a mass or whole) into behaviour.

 Choice (1)
- 15. All the first works of each option can fit in the first blank. 'Strands' in option (1) is ruled out as it renders the sentence incorrect. It is correct to say 'bind (something) with a strand' but not 'bind like a strand'. A 'fastner' (in option (2)) holds something together and does not 'bind'. 'Fetters' and 'manacles' are chains. But the word 'multilayered' in the sentence rules out 'agreements' in option (3). An agreement is something of a joint decision that a particular course of action should be taken and is hence restricted to only that particular course of action. Thus, it is rendered incorrect in the context. While 'alliance' is a relationship in which two parties work together for some purpose and in which, there is scope for further attachments to develop. This is what the word 'multilayered' brings out. The sentence means that some bonds can become burdensome. Thus option (4) is more appropriate than option (3). Choice (4)
- 16. The first words of options 1, 3, and 4 are possible in the first blank. The word infringed (disobeyed) does not make sense in the first blank. The word vacuous (empty) does not make sense in the second blank. Hence option 1 can be ruled out. Between the words evacuation and eviction, the latter is more apt because evacuation (remove from a place of danger) does not make sense as there is no reference to danger.

Choice (4)

- 17. The sentence talks about the speaker's involvement with riding the bike. The speaker's involvement (experience or participation in a particular activity or situation) in riding a bike was nothing more than an occasional short ride. Hence choice 2 is most logical. Options 1, 3, and 4 are inapt because connection, inclusion, or implication with riding a bike is an incorrect way of expression.

 Choice (2)
- 18. The sentence implies that the focus should be on what the speaker 'will be' in the future and not on what he was in the past. This should be denoted by the 'has been' which is used to denote the past action and 'will be' future.

 Choice (4)
- 19. The meaning of the word 'haggard' is tired and unwell. This states the idea that fans-do not accept a man as a hero if he looks haggard. The word illusion shows that a star because of his make up creates an illusion about his looks. Illusion means some thing different from reality. The other words are not appropriate. Choice (2)

20. 'Posthumous' means after death. 'Postscript' is a small message added to the letter at the end. So it is not the right choice. The other options are incorrect.

Choice (1)

- 21. The word 'devotion' in the sentence contradicts 'dubitable' in option (1). The sentence means that his devotion which never wavered earned him praise. This sense is conveyed only by option (4). In option (2), 'evaluation' does not make complete sense in the context. Option (3) is ruled out as the two words in the pair are not congruent to each other. Choice (4)
- 22. The first words of all the four options other than 2 can fit into the first blank but only choice 3 is most logical in the given context. The words shrewdness, artfulness which are all synonyms and have a negative connotation are misfits in the given context. Option 2 is incorrect because the word establish does not make sense in this context unless it is followed by the reflexive 'oneself'.

 Choice (3)
- 23. The sentence states that ragging which started as a practice to break the ice between juniors and seniors has been transformed into an extreme degree in the recent years. The word which fits into the second blank should be related to the word 'sadism' hence the words humaneness (mercifulness) obscenity and blasphemy (irreverence) are not appropriate in the given context. The words innocuous (harmless) and perversity (wickedness) are most appropriate. Choice (1)
- 24. The word which fits into the second blank is connected to the word 'recognition', (which precedes the blank), by the conjunction 'and', thus indicating that the two words are related words. The words abdication (surrender) and abandonment which contrast with the word recognition can therefore be eliminated. Hence choices 2 and 3 are out. The words probity (loyalty) and compassion are inapt when compared to the word rationalism because the recognition and acceptance of reason as one's source of knowledge can be described as rationalism. Hence choice 1 is most logical.

Choice (1)

- 25. 'Seductively' is inappropriate in the context. Hence choice (4) is ruled out. A belief can neither be 'scurrilous' nor 'wanton'. 'Scurrilous' means 'grossly abusive' and 'wanton' means 'motiveless'. Choices (1) and (3) are ruled out.

 Choice (2)
- **26.** 'Aphoristic' which means 'in the nature of a short wise saying', evidently does not fit in the context. Choice (3) is ruled out. '.... a mindset that reflect' is grammatically

- incorrect, 'reflects' is the correct word. Hence, choice (4) is ruled out. 'Dwell' means to 'brood or linger over something that is best forgotten'. Hence, the word is inappropriate.

 Choice (1)
- 27. The word 'dispense' in option (1) is always followed by the preposition 'with' and so it would be grammatically incorrect in the sentence. So would the word 'desist' in option (3) as it is always followed by the preposition 'from'. The conjunction 'and' suggests that the word required for the blank should be a supplement to the word 'peace'. 'Wherewithals' meaning money or means is out of context. Only option (2) is appropriate.

 Choice (2)
- 28. 'Framing' in option (1) is incorrect as the identity cards exist. 'Spearheading' or leading is out of context. The sentence is not in favour of identity recognition. Hence, the word 'feasible' in option (3) renders the sentence incorrect. Option (4) renders the sentence meaningful.

 Choice (4)
- **29.** While 'rapprochement' and 'engagement' suit the first blank, 'preserve' doesn't suit the second blank. Hence choice (1) is appropriate. Choice (1)
- **30.** 'Without a clear plan' indicates that the government needs to be chastised about something. 'indicting' 'censuring' and 'criticizing' suit the first blank. Only 'unobtainable' suits the sense of the sentence in the second blank.

 Choice (3)

Exercise 6

- **1.** A person is detested (hated) for his supercilious (haughty) behaviour. Choice (3)
- 2. Option 1 is incorrect because 'watching is not followed by 'to'. Option 2 is inapt because 'concerned' is not followed by 'by'. The political class cannot be 'excited' by the attacks, hence choice 3 is ruled out. The world was glued to the happenings in Washington and it is quite likely that America's political class was devastated by the attacks. Choice (4)
- 3. It cannot be said that the special bar for the people will keep the press in good spirits. Similarly the bar for commoners is not likely to keep the journalists in good spirits. Hence choice 3 is incorrect. Choice 4 is absurd. Choice 2 is logical because a bar for media is likely to keep the scribes (journalists) in good spirits.

Choice (2)

4. Only the word 'stoking' is possible in the second blank 'To stoke the fire' means to encourage (a strong

- emotion) etc. Although the words 'burning', 'igniting' and 'raging' may seem to be possible in the second blank. The words declare, influence or establish do not gel with the word resolve. Hence choice 2 is logical.

 Choice (2)
- 5. One does not circle, twist, turn or encircle on racing wheels. Option 4 is apt because the word pivot (turn or balance on a central point) is most appropriate in the first blank. Therefore only choice 4 is logical among the given options.

 Choice (4)
- **6.** Options 1 and 4 do not make sense. Option 2 can be ruled out because one does not find peace through one's incapabilities. Option 3 is quite logical because it is possible that one discovers oneself through one's handicaps.

 Choice (3)
- 7. The word 'confabulations' (conversations) is most appropriate in the first blank. There is likely to be confabulations, conflicts or disputes about the need for strategic oil reserves but the words demands and surplus do not make sense in the second blank.

Choice (2)

- 8. The words apportions (shares out), recompenses (makes emends) do not make sense in the first blank, hence options 3, 4 can be ruled out. Between options 1 and 2 the former is more apt because the expression castles of capitalism is incorrect. Only choice 1 is apt.

 Choice (1)
- 9. It is inappropriate to say fire an armament, or tribute. Therefore options 2, 3 are incorrect. Option 1 is incorrect because a gun is not fired to reconsider the stock market sentiment. The word salvo (a sudden series of aggressive sentiments or acts) is most logical in the first blank. A salvo can be fired to revive the stock market sentiment.

 Choice (4)
- 10. The word vehement means showing a feeling of anger. So the first two options appreciation and support are wrong. Acceptance is also not an appropriate choice. 'Rebuff' means rejection of a person who makes advances, shows interest or curiosity, makes a request, etc. The proposal met with vehement opposition from all the critics of the PM. Choice (3)
- 11. The protest against the proposed legislation is the right choice. Demonstration means public expression of a strong feeling. The preposition with this word is 'for'. This will mean the women want the legislation. 'Dharna' is also a form of protest. But the other option 'demanding' will make this choice inappropriate.

Choice (2)

- **12.** Options 1, 3 and 4 are inappropriate as, something can be 'detected, discovered or exposed' only once, but not 'throughout', on that score they can be eliminated. The correct option is 2.

 Choice (2)
- 13. If a system is 'promising, influential or elite' then it cannot poison brains, on that score options 2, 3 and 4 can be eliminated. This is because the brains of an 'abnormal' person cannot be poisoned. The correct option is 1.

 Choice (1)
- 14. Choice (1) is the answer. 'Topography' refers to the features of an area of land and hence, gives sense to the sentence because the land was not conducive (it was harsh) people did not inhabit it. The word 'harsh' in the sentence would render 'utopia' in option (2) unfit for the second blank. 'Topology' is the study of a given place, especially the history of a region as indicated by its topography. The two words in option (3) are unrelated. 'Dystopia' can refer either to an imaginary bad place or to a society that is miserable. 'Topiary' is the art of cutting bushes in order to give them the appearance of birds, animals, etc. In option (4) the word 'anagogy' is not related to 'tenacity'. Anagogy means a mystical interpretation of a word, passage or text, especially scriptural exegesis that detects allusions to heaven or to the afterlife. Choice (1)
- 15. As the sentence offers no clue, we need to look at a pair which would make the sentence meaningful and logically correct. 'Panoply' in option (1) means a complete display of things or a complete suit of armour and 'pilgrimage' is a journey to a sacred place. Thus, they render the sentence illogical as one who makes a religious journey doesn't need any armour. 'Intaglios' are figures cut out of rock and 'symposium' is exchange of views. Hence both are unrelated. 'Shibboleths' are slogans and are not related to 'itineration' meaning voyage. 'Accolades' are something given or received and so the word does not collocate with the word 'collect'. Option (4) gives sense to the sentence. 'Peregrination' is journey. Choice (4)
- 16. In option (1), the word 'illusion' would render the sentence incorrect. Illusion is not an example of extrasensory perception. Option (2) is the answer choice. In option (3), the two words are unrelated. Parapsychology is the sixth sense or extra sensory perception which validates experiences like telepathy, intuition or premonition. In option (4), the two words are unrelated. 'Theurgy' is the supernatural or divine agency, esp. in human affairs. 'Intuition' is something that is not explained by reasoning. Hence choice (2) is the best choice.

- 17. Option (1) is the answer choice. In option (3), 'oppugn' means to oppose or contradict and hence is irrelevant. We can say the rainwater 'cascaded' but it is incorrect to say rain 'cascaded'. Hence, 'cascaded' in option (3) is ruled out. For the same reason, 'coursed' in option (4) too is ruled out. We can say rain 'slashed' or 'poured'. 'Oppugn' is to question the truth of something. Thus, only option (1) makes sense in the context. The sentence means that people could not go for work because of the heavy rains.

 Choice (1)
- 18. The word 'rather' indicates that the two words which fit into the blanks are contrasting words. The word which fits into the first blank should be linked to the word 'rare' which follows the blank, as the two words are joined together by the conjunction 'and'. The first words of all the options seem probable in the first blank. The word which fits into the second blank should convey the same meaning as the phrase 'readily available', which follows the blank. Only the word quotidian (commonplace, of everyday occurrence) satisfies this condition. Option (4) is most logical in this context as the two words are contrasting words. The words 'special' and 'rare' are related words and 'quotidian' and 'readily available' are related. The words meretricious (flashy, tasteless) and chintzy (cheap, gaudy) are inappropriate in comparison. Unique and priceless (precious) exotic (rare, extravagant) and inexpensive are not suitable in this context. Choice (4)
- 19. The sentence speaks about economic growth outpacing the growth of population. This can happen only if the economy is surging or rising. The word swirling is not possible in the second blank because it is incorrect to say that the economic growth is swirling is incorrect usage. Hence choice (4) can be eliminated. Choice (1) is absurd in this context. Although the word progressive is possible in the second blank, the word imperfection does not make sense in the first blank. The high levels of hunger and malnutrition prevalent in India despite the surging economic growth can best be described as a paradox. Hence option 3 is most logical.

 Choice (3)
- 20. The word 'ambiguity' in the sentence renders 'enumerated' in option (1) and 'vindicated' in option (4) irrelevant. Option (2) is the answer choice. 'Decipher' renders the word 'assemblage' in the sentence irrelevant. When someone 'deciphers' something, it is made clear to only that person. While 'enunciated' in (2) is more appropriate in the context. Choice (2)

Exercise 7

- 1. Discovery is the right word for something which has been in existence for long but has been found/learnt about only recently.

 Choice (4)
- 2. Hybrid means a cross-breed. The rest of the options are inapt. Choice (4)
- **3.** Conclusively which means definitely is the right choice. The words 'unabashedly' (not embarrassed) and vociferously (londly) don't make sense in the context.

 Choice (3)
- **4.** 'Inherit' is a word which is used in the sense of acquiring some physical or mental characteristics or features from one's parents or ancestors. Choice (1)
- 5. Since the previous sentence has the words 'two sets of ...' in it, the right word to fill the blank is 'duality'. The other words have negative connotations, and hence are not suitable.

 Choice (1)
- 6. We are talking about living (the next sentence has 'to live') in a place; hence 'inhabited' is the appropriate word. 'Infested', 'Inhaled' and 'infused' are not relevant in the context.

 Choice (2)
- 7. The word in the blank must go with the preceding words 'unfamiliar', 'strange' as well as be appropriate to describe 'situations' that it qualifies 'unprecedented' (never done or known before) is suitable.

Choice (4)

8. The word here must agree with the verb that follows in the sentence—'we slam men'. What will slam men?

'Unleashing' (release from leash or restrain) the forces of novelty can slam (to push or throw with a lot of force) men. Unfold is a gradual process.

Choice (3)

- **9.** Obviously the word in the blank suggests increasing or aggravating 'problems of adaptation'-hence 'escalate'. Choice (1)
- 10. 'Transience' (lasting only for a short time) and 'novelty' (new or unfamiliar)—what kind of mix can they be? In the context, they can't be exquisite (great beauty and delicacy), extraneous (irrelevant) or expendable (able to be abandoned, not worth preserving) but they can be 'explosive' (likely to explode, likely to cause violent and strong feeling).

 Choice (4)
- 11. The word in this blank has to be something that expresses disapproval of idolatry, as the second part of

- the sentence suggests that those people who are against it are trying to put an end to it. Hence, deprecate, which means—to express disapproval of, censure, condemn fits in. To condescend someone is to show that you feel superior. To condescend is to do something that you think is below your dignity. To obviate is to revoke (a need or difficulty); avoid; prevent. To quell is to put an end to, typically by force; to suppress. Choice (4)
- 12. The sentence suggests that those who condemn idolatry fail to imagine/realise its significance. The word that fits the blank is envisaged–regard or conceive of a possibility, form a mental picture of; imagine, visualize, envision. To revere is to respect or admire deeply. It is ruled out as one cannot revere something in a particular perspective. To decipher is to succeed in understanding or interpreting something. To misconstrue is to interpret wrongly.

 Choice (2)
- 13. The blank requires a word which is similar to the previous one as both the sentences convey almost the same idea, that those people have never imagined or guessed the significance of idolatry. The word that goes into the blank is 'surmised' which means to conjecture, believe, imagine. To disregard is to pay no attention to. 'Have ever' in the sentence means 'never'. Hence, disregarded cannot fit in. To contrive is to devise a plan using skill and artifice; create; fabricate. To elude is to evade or escape from, typically in a skilful or cunning way. To confound is to surprise or confuse; to prove wrong.

 Choice (1)
- 14. The word which fits the blank is 'enunciated', which means 'to pronounce clearly;' set out precisely or definitely. It collocates with 'truth' in the above context (a fact or belief that is accepted as true). To expatiate is to speak or write at length or in detail. As the truth is presented in the form of a quote (a statement), this option will not work. To elucidate is to make clear or explain. To moralize is to comment on issues of right and wrong, typically with an unfounded air of superiority. To laud is to praise highly, especially in public context.

 Choice (4)
- 15. The lines 'majority of men of all races......aids to devotion' shows that the use of images is viewed in positive light. Hence, edyfying—likely to improve your mind or your character is the right option. Sacrilegious—treating a holy thing or place without respect; profane. Profound—very great or intense. Provisional—temporary. Prepossessing—attractive or appealing in appearance.

Choice (3)

EXERCISE 8

- 1. The phenomenal increase in population is described as the 'burgeoning' (growing or increasing rapidly) population. Hence option (4) is more apt than increasing, which is a milder word in comparison. The words flourishing, and multitudinous which have a positive connotation are inapt in this context. Choice (4)
- 2. The words subsequent to the blank state that the two-child norm cannot be enforced by law. Hence it must be a persuasive (influential) policy. The words perspicacious (shrewd), pervasive (prevalent) and pertinacious (persistent) are inappropriate in comparison.

Choice (4)

- 3. A policy which is persuasive and is not enforceable by law is not coercive (compelling). Hence option 3 is most appropriate. The words cretinous (stupid), and cumbersome are not suitable. The word browbeating (bullying) cannot be used with reference to a policy. Hence option 1 can be ruled out. Choice (3)
- 4. The passage states that the policy cannot be enforced by law. But it suggests another way of implementing the policy. The word ignominious (deserving or causing public disgrace) is most appropriate in the blank. The subsequent part of the blank suggests debarring those who do not abide by the two-child norm from holding elected office. This is indeed an ignominious (deserving or causing public disgrace) assumption and not a dubious (suspicious) untrustworthy or incredulous (unbelievable) assumption. Choice (3)
- 5. Disobeying or not abiding by a law or norm is called flouting (failing to follow a rule) the norm. The words flounder (blunder), elicit (evoke, bring out) and fortify (strengthen) are not appropriate in this context.

Choice (3)

6. The passage talks about volcanoes erupting more at a particular time. Hence seasonality (fluctuating according to seasons) is apt. Normality (conforming to a standard), predictability (occurring as expected) and commonality (sharing attributes) are inappropriate.

Choice (1)

- 7. The passage talks about eruptions occurring at particular times. Hence periodicity (occurring at intervals) is suitable here. The passage has not said that they are infrequent or repeatable or irregular. Choice (4)
- **8.** We are talking about Earth tides and what happens to the Earth's crust because of them?. The crust gets deformed (distort the shape) because of the gravitational pull. It is not degraded or degenerated (lose physical or

- moral qualities considered normal) or contorted (twist or bend out of shape). Choice (2)
- 9. The passage compares Earth tides with sea tides and the two can be analogous (comparable in certain respects). Earth tides are not acquiescent (consent without protest), susceptible (likely to be influenced) or amorphous (without a clearly defined shape).

Choice (1)

10. The author has been trying to use Earth tide as an explanation for volcanic eruption. But unfortunately Earth tides failed to correlate (have a relationship or connection) with volcanic activity. The word cannot be collaborate (work jointly) or corroborate (confirm or give support) or invalidate (make it untrue).

Choice (4)

- **11.** The reference is to a 'foreign holiday'. Hence 'desires' would be the right word. Choice (1)
- 12. The passage further talks about the value of rupee visà-vis euro, dollar, pound. It is these foreign exchange problems which keep us away from foreign holiday. Hence 'conundrum' which means puzzle is the right word.
 Choice (3)
- **13.** 'Surrendering' which means 'yielding to' is the appropriate option. Choice (1)
- 14. Further the passage says that there is no one who can enjoy a holiday without 'hampering' his finances for the next five years. Hence 'jeopardising' which means 'endangering' or 'risking' is the appropriate word.

 Choice (2)
- **15.** 'Inveterate' means 'habitual'. The context in the sentence says that the government's existence on keeping the rupee deliberately weak would snuff wanderlust out of even such a traveller. Choice (3)
- **16.** 'Incendiary' would be the appropriate word. It means tending to stir up conflict. The words 'rebelled', 'lived through imperial arrogance' suggest that no other word fits into the blank.

 Choice (2)
- 17. 'Acquainted with' is the appropriate word. The context says that they were aware of the arrogance of the princes.

 Choice (1)
- **18.** The passage further talks about the arrogance of princes, nawabs, rajas etc., these are issues which have irritated them. So, 'provocations' is the right word. The other words do not fit in the blank.

 Choice (2)
- **19.** These provocations became 'unbearable' i.e., 'intolerable'. Choice (4)

20. 'Rapacious' would be the most appropriate word. The words 'loot' and 'extraction' suggest that it is the right word. 'Rapacious' means aggressively greedy.

Choice (2)

Exercise 9

- 1. 'Heightened their virtues without eradicating vices' would mean that the word in the blank is positive. Hence, to encumber which means to impede or burden does not fit into the blank. To invalidate is to prove that an opinion or argument is wrong. This is also ruled out. To sanctify is to consecrate or make legitimate; give the appearance of being right or good. Hence, this suits the context. To exemplify is to be or give typical example of. This is not suitable in the above blank. Choice (2)
- 2. The laws of an omnipotent Providence (God or nature) suggests the nature of these laws. The word that fits into the blank is inexorable–impossible to stop or prevent, unavoidable, (because of the power of the providence). Inextricable–impossible to disengage or separate. Savage–extremely violent, wild or fierce, will not fit in as Providence refers to the protective care of God or nature as a spiritual power. Gargantuan–enormous, does not collocate with laws.

 Choice (4)
- 3. Foreknowledge fits in best, in the blank in the context of providence. Foreknowledge is the awareness of something before it happens or exists. Foreboding is fearful apprehension. Forethought–careful consideration of what will be necessary or may happen in the future; foresight; circumspection. Forfeiture is the loss of rights, property etc, taken away from someone as a punishment.

 Choice (2)
- 4. Permanent and profound indicate that the word in the blank has to be equally intense. Trenchant—which means vigorous or incisive in expression or style; piercing, fits in best. Insular—narrow-minded. Facetious—flippant, non-serious. Profuse—plentiful and abundant, also does not fit in. Choice (1)
- 5. Expounded is the right word. To expound a theory or an idea is to present or explain systematically. It collocates with 'theory'. To articulate is to pronounce distinctly or express clearly. To determine is to cause to occur in a particular way; be the decisive factor in. To expunge is to obliterate or remove completely.

 Choice (1)
- 6. The key word, which points to the right option is 'prejudice'. The word in the blank has to be synonymous with prejudice, as the sentence says 'prejudice' still remains, even in societies in which open demonstration is forbidden. The right choice is 'bigotry'-prejudice, bias,

- partiality, partisanship, discrimination. Oppression–ill-treatment, subjugation and injustice. Bigotry is more to do with beliefs, opinions or attitudes and hence is more in keeping with the context of the passage. Oppression involves 'treating' people in an unfair way, not merely the expression of your belief or your bias. Articulation is the expression of an idea or feelings in words. Exposition is a comprehensive description and explanation of a theory.

 Choice (1)
- 7. The right option is 'camouflaged'. The previous sentence suggests that the transmission of the messages is done in a subtle manner, in some form or the other although official norms are not in support of the content of these messages. Camouflaged means disguised, concealed. Clandestine—done secretly or stealthily. Allegorical—something that is symbolic or figurative. Metaphysical—abstract. Choice (2)
- 8. The word that fits into the blank is 'schema'. A 'schema' is a pattern imposed on experience, which influences perception and guides responses. It is a mental representation. Hence, stereotypes, images and camouflaged messages help, in the formation of schemas, which inturn influence behaviour. Misconception is a false or mistaken view or opinion. A paradigm is a typical example, pattern or model of something, not just a pattern (schema). Archetype is an original 'model' and can be taken as the synonym of paradigm. Choice (4)
- 9. The structure 'fortified by... and...' indicates that the word in the blank has to be a continuation of the first part of the sentence. The right option is 'ensconced'. This indicates that these feelings of prejudice are located in the unconscious and, that one cannot do much to get rid of them, as the rest of the sentence suggests. To nurture is to support and encourage. To snare is to entrap, involve. To precipitate is to hasten the occurence of something. To polarize is to divide into sharply opposing factions.

 Choice (4)
- 10. Since the prejudice is so strong, it cannot be eliminated just by logical thinking. Only dispel suggests the idea of complete elimination. To dispel means to cause to vanish. Expel has a different cannotation. To expel means to cut off from membership or relations. It also means to force something out from a container or from one's body. Conceived is ruled out as it does not suit the context. To conceive of something is to form in the mind or imagine something. To repress is to exclude automatically or unconsciously from the conscious mind. Since it is an unconscious act, it does not gel with the way the sentence is completed, 'by rational thought alone', as rational thought is conscious. Choice (2)

- 11. Ever present 'yet'....' gives a clue that social character was there, but in a concealed form. Hence, latent—which means dormant; untapped; hidden, concealed, is the right word. 'Increasingly manifest' also points to the answer, as something which is hidden and gradually becoming visible or obvious. Inconsequential—insignificant. Trifling is its synonym. Notional—hypothetical—something that exists only in theory or as a suggestion or idea, but not in reality. Choice (3)
- 12. It was seen more in novels, and hence evident—easily and clearly noticeable—is the right word. Exhaustive—comprehensive, complete, detailed. Generic—general; non-specific. Discursive—digressive, wordy, lengthy don't fit in the context. Choice (1)
- 13. The 'influx' of experiences gels with the sentence. Influx—inundation; arrival in large numbers. As in, the many experiences which are encountered and of which, some form has to be created, as suggested by the rest of the sentence. Fabrication—invention, creation. Opulence—luxuriousness, wealth; abundance, but in terms of wealth and hence does not suit the context. Splurge—extravagant spending. Exegesis—interpretation and explanation of piece of writing.

 Choice (2)
- 14. 'Constituting' form is the right collocation. To constitute is to create or develop. To 'conjecture', is to speculate, infer asume. To 'delineate' something such as an idea or situation is to describe it or define it in a lot of detail. It also means 'to outline or trace', which is narrow, when compared to 'constitute'. To 'unravel' a mystery or puzzle is to resolve, clarify. Choice (2)
- 15. If you sublimate a strong desire or feeling, you express it in a way that is socially acceptable. Hence, the 'relation of content to society' is no longer controlled by the rules or principles of stylization and hence is less refracted or diverted. Hence, sublimate is the right option. To digress is to deviate, get off the subject. To frame is to formulate, compose. To 'impel' is to constrain, oblige; prompt, but the angle of 'society' is not brought out by this word and hence is ruled out. Choice (1)

Exercise 10 -

1. The word 'conveying the same message in D' shows that D should follow E, so (1) is wrong. Ideally B should follow A because B corroborates what is stated in A by quoting the statistics of the number of people displaced. Hence 2 and 3 can be ruled out.

Choice (4)

- 2. D follows A as it contrasts with what is stated in A. C follows D as 'this heart warming Thoreauvian response' refers to the 'outpouring of affection' mentioned in D. Hence D and C, respectively, follow A. This combination is seen only in choice (2). Choice (2)
- 3. Ideally statement D follows A as it complements A, which states that the voluntary counselling and testing of HIV had been a colossal failure, by explaining how it was a failure. E follows D by suggesting how the problem should be addressed. B follows D by citing an example as to how the system can work. C concludes the para by explaining how the system mentioned above helps in controlling the disease from further transmission. Hence DEBC is the correct sequence.

Choice (3)

- 4. Ideally B follows A as B elaborates further on the tyranny of the small mind by stating what the small mind is capable of doing. C which carries the idea forward follows B. The phrase 'in short' in C summarizes what is stated in the earlier statement. 'There are no two ways about it' in D corroborates what is stated earlier hence D follows C. E concludes the para. Choice (4)
- 5. 'Fail to draw crowds' in B refers to 'draws a blank' in A. Hence B follows A. C and D respectively follow B. E concludes the paragraph by stating that veteran football coaches have some suggestions to rejuvenate Indian football. Hence BCDE. Choice (2)
- 6. 'Miserable' and 'millions' in A relate to 'grim statistics' in B. 'Replicating' in D continues the idea of 'manmade replacement' in B. Hence ABD. C gives the first instance of how the challenge in D was met. Statement E carries the idea forward and concludes the paragraph.

Choice (2)

- 7. E is the first sentence as it introduces the topic and states what acupuncture is, whereas A and C elaborate some aspect of the subject. The pronoun 'its' in A links it with A. 'C' elaborates the idea. The word 'eventually' in statement 'B' offers a connection to C. D is the concluding statement. Hence the sequence is EACBD.

 Choice (3)
- 8. A states the topic and is suitable as the opening sentence of the paragraph. C follows 'But' being the link. BED go together giving examples. D is suitable as the concluding sentence of the paragraph. The logical sequence is ACBED. Choice (2)
- **9.** 'C' is the topic sentence. 'B' and A cannot start the paragraph because of the article 'The' which indicates

connectivity with a preceding sentence. 'E' cannot start the paragraph because it is in 'C' that the main idea of the paragraph is stated. So the correct sequence is CABDE.

Choice (3)

- **10.** B states the topic and hence should be the opening sentence. Other sentences merely elaborate on what is said in B. D follows B because it immediately proves what is stated in 'B'. The correct sequence is BDACE.

 Choice (1)
- 11. 'E' is the topic sentence. 'A' shows connectivity with the words "In the days ahead". B follows D linked by 'now'.

 Choice (4)
- 12. A and D cannot begin the paragraph because they begin with 'This mad such' and 'This sense' indicating that they have been referred to. C can begin the paragraph; but D cannot follow it.

 Choice (3)
- 13. 'D' introduces the reader to the topic–Mosaic disease.

 'A' elaborates the fact followed by 'C' and then 'B'.

 Thus '3' is the answer. 'B' cannot start the paragraph because of the connecting phrase 'It is in fact'. A cannot start because of 'This' which implies it has been named already.

 Choice (3)
- 14. Only 'C' can start the paragraph since it introduces the topic. 'D' elaborates what has been stated in 'C', thus '4' is the answer. 'B' cannot start the paragraph because of the words 'The affected worms' which indicate that an idea of some importance precedes it. Choice (4)
- 15. 'C' is the opening sentence in all choices. 'A' develops the idea by detail, which is one of the most popular and useful ways of developing a paragraph. The movement in 'A' is followed by 'D'. 'B' follows 'D', thus '2' is the answer.

 Choice (2)
- **16.** 'B' is the first sentence as it states the topic and the other sentences develops the idea in B. C follows B–C talks of the consequences of the 'sudden raid' in B. A follows D–'quickly' in D relates to speed of the birds in A.

 Choice (4)
- 17. 'A' cannot start the paragraph because of the connective 'this'. 'B' cannot because of the word 'they' which shows some information precedes this. 'D' cannot because of the connective phrase 'each of these', thus '3' is the answer. Choice (3)
- **18.** Choice (1) is not correct because D is not a suitable sentence to precede sentence 6. Choices (3) and (4) are not correct because the D following A does not make any sense. Choice (2) is correct because statement D is

a continuation of B-habit in D refers to 'the more we do' in D. Hence the logical choice 1BDAC6.

Choice (2)

- 19. Only C can follow 1 because 'them' in C refers to the 'Europeans' in 1. CA go together talking about the 'fortune seekers'. D follows this as it talks of 'others'. Hence the logical sequence 1CADB6. Choice (4)
- **20.** Since B explains statement 1 it should follow 1. Statement 6 is a continuation of statement A. Hence 6 should follow A. The correct sequence 1BDCA6.

Choice (3)

Exercise 11 -

- 1. After 'but until recently most ate home-cooked food in D, 'then came, the Dominos....' In E is the correct sequence. So DE is a combination which is found only in (2).

 Choice (2)
- 2. 'This tempestuous relationship' in B refers to the 'relationship' in A. Hence B has to follow A. Therefore choices 1 and 5 can be eliminated. 'Some of this tension' in E refers to the Indian citizens being 'suspicious' of the American foreign policy mentioned in C. Therefore E is a continuation of C. This CE combination is seen only in option 3 which is the most logical sequence.

Choice (3)

- 3. Statements E talks about 'organizations which are now taking to the streets'. B elaborates on this. Hence B is a continuation of E. This EB combination is seen in choices 2 and 5. Between options 2 and 5 the former is most logical as C is a continuation of D because C further elaborates on statement D. Hence C follows D. Choice (2)
- 4. 'These players' in B refers to 'SPAR" and 'My Dollar store' in A. Hence AB. E follows B as it complements what is stated in B by mentioning the statistics. Hence B and E are linked and they logically follow A. This combination is seen only in choice (1). Choice (1)
- 5. Ideally C follows A as A talks about the past when a large number of vehicle manufacturers were prevented from entering the scene. C complements A by saying that now, we witness an expanding base of manufacturers. E is a continuation of C. 'This' in E refers to the 'expanding base' in C. B carries the idea forward. D concludes the para. Hence CEBD is the correct sequence. Choice (2)
- **6.** Statement D ideally complements A, which talks about India's youth by saying that India is among the

youngest countries in the world. E is a continuation of D. B follows E because 'this group' in B refers to 'the young' people mentioned in E. C follows B as 'this confidence' in C refers to the confidence of the younger generation referred to in B. Hence DEBC.

Choice (4)

- 7. Only C can follow A, as 'the man' in C refers to the 'former shipbuilder' in A. Statement D which speaks about the working of the simulators follows C. B is a continuation of D. E is conclusive in nature. Hence CDBE is the correct order.

 Choice (1)
- 8. D follows A, linked by the word 'fanaticism'. E is a continuation of D. C follows E as it elaborates on the difference between Osama and the erstwhile terrorists. B follows C as it substantiates the point made in C. Hence DECB is the correct sequence. Choice (1)
- 9. 'The ancestor of all kangaroos' and 'cat-sized tree-dweller' in C is connected to 'tree-kangaroos' in A. Therefore only C can follow A. B follows C as 'the continent' in B refers to 'Australia' in C. D ideally precedes E as the 'it' in E refers to the 'rock wallaby-like creature' referred to in D. Hence CBDE is the logical sequence which can follow A. Choice (3)
- 10. A states the importance of clothes to man and compares it to a second skin. 'Apparel' in E connects with the idea of clothes as a second skin in A. Hence E follows A. 'Fail to take proper care' in E connects with 'a little attention ------ care' in C. Statements B and D respectively, follow C by advising us on how to take proper care of our clothes. Hence ECBD. Choice (4)
- 11. 'This growth in D is linked to 'growing at an ---- rate' in A. Hence D follows A. B which carries the idea forward follows D. C follows B. 'The increase' in C refers to 'the increase in the global population by 90 million' as stated in B. Hence C is a continuation of B. Statement E substantiates what is stated in C by citing the example of Africa. Hence DBCE is the logical sequence. Choice (2)
- 12. Statement A is about 'men's world cup'. B appropriately follows A by saying 'the team arrived today'. D which mentions about how the team travelled from the airport to the hockey village follows B. CE which give a description of the city follow D. Hence BDCE.

 Choice (3)
- **13.** D is the first sentence since it introduces the subject. Hence choice (2) or (4) is our answer. B following A is the right order since A says that the Indian government pays and B why it does so. The sequence is DECAB.

Choice (4)

14. A or C can begin the paragraph and A is also suitable to conclude the paragraph. AC going together is not very appropriate as there is no progress of idea (rules out 2 and 3). E following C is more appropriate than D following C (other difficulties' in D suggest that 'it comes after E where the difficulty of breathing is mentioned). Hence, the correct sequence is CEBDA.

Choice (3)

15. 'These people' in D and 'they' in A refer to the 'Many people' in E, as such DA follows E. C concludes the paragraph. The most logical order is EDABC.

Choice (2)

16. The words 'this scheme' in D refer to the 'thrift movement' in A. So D must follow A. The thrift movement is itself a response to 'catch them young' in B which is the concluding statement. CAD go together. E offers a link to D. The correct sequence is CADEB.

Choice (4)

- 17. The words 'these artists' in D refers to the artists mentioned in C; hence CD go together. B follows A because 'the results' mentioned in A are the 'beautifully calligraphed and illustrated manuscripts' in B. Further A follows D because 'the results' are the outcome of money 'freely expended in D. Choice (3)
- 18. There is no link, between A and D so choice (1) can be ruled out. It is clear that BD go together and EAC go together and we have to decide which precedes or which follows. D is suitable as the concluding line; further EAC following D doesn't lend coherence.

 Choice (2)
- 19. B cannot be the opening line—'such incidents' indicates that it follows something. C is the first line as it states the topic. A follows giving reason. D contnues with '... also a contributing factor'. Choice (4)
- 20. The protagonist has been introduced to the reader in 'A'. Thus none of the other choices need be considered. 'B' follows by stating his contribution to Indian writing. 'C' develops using the natural order of narration, where one step leads to another. Thus the other choices can be eliminated.

 Choice (4)
- 21. E is the first sentence since it is the only one to have the full form of LIDAR. C follows the link being 'earth quake hazards'. A concludes stating what was the position before LIDAR. Choice (1)
- 22. 'Lead sensors' in A and 'remote sensing' in C indicate that they go together. B follows E-' a simple and inexpensive method' in B and 'sophisticated equipment'

or complicated sample treatment' in E. D is suitable as the opening statement since it sets out the topic.

Choice (3)

- 23. Statement E cannot start the paragraph because of the word 'the island', which indicates that it has already been mentioned in a previous statement. Among B and D only statement B appears to be the right choice because in statement D there is no explanation for Diego Garcia. Hence D is a continuation of a previous statement. Between (2), and (4) choice (4) cannot be the answer because there is no time agreement between statements C and A and E and D. Hence (2) is the obvious choice. The correct sequence is BDAEC.
- **24.** A and D cannot start the para (because of the words 'for' and 'still') hence only C is left. Between choices (3), (4) and (5). Only (4) is right because there is no link between C and A. The logical sequence is CBDAE.

Choice (4)

- **25.** 'C' is the topic sentence in a question form. 'A' answers that question, thus the other choices can be eliminated. Choice (1)
- **26.** 'C' cannot start the paragraph because of the subordinating connective 'so'. 'D' can start the paragraph, but 'B' cannot conclude it, thus '3' is eliminated.

 Choice (2)
- 27. 'B' is the opening sentence and A the concluding. We have to decide whether CD or DC is the better sequence in between. CD seems better because we come from global effects (like pollution, drought, floods) to individual benefits like food, clothing etc. Choice (4)
- **28.** CA go together–Governors in C is the anticedent for 'their role' in A. DB go together –'This' in B refers to what is said in D. Hence the logical sequence is 1CADB6.

 Choice (4)
- 29. Only choice 4 can be the right answer because only statement C explains 1. (All other statements are different from 1). Hence the logical sequences is 1CADB6.

 Choice (3)
- **30.** D cannot follow 1 because the idea in D differs from the idea expressed in 1. Only C can follow 1 because C offers an explanation for the 'mail transfer' described in 1. Only choice 1 can be the right answer because it ends with statement D which in turn explains statement 6. Hence the logical sequence is 1CBAD6.

 Choice (1)

Exercise 12

1. Statement A talks about desirable qualities for a man. Statement E follows A as it moves to the specific by taking about the man on the street and contrasts with A. C follows E, 'him' in C refers to the man in the street 'mentioned in E'. B is a continuation of C. 'they' in B refers to the objects mentioned in C. D concludes the para. Hence ECBD is the correct sequence.

Choice (4)

- 2. C follows A as C goes on to describe in what state the bones (i.e., the Neanderthal bones mentioned in A) were found. B and E, respectively, follow C. D follows C as 'other cuts' in D indicates that D is a continuation of E. Hence CBED. Choice (2)
- 3. The expressions 'marketers' and 'desire to save time' in option D are linked to statement A which talks of books which focus on the concept to time saving. 'These ways' in C refers to 'fast overs', 'fast credit' etc in D. Hence ADC. B and E are questions which elaborate on 'what does the concept mean' in C and are hence a continuation of C. Therefore DCBE is the correct sequence. Choice (1)
- **4.** Statement A talks about Fermat and Ramanujan. Statement C follows A by further elaborating on Fermat's views. 'Equations like these' in B refers to what is stated in C. The 'outstanding mathematicians in C are listed in E and D respectively. Hence CBED.

Choice (2)

- 5. D follows A. 'These' in statement D refers to 'human imbecility' and 'stupid selfishness' in A. Statement B follows D by saying what actually is required. C follows A-'when international spirit and outlook ------ appear' in A is followed by 'nationalism would have fulfilled itself -----' in C. E follows C by saying 'a new spirit of oneness will take hold -----'. Hence DBCE is the logical sequence to follow A. Choice (4)
- **6.** D follows A. 'Curbing' in A is followed by checks and balances in D. E is a continuation of D as it caries forward the idea stated in D. B contrasts with E. C concludes the paragraph. Choice (4)
- 7. Statement A talks about 'till recently'. D follows by talking about the present situation—'now'. Further, A talks of 'no gaps' and 'no advertisements', D follows by carrying the idea forward. '90-second break' in D is an indication of this. C is a continuation of D. B follows C. 'Intense demand' in C is linked to 'intense pace' in C. E is conclusive in nature. Choice (4)

- 8. A cannot begin the paragraph since it says 'the tribals' indicating that they have been referred to. It follows E which introduces the subject 'the Irulas'. D follows A–A ends with the tribals rendered 'virtually destitutes' and D begins with 'In order to survive'. BC go together as they refer to the extraction of venom from the snake. The sequence is EADBC. Choice (2)
- **9.** 'B' is the topic sentence. 'A' develops by drawing a parallel to what has been stated in 'B'. While E can follow C, D must follow A. Thus '1' is the answer. The correct sequence is BADCE. Choice (1)
- 10. The words 'this menace' in D refers to 'pests' in E. Hence ED go together and they follow C which introduces the topic. We now have to decide between choices (3) and (4). A follows D because the idea of 'environmental hazards' in D is carried forward with 'don't pollute the environment' in A. Hence the logical sequence is CEDAB.

 Choice (2)
- 11. The words these aspects in A refer to 'time energy and activity' mentioned in D. So DA go together. 'Such a shift' in C refers to 'shifting' mentioned in A–Hence C follows DA.

 Choice (1)
- 12. A cannot start the paragraph, because of the word 'this terror', which indicates that the sentence is a continuation of a previous statement. B cannot start the para because the words 'the older epidemic diseases', indicate that it has already been mentioned in a previous statement. E cannot start the para because of the word 'the people', which indicates that the word has already been mentioned earlier. Hence only D can start the para. The right sequence is DEACB.

 Choice (3)
- **13.** E and B follow A-'it' in both referring to 'Modern science and technology' in A. DC go together as they show connection between science and religion. Hence, the right sequence is 'AEBDC'. Choice (4)
- **14.** A introduces the topic–contract between 'true peace' and one based on 'military establishments'. C and B present one side (the peace movement) and DE the other side (armament). BC sequence is not apt. So the correct order is ACBDE. Choice (1)
- **15.** 'B' is the topic sentence. 'A' cannot start a paragraph because of the connective 'If he'. "D' cannot because of the connective 'This'. 'B' following 'C' is illogical.

 Choice (4)
- **16.** The connective 'Therefore' shows that 'C' cannot start a paragraph and is better as the concluding one. 'D' is the topic sentence. In 'A' there is development by detail of the main idea. Thus '1' is the answer. Choice (1)

- 17. The choices start with B or C. B cannot follow 1 because the phrase 'two such schemes', indicates that it should be preceded by a previous statement. Among choices (1), (2) and (4), only choice 2 is correct because it ends with statement B. Only B explains the 'duplication' mentioned in statement 6. The correct arrangement is 1CADB6.

 Choice (2)
- 18. Statement A cannot follow 1 because while 1 speaks about the dwindling elephant population A speaks about 'progress', which has no reference in 1. B cannot follow 1 because both the sentences begin with 'Though' and stylistically this is not good. D cannot follow 1 because the reference is specifically to India while 1 has been about Asian elephants. Statement C can ideally follow 1 because 1 mentions the reduction in the number of Asiatic elephants and C continues saying that the plight of the Asian elephant is 'worse than its African counterpart'. The logical sequence is 1CBAD6.

 Choice (4)
- 19. The situation described in statement 1 is exemplified in D. So only statement D can follow 1. B is a continuation of D, because 'that transaction' in B refers to Bofors in D. The correct sequence 1DBAC6.

Choice (4)

20. C cannot follow because 'They' in C has no antecedent in (1). Between D and B, only D can follow 1 because D is a continuation. Between choices (1) and (2) only (1) is correct because B says 'how' it happened and A describes it. The choice is 1DBAC6. Choice (1)

Exercise 13 -

- The topic talks about India. Global population, forced population control, the population of China are irrelevant. Hence, option (2) is the only relevant choice. Choice (2)
- **2.** Option (2) is the only statement that leads to the question, "Why so few Muslims?" Choice (2)
- 3. The first line has the words "Herculean task" indicating that the task is not easy. Option 3 brings out the aspect that such measures will require a lot in terms of time, effort, management and education. Option 3 is the right answer.

 Choice (3)
- 4. Choice (4) is the only relevant statement. Since, the damage could be impossible to spot, an agency is coming up with a new alternative (as suggested by the last line).

 Choice (4)
- 5. Stylistically, the flow of the sentences is as follows: GE is going to set up a research center. Named, it is largest of its kind. It will (this research center

- will) contribute to Hence, option 1 is the right answer, as it fits the blank perfectly. Choice (1)
- **6.** Sentence 3 is the ideal choice because it supports the previous sentence and explains the subsequent sentences.

 Choice (2)
- 7. Choice (4) speaks about artificial satellites, which though smaller than the moon will revolve around the earth even after several years. The sentence emphasizes the power of artificial satellites. Choice (4)
- **8.** Choice (2) explains what forms the basis for forming and changing opinions. Choice (2)
- **9.** Choice (3) explains that man is not totally responsible for environmental degradation, thus it explains the following sentence.

 Choice (3)
- **10.** Choice (1) explains that racial discrimination in Africa reduced people to very low levels which is supported by the subsequent sentences. Choice (1)
- 11. The paragraph talks of the dearth of quality engineers in heavy engineering industry. It moves on to L and T and its strategy to attract talent from abroad especially NRIs. Choice 3 speaks of this strategy and is apt to conclude the para. Choice (1) is general, choice 2 contradicts what is said in the para (the desire to attract the best talent) choice 4 is not relevant to attracting NRIs.

 Choice (3)
- 12. The para begins with agriculture and then moves on to experts in the field who have made the success in the field possible. Only choice (3) talks of them and hence is the right choice for the blank. Choice (3)
- **13.** Since the sentence before the blanks says '... its neither ... nor...' the blank must begin with what it is then 'It's the'. Choice (3)
- 14. The focus of the paragraph is on home and buying one. Choice (2) with the benefit to be derived from the ownership of a house is the apt conclusion. The other choices are general, related to women's aspiration for independence and not necessarily to a house.

Choice (2)

15. The sentence before the blank talks of a vicious circle by which companies and talent move to metros. Options 2 and 4 do not take off from the penultimate sentence. Option 3 talks of revolutionary changes which is not the case. Option 1 opens a new problem.

Choice (4)

Exercise 14

- 1. The second line states, "There were...... Figures which bear this out. He attempted to create his daily life through this. The Neanderthal man attempted this too, but his drawings of the tools....... So, we need a statement in the blank which is a general statement on the pre-historic man and drawing/painting. Our choice narrows down to (1) and (4). Out of these two choices, option 1 is better because it contrasts the sophisticated tools used by pre historic man with crude ones used by Neanderthal man. Choice (1)
- 2. Sentence 2 explains how air pollution has increased with the spread of civilization. This sentence explains the last sentence of the paragraph. Choice (2)
- **3.** Choice (2) best supports the argument put forth in the paragraph. Choice (2)
- **4.** Choice (1) offers an insight as to how corporate travel has increased the demand for air tickets. Choice (1)
- **5.** Sentence 3 speaks about the importance of New Year's Day for making resolutions. Choice (3)
- **6.** Choice (5) which speaks about the technical skills required by a network engineer explains the preceding and subsequent sentences. Choice (4)
- Indian freedom struggle was a role model for other colonial countries. Thus the Africans emulated the Indians in their struggle for freedom. Choice 1 explains this appropriately. Choice (1)
- **8.** Choice (2) explains the misconception pertaining to diseases in the olden days, thereby leading to erroneous religious beliefs. Choice (2)
- The sentence that follows the blank says 'The choice is ours....' Hence the blank must present the choice—use & misuse.
 Choice (4)
- 10. The given para describes the NREGA. Since it has acceptance from all parties, implementation should not be a problem. Then where does the hitch lie? It lies in speed and transparency as stated in choice 4. The tone of the para leads one to expect a hitch somewhere. Choice (3) carries the idea forward but does not conclude.

 Choice (4)
- 11. The paragraph begins with the increase in sale of cars in India. It then goes on to contrast the American and Indian attitudes to life. Choice (5) is the suitable conclusion as it relates to this aspect. Choice (4)

12. The paragraph talks of the steps taken by China to ensure supply in its energy sector. The sentence before the blanks talks of encouragements given to companies in this sector. Hence choice 4 which talks of a favourable taxation policy for these industries is apt. Choice (1) is irrelevant. Choice (2), though relevant, goes back to the broader aspect of China's policy whereas the para has moved from general to specific incentives to the energy sector. Choice (3) repeats the penultimate sentence.

Choice (4)

- 13. The paragraph gives the reaction of BPO and call centres to the suggestion that their offices are not employee friendly. They claim it is the best. Hence the concluding sentence is choice 5 which gives the opinion of the other side. Choice (1) can be ruled art as it says 'also'. Choice (2) is incomplete—it is an opinion and the choice does not say whose opinion it is. Choice (3) says 'fresh directives' while no directives have been mentioned.

 Choice (4)
- 14. The paragraph talks of the need to restore law and order in Bihar, the sorry state of affairs in the state and why the centre must treat it as a national problem. Choice (2) is the apt conclusion since it is in line with what has been stated. The other choices though they relate to the condition in Bihar cannot follow the sentence before the blank as there is no connection. Choice (2)
- 15. The focus of the passage is on Elaben and her achievement. The sentence before the blank talks of the awards and honours that have come her way. Choice (4) that says she continues to remain simple follows aptly. In all the other choices the focus shifts from the person to her achievements.

 Choice (4)
- 16. The paragraph says how the money collected under EPF must be invested to get attractive returns on savings. Choice (4) adds strength to what has been stated (since this is what is done all over the world) and hence is the right concluding sentence. Choice (4)
- 17. The paragraph talks of terrorists and their attitude to society. The blank takes option 1 which gives our response to terrorism. Option 3 can be ruled out because it talks of Islamic resentment and 'in turn' shows it is not the right option. Option 2 and 4 are very specific. Hence 1 is the best answer.

 Choice (1)
- 18. The paragraph talks of the changed scenario and what India must do. Essentially it focuses on what the US has done and what India must do on its part—that is a give and take situation. The apt concluding sentence is choice 4 which captures the essence of today's scenario—There are no free gifts in international relations. Choice (4)

19. Since the para ends with 'Here lies the hypocrisy' the blank must give the hypocrisy and choice (2) gives it. None of the other choices spell out the hypocrisy.

Choice (2)

20. The paragraph talks of the position of strength in which Air India was and how there has seen a downtrend. Option (4), linked by 'however', presents a more optimistic picture and is suitable in the blank. Option 2 is not in keeping with the tone of the paragraph. Option 3 does not conclude the paragraph Choice (1) only reiterates Air India's success.
Choice (4)

Exercise 15 -

- 1. The first part of the paragraph speaks about women's glory. Choice (2) explains that women were not totally liberated. It therefore, supports the last part of the paragraph.

 Choice (2)
- 2. Since we are talking about population and development in our country choice 4 is appropriate. Choice (4)
- 3. Choice (4) explains the dominating influence of science in our lives thereby explaining the subsequent sentence of the paragraph.

 Choice (4)
- **4.** Choice (1) explains the circumstances which led to the proliferation of women workers. Choice (1)
- **5.** Choice (3) explains the difference in the growth rate of science in the past and present years. Choice (3)
- 6. Choice (2) forms the opening sentence of the paragraph, by explaining how the ancient man's life revolved around food gathering. and how it led to the formation of 'kin' groups. Option (3) which is close to the right option does not explain this aspect.

 Choice (2)
- 7. The given para talks of expansion of student intake in technical colleges and the woeful lack of quality. Choice (3) is a conclusion that relates to both these aspects and hence the best. Choice (3)
- 8. The text says human beings are assets and hence their knowledge determines the prosperity of the economy. Choice (1) follows naturally emphasizing on the importance of knowledge in a knowledge economy. Choice (1)
- 9. The given paragraph lauds the achievement of the mobile industry and points to untapped potential in the rural sector. Since the tone is positive choice (2) that begins with the good news is the apt concluding line. Choices (1), (3), and (4) have a tinge of pessimism or are at best neutral.

 Choice (2)

- 10. Since the paragraph focuses on having the required qualification to do a job, parenting can only be called amateurish. Hence choice 1 concludes the para aptly. Choice (2) focuses an problems of youth, choice (3) with 'Even now' is not appropriate and professional parents in choice (4) cannot follow as the idea is new to the paragraph.

 Choice (1)
- 11. The paragraph speaks in favour of allowing private players in the field of higher education so that the pressure on the government eases. Choice (5) presents the view that the government should not withdraw from the scene and is linked to the para with 'however'. Choices (1) and (2) reflect the attitude of Indian corporates which is not very keen to invest in education. Choice (3) is not relevant. Choice (4)
- 12. The para talks of the growth in manufacturing in India and its ability to face competition even from China. The sentence before the blank talks of robust growth in certain industries. Option 1 is linked to the para by its reference to 'this growth'. Option 2 and 4 talk of 'venture capital' which hasn't been mentioned so far. Option 3 says 'such a network' for which there is no antecedent in the para.

 Choice (1)
- 13. The paragraph talks of the refusal of Reliance to live up to its contractual obligation and says the government must force it to do so. Option 2 gives the reason why reliance must be forced and hence is the suitable concluding line. Option 3 does not conclude the para. Option 1 and 4 though they give reasons, are not the main reason why RIL must be forced to meet contractual terms.

 Choice (2)
- 14. The clue to the concluding sentence is in the para. The para says we have reached a point that makes climate change irreversible. Hence we have reached a vicious circle in which one feeds the other making the situation worse. Option 3 captures this and is in line with the sentence before the blank. Option 1 sounds like a concluding sentence but not of this para. Option 2 is more an opening sentence (as it introduces an idea) than a concluding one. Option 4 does not relate to the pare: the para gives the opinion of climatologists and option 4 of the author.

 Choice (3)
- 15. The paragraph draws a parallel between what Amartya Sen said and what happened in New Orleans in the aftermath of the hurricane. Sen had said the lack of purchasing power is the reason for famines. Similarly it is the poor in New Orleans who suffered because they had no money to pay for their evacuation. Choice 1 captures this parallel. Choice (2), though it talks

of the poor does not explain the situation. Choice (3) talks of a silver lining while none is seen in the para. Choice (4) does not capture the contrast between having the resources and not using it to help the poor.

Choice (1)

- **E**XERCISE **16** -

1. The main points are:

- 1. Rajiv Gandhi's passion for modernisation of minds and attitudes.
- 2. The things he cared for are the challenges facing Indian society.

Choice (1) can be discounted because its conclusion (he was passionate about the challenges facing Indian society) changes the originally intended meaning. Choice (2) is incorrect as the last sentence changes the intended meaning. Choice (3) concludes wrongly that he tried to find answers to the challenges facing Indian society.

Choice (4)

2. The main points are:

- 1. Giving up smoking is not just about will power.
- 2. It may be genetically influenced.
- 3. Finding the gene will help in finding the right quitting programme.

Choice (2) is wrong because it says nicotine dependence cannot be overcome. Choices (3) and (4) are totally skewed. Choice (1)

3. The main points are, the fresh water crisis and the question whether water is a merely 'a need' or 'a right'. A leaves out the latter point. D accepts commodification of water as proper, whereas it is open to question in the passage. Hence only C captures the points correctly.

Choice (3)

- 4. The reason for the failure of the movement to preserve the Earth is the main point. B, C and D use more words than necessary to convey the idea. Choice (1)
- **5.** The benefits derived from the progress of science is the main point. A, C and D give more details than necessary

 Choice (2)
- 6. The passage compares modern philosophy with catholic philosophy. B makes the comparison clearly. D also makes the comparison but not clearly. It is not precise.

 Choice (2)
- 7. Epicurus was happy that science gave explanations that led people away from blindly attributing it to God. A talks of 'negation of the existence of God' which is not relevant to the passage. B leaves out the important

- point of weaning people from God. A leaves out many aspects. D makes a different statement. It includes facts not mentioned in the passage.

 Choice (3)
- 8. Our concern with global warming and evidence that such temperatures were recorded in 9th and 14thc. are the main points. A, C and D do not capture the idea entirely.

 Choice (2)
- 9. The passage says that Babri Masjid and Gujarat carnage have been serious setbacks to the image of Indra built over years. A is wrong as it talks of 'two low points in my career'. B calls them catastrophes whereas 'religious excess' (in D) is more appropriate. C is verbose.
 Choice (4)
- 10. Indians are a fraction of the population of U.S. yet the amount of time they spend talking to India is significant. B, C and D do not state the idea correctly. Choice (1)
- 11. The paragraph looks at wisdom as a means to pursue Truth. A and C express the idea only partially. B is verbose. 'D' is the right choice. Choice (4)
- **12.** From being a dictator the personnel manger has become a human resource developer. A, B and D do not express the idea correctly. Choice (4)
- 13. The passage refers to research studies which show that lack of freedom in decision making could lead to stress. C does not refer to research studies. B and D convey wrong ideas. Choice (1)
- 14. The impact of industrial economy on our lives and the world around is the mainpoint. A, C and D convey the idea that industrial economy destroys human life. Such a direct effect is not stated.

 Choice (2)
- 15. On the one hand we should be independent in making up our minds, on the other we should link to others emotionally and through shared beliefs. Statement 'A' is not clear with the idea presented. Statement B is wrong as it says 'curb the desire to be linked to others', and D says we must suppress the desire to link–all of which are wrong. Only D states the idea correctly.

 Choice (4)

—— Exercise 17 ————

1. The main points covered are:

- 1. Format change needs consensus within the organization.
- 2. Managers must explain the need for change and the potential for growth.
- 3. The tone must be positive.

Choice (1) and (3) leave out the fact that we are talking of a newspaper. Choices (3) and (4) leave out valid information.

Choice (3)

2. The main points covered are

- 1. Immigration is the key issue in the pre election scenario.
- 2. People, including Labour party supporters, want tougher laws on immigration.

Choice (3) does not mention the elections. Hence they are incorrect. Choice (2) is factually wrong since it is the supporters of the Labour party and not the party itself that wants tougher laws. The use of the adjectival clause, '--- who are liberal' makes choice 4 incorrect.

Choice (1)

3. The main points are:

- 1. France has suggested global tax to raise funds to meet the Millennium Development Goals.
- 2. The developed and developing countries agreed to a small tax on trade and air transport.

Choice (1), (2), and (3) do not mention what are to be taxed. Choice (2) says it is the only way, which may not be true. Choice (3) does not mention France which is the key player.

Choice (4)

4. The main points are:

- Decision of the government of EU to review the Bolkestein directive.
- 2. What the Bolkestein directive means
- 3. The decision is a victory for social model against liberalisation.

The points are captured in Choice (3). Choice (1) leaves out point 3. Choice (2) does not explain the Bolkestein directive. The second point is missing in choice 4 as it does not mention Bolkestein directive at all.

Choice (3)

5. The main points made here are:

- 1. You can't argue with a person whose belief is based on faith.
- 2. Science establishes truth by appealing to evidence and logic.

Choice (1) captures the summary. Choice (2) does not talk about science. Choice (3) says only a person with faith commits crimes, which is wrong. The idea about 'the quickest path---' in choice (5) makes it illogical.

Choice (1)

6. The main points are:

- 1. Claymation has been around for a century.
- 2. The winning of Oscars brought in prominence.
- 3. Been in India for 6 years and has a long way to go.

Choice (1) leaves out the point about the scenario in India. Choice (3) wrongly says that the BBC film was on claymation. Choice (3) captures the points appropriately. The third point is not given properly in choice 4.

Choice (3)

7. The main points are:

- 1. India's security policies have changed as a response to change in environment.
- 2. External factors—end of cold war, collapse of Soviet Union, emergence of USA as the sole superpower.
- 3. Internal factors—economic and political crises.

Choice (1) and (2) leave out the changes in the internal conditions. Choice (3) misses out point 2.

Choice (4)

8. The main points are:

- 1. Per capita-related development is linked to level of literacy.
- 2. India has 200 million adult illiterates.
- 3. The development of computers based functional literacy methods to tackle the problem.

Choice (1) fails to cover point 2 and the fact that the new method has given positive results. Choice (2) talks of the 'short comings' of the missions which is not mentioned in the passage. Point 3 is not explained property in choice (4).

Choice (3)

- We are unable to resolve questions on ethics in medicine because of our belief in liberal political philosophy. D states the problem clearly. Choice (4)
- **10.** The revival of the stock market and the ideas expressed in the book by Rogen Lwenstin are the main points. A, C and D present only parts of the main point.

Choice (2)

11. Theodove Dalrymple's statement about the change in the national character of England is the main point. Statement A does not refer to the character. C and D donot attribute the opinion to the person.

Choice (2)

- 12. The paragraph talks of 'positive memory' and 'positive imaging' as tools to overcome negative viewpoints. A, B and D use more words than required to covey the idea.

 Choice (3)
- 13. The passage looks at intelligence in relation to work and other aspects of life and finds a correlation. A, C, and D use too many examples to convey the idea. B is clear and concise.

 Choice (2)

- **14.** Cloning is compared to bulk production in factory and a reference is made to patenting. Only A states the idea correctly.

 Choice (1)
- **15.** Human beings are a part of the greater whole, the universe, and hence fulfilment comes form a web of healthy relationship. 'Extricate' in A 'live outside the web' in C and the lack of reference to humans in D makes them incorrect.

 Choice (2)
- 16. The main points covered are the following:
 - (1) The serial bomb attacks were despicable.
 - (2) They had been expected since 9/11 and seemed inevitable after the Madrid bombing.
 - (3) But nothing can prepare one for such an act.

Statement A is wrong because it makes no mention of 9/11 or the Irish Republican Army. Statement B is right. Statement C is wrong because it concludes that the government was not prepared because it had to face the Irish Republican Army. Statement D is wrong because it says the terrorist act has been condemned as outrageous and shocking whereas the given para says they are outrageous and despicable.

Choice (2)

- 17. The main points covered are the following:
 - (1) Information will become digital.
 - (2) Newspapers, magazines, books etc., will be stored on disks and CD-ROMs.
 - (3) Anyone with the technological means can access and refashion it.
 - (4) The speed and transmission will revolutionize communication devices.

Choice (A) is wrong because it omits points 3 and 4.

Choice (B) is wrong because it is categorical in saying all information will be on CD-ROMs whereas the passage has 'almost all'. Choice (3) is right. Choice (D) does not say that most information will be digital it only says' books, magazines and newspapers'. Choice (3)

- **18.** The main points covered are the following:
 - (1) Disposability is akin to mobility as far as the duration of relationship is considered.
 - (2) Rearrangement of modules makes it look new.
 - (3) Even permanent buildings have mobile partitions, which have become a symbol of transient society. Choice (A) is right.

Choice (B) is wrong because the word 'so' makes it sound that permanent buildings having mobile partitions is a consequence of mobility being akin to disposability.

Choices (C) and (D) trace why mobility is like disposability which is not done in the original. Hence it does not capture the essence of the original

Choice (1)

- **19.** The main points made are the following:
 - (1) Shastri's rather than Nehru's death marks the end of an era in which politics had values.
 - (2) Governance became amoral and the Congress Party was a victim of it.
 - (3) Shastri's early death deprived the poor of an opportunity to rise out of poverty.

Choice (A) is wrong because it wrongly traces the end of an era to Shastri's death 'because he died poor'. It misses point 3.

Choice (B) includes examples and leaves out point 3.

Choice (C) is wrong because it says no one, after Shastri, has owned moral responsibility for the lapses of his ministry–not stated in the original.

Choice (D) is right.

Choice (4)

- **20.** The points made here are the following:
 - (1) Akbar was full of curiosity.
 - (2) He was interested in spiritual and temporal things, mechanical contrivances and science of war.
 - (3) According to Portuguese Jesuits he tried to learn everything.
 - (4) But he was powerless at sea.

Choice (2) leaves out point 3.

Choice (3) says he was like a hungry man whereas this is the opinion of the Portuguese Jesuit. It is also redundant

Choice (C) is right.

Choice (4) leaves out some of the points.

Choice (3)

——— Exercise 18 —

- 1. The key points in the paragraph are
 - 1. We are unique in some ways
 - 2. Our very uniqueness has landed us in the mess
 - 3. Over exploitation of resources has led to extinction of some species.

The points are captured in Choice (2). Choice (1) and Choice (3) are not right because they say that extinction of species is 60% whereas as per the passage 60% of the ecosystem services are being degraded. Choice (4) is wrong because the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment does not show that we are unique.

Choice (2)

- **2.** The paragraph raises the question: Is the end of the BPO industry near at hand? As evidence it points to
 - 1. Absenteeism and high attrition that have always troubled the industry.
 - 2. Even reputed BPO losing business.

Choices (1) and (4) make the mistake of including Sykes among those that have lost business to Asia Pacific region where as Sykes is the call centre that has cut its work force in India. Choice (2) does not talk about the possible end of BPO in India. Choice (3) captures the points accurately.

Choice (3)

- **3.** The main points are:
 - 1. The liver has sensors that can detect sugar and amino acids in the blood.
 - 2. It sends signals to the brain through nerve cells.
 - 3. The information contributes to the feeling of hunger.

Choice (1) captures the points

Choice (2) omits point 1

Choice (3) omits point 2

Choice (4) omits point 1.

Choice (1)

- **4.** The main points are:
 - 1. The Manas river enters India at Mathanguri and splits into two.
 - 2. It has a variety of fish depleted through poaching.
 - 3. It is the source of water for the fauna.

Choice (1) does not include point 3.

Choice (2) is too long. Choice (3) is also too elaborate.

Choice (4) is appropriate.

Choice (4)

- **5.** The main points are:
 - 1. Subir Rana is ONGC's Chairman.
 - 2. ONGC is India's largest profit making company and largest in terms of market capitalisation.
 - 3. He has moved from control to free market economy.
 - 4. He has made a global presence through acquiring property in other countries under its subsidiary, ONGC Videsh.

Choice (1) leaves out ONGC Videsh.

Choice (3) misses point 3.

Choice (4) does not include point 4 Choice (2)

6. The main points made are:

- Spirituality is no longer a taboo in the world of science and medicine.
- 2. A preliminary study says belief in god may improve a person's health
- 3. The involvement of a major university shows the importance of spirituality.

Choice 2 is too long, misses out point 2 and states erroneously that universities are 'prepared' whereas they are already into it. Choice 3 is wrong in saying that link between belief in God and good health has been established. Choice 4 has a flippant tone.

Choice (1)

7. The main points are:

- 1. India and China are two of the fastest growing economies of the world.
- 2. Large neighbouring countries usually have huge bilateral trade.
- 3. India and China with their huge population have a lot of scope for cooperation.

Choice (1) misses point 1 and 3. The conclusion in Choice (2) (must increase trade as they also have huge population) is not in tune with the tone of the original. Choice (3) captures the points. Choice 4 misses point 1.

Choice (3)

8. The main points are:

- 1. High number of air crashes.
- 2. VIP deaths have not changed safety standards.
- 3. Crashes in general aviation are far more than those in civil aviation.

Choice (1) is wrong as it says air crashes have been increasing which is not stated in the passage.

Choice (2) captures all the points.

Choice (3) omits point 3.

It is not the Director of civil Aviation who speaks about the lack safety standards as mentioned in choice (4).

Choice (2)

9. The main points are:

- 1. Industries cause pollution.
- 2. India does not have comprehensive laws on environmental protection.
- 3. Nevertheless companies have woken up to the need to do their bit:

Choice (1) fails to mention that companies are doing what they can to reduce pollution. Choice (3) makes it more specific to SAIL whereas the original is generalised with SAIL given as an example. Choice (4) is wrong as it says companies do not bother about their bottom lines.

Choice (2)

10. The main points are:

- 1. Expenditure on education—quantity versus quality.
- 2. Spending not reaching the intended beneficiaries.

Choice (1) does not state the second point clearly. Choice (2) does not mention quality, but mentions only wastage. Choice (3) quotes figures, which are not required in a summary. Choice (4) covers both points precisely.

Choice (4)

11. The important points expressed in the passage are:

- Time management is a core skill and a career skill.
- (2) It helps us to perform consistently and enhances our career prospects.
- (3) It gives us an edge over people who are even equal to us.

Option 1 is long winding. Option 1 and 2 miss out on some important points mentioned above. Option 4 does not convey the meaning appropriately as it changes the meaning in a way. The correct option is 3.

Choice (3)

12. The most important points expressed in the passage are:

- (1) Mutual Funds collect money in small amounts from the customers and invest it in large amounts in various sectors.
- (2) In India they are managed by both government and private organizations.
- (3) They offer variety of schemes to meet customer requirements.

Option 3 and 4 miss out on some important points. Option 2 is long winding as it includes examples also. The correct option is 1. Choice (1)

13. The important points in the passage are:

- (1) The second Gulf War launched by the U.S in Iraq in 2003 was a part of global campaign against terrorism according to Bush.
- It was a golden opportunity for Bush to finish off Saddam.
- (3) Its main purpose was to establish a direct control over world's major oil reserve.

All the above mentioned points find their place only in option 2, hence option 2 is the appropriate summary. All the other options either include unnecessary points or miss out on the most important points. The correct option is 2.

Choice (2)

14. The main points of the passage are

 The results of the Indian polycap trial has generated considerable media attention.

- (2) Clinical trials demonstrated that a polypill, containing 4 classes of drugs, has proved effective in reducing the risk of heart attacks.
- (3) The drug is effective when administered both individually or in combination. Prescription of the drug has now become a standard.

Option 1 cannot be the best summary because it is a distortion of the original idea. The passage states that the development of the idea was not a pioneering one as stated in option 1. The rationale for a polypill evolved over the last two decades. Option 4 too is verbose. Option 2 omits point 1. only option 3 captures all the essential points in a succinct way

Choice (3)

- **15.** The main points of the passage are
 - (1) Higher global temperatures can lead to vector borne diseases and epidemics and can deny access to clean water.
 - (2) Adapting to climate change is required.
 - (3) Adapting to climate change requires a potent global policy coupled with action at the national and sub national levels.

Option 2 fails to capture point 3 which is one of the essential points of the passage. Option 3 is a distortion of what is stated in the passage because it states that global temperatures have already risen by 2 degrees. Option 4 mentions trivial details and is wordy. Option 1 briefly captures all the significant points.

Choice (1)

Exercise 19

- 1. 'English could also be taught----' Hence conversation is 'one of the' and not the 'one and only' method as suggested in choices (1) and (3). Choice (4) is more like a rule or an order imposed on English teachers, the tone of which does not correlate with that of the given sentence. Only choice (3) puts forth the same idea precisely and grammatically. Choice (3)
- 2. 'Nearly 200' does not certainly mean 'more than 200' which helps us to eliminate choices (1) and (3). '--- utilized the opportunity' in other words mean 'were benefited' by the programme. Choice (2) is inapt as it says they 'come to understand the significance of the programme' The same is true of choice (2) as it uses the words 'had enough provisions' which is unrelated. Only choice (4) puts forth the same idea grammatically. Choice (4)
- **3.** He is wrong but he will not admit his mistake because he is highly egoistic. Choice (4) restates it exactly. Choice (1) suggests the opposite. He has to admit 'his mistake'

- and not 'the fact that he is egoistic'. Hence, choice (2) is incorrect. He is 'so mistaken -----' is meaningless in choice (3) suggests that he has made a mistake because he is egoistic which is incorrect. Choice (4)
- 4. The artists performed splendidly. The guest of honour congratulated them. This idea is brought out in a concise and grammatical manner only in choice (4). The use of '---- performance splendidly' is ungrammatical in choice 1. It is the 'artists' who were congratulated and not the 'guest of honour' as stated in choice (2). The first part of the sentence without the noun in the first place is an awkward construction and thus choice 4 can be eliminated. Choice (4)
- 5. Another way of saying 'Inspite of being of warned a several times' is 'despite repeated warning'. Hence choice (1) is most appropriate. '--- was failed to be corrected ---' is grammatically incorrect in choice (2). Choice (3) becomes more elaborate because of the use of the clause 'which was errant' which qualifies his behaviour. The use of 'errantly' in the wrong place his makes choice (3) and (4) meaningless. Choice (1)
- 6. Choice (1) presents the given idea precisely and grammatically. 'Being rich ----' distorts the whole idea and hence choices (3) and (4) are wrong. One doesn't have to 'pay dividends' here and hence choice 5 is incorrect. Choice (1)
- 7. They fought courageously, but they were defeated. Choice (4) says the same using a different conjunction 'though'. Choices (1) and (2) are incorrect as they suggest that they were defeated because they fought bravely. The order of the idea (ie) first the fight and then the defeat, is reversed in choice (3). Choice (4)
- 8. The idea is not put across properly when we say 'the case being won by us' which eliminates choice (1). Same in the case with choice (3) '- winning the case by us and 'case winning by us' are incorrect and ungrammatical. Only choice (5) expresses the idea in a concise and grammatical manner. Choice (4)
- 9. The company suffered losses because of his negligence or on account of his negligence. Hence, choice (3) is the best restatement. The idea is distorted in choices (1) and (2). Choice (3) is ungrammatical. It is incorrect to say '----his being negligent'. Choice (3)
- 10. He was indolent for which he had to pay a heavy price. The idea is best brought out in choice 1. Choices (2), (3) and (4) do not mean the same. Choice (1)

11. Somebody asked the nurse to keep a watch over the patient, which means she has to 'observe' the patient, not to keep a 'watch' literally on the patient as stated in choices (2) or (3). The idea is reversed in choice 1.

Choice (4)

- 12. He was not qualified enough and so his application was rejected. Choice (3) restates this idea is the best manner. The 'rejection' did not come first. It was because he was 'unqualified'. Hence choice 1 is incorrect. He was not unqualified because his application was rejected as stated in choices (2) and (4). Choice (3)
- 13. The earthquake was severe. Thousands perished. This idea is precisely brought out in choice 1. '---- severing earthquake—' is ungrammatical in choice (2). It is not 'earthquake that perished' as choice (3) suggests. The use of past continuous tense is incorrect in choice (4)

 Choice (1)
- **14.** The conjunction 'in case' is replaced by 'provided' in choice (2). The rest being the same choice 2 restates the idea exactly. Choices (1) and (3) are reversals of the given fact which is unnecessary. Choices (4) and (5) suggest a different idea and thus can be easily eliminated.

 Choice (2)
- 15. He has to refrain from smoking. Or else he would ruin his health. This was the doctor's advice to him. This is communicated in the best manner in choice (1). Choices (2), (3), and (4) give a contradictory idea suggesting indirectly that he has to continue smoking.

 Choice (1)

Exercise 20 -

- 1. Choice (1) summarises the idea in a precise manner. The idea is reversed in (2) which makes it absurd. It has to be 'the target of militants' or 'the militants' targets'. Choice (3) is wrong for the same reason. The position of 'for immediate action----' is incorrect in choice 4.

 Choice (1)
- 2. The given idea is best expressed in choice 1. Choice (2) is too elaborate The rules 'must be strictly observed' and 'may be observed' as given in choices 3 and 4 do not mean the same.

 Choice (1)
- **3.** 'Ought' is not followed by 'not' which is the error in choice (1). The use of '---- the much wanted' before 'commitments' make choices (2) and (3) meaningless.

 Choice (4)
- **4.** 'You fellows' makes choices 1 and 2 sound too informal and derogatory which is not the tone used in

- the given sentence. Choice (3) changes it into passive voice which is not required. Choice (4) suggests the idea precisely and grammatically. Choice (4)
- 5. The given sentence suggests that politicians who are wise and sensible should keep their options open. Choices (1) talks about politics in general and not about 'wise politicians' in particular. 'To be choosy' or to 'readily accept others advice' do not mean the same as 'keeping one's options open'. Choice (3)
- 6. The government order will 'curtail' the use of animals in laboratories. This does not mean the same as 'ban' and hence choices (1) and (4) can be ruled out. Choice (2) is too elaborate. Choice (3)
- 7. It is "welcoming the new millennium" means it is launching its products in the new millennium as rightly stated in choice (2). The centre of focus changes to the product "Pepsi 2000" in choices (2), (3) and (4) which explain the name and then how it is associated with the new millennium. Hence, they do not mean the same as the given sentence.

 Choice (1)
- **8.** CMA is a branch of IIM. Choice 1 also does not suggest this. The use of 'manipulated' is inapt in this context and thus choice (3) can be eliminated. The use of future tense rules out choice (4). Choice (2)
- 9. Choice (3) restates the given idea in a concise manner. 'An overdue payment' is meaningless in choice (1). Choice (2) totally distorts the meaning. Choice (4) in obviously too elaborate. Choice (3)
- **10.** Choice (1) is the best. B is wrong as of isn't lear when the letter was given in the main sentence.
 - The idea of posting 'it today' is incorrect in choice (2). He 'was supposed to post' does not mean the same as 'he was asked' to post the letter. The letter was not given to him 'yesterday' as choice 4 suggests.

Choice (1)

- 11. The doctors did their best, but the patient died. This idea is best brought out in choice (3). It is the 'man' whom they could not save, not that 'they could not be saved' as stated in choice (1). In choice (2) the sentence begins with 'they' as the subject. In the second part 'he' becomes the subject, which makes the sentence grammatically inconsistent. Choices (4) says that the doctors did not do their best which is not the intended idea. Choice (3)
- 12. He was obstinate and so he refused to listen to his father's advice. The use of 'as', 'since', 'because' etc as conjunctions can best bring out this cause–effect

- relationship. The use of 'though', 'although' and 'yet' distorts the meaning.

 Choice (4)
- 13. The job was challenging. In spite of that he went ahead undauntedly. This idea is exactly stated only in choice (3). He has not completed the task yet and hence choice (1) is incorrect. Choices (2) and (4) are absurd constructions.

 Choice (3)
- 14. The use of passive voice to express the same idea is not necessary in choice (1). 'A standing ovation' is the standard expression. The 'performance did not give a standing ovation' as suggested by (2) and (3). Choice (4) restates the given idea in the best manner.

 Choice (4)
- 15. The same idea is restated in choice (2) with 'if' which is perfect and grammatical. 'gone on for a picnic' is ungrammatical in choice (1). The idea gets inverted in choices (3) and (4).

 Choice (2)
- 16. Choice (1) is a distortion of the original sentence because it says that innovation is an important part of an organization's culture whereas this is not stated in the given sentence. Choice (2) which says that employees must be recognize to become more creative by offering them incentives, is totally incorrect. Choice (3) is also a distortion because it says that management expect all employees to be creative. Only choice (4) is the best restatement.

 Choice (4)
- 17. Choice (1) is inapt because it says that India owes its economic success to increased productivity in agriculture while this is not stated in the passage. Choice (3) which says that India become a powerful nation only because of its food security, which is a clear distortion Choice (4), which says that food security in India was possible only due to the use of unconventional methods of agriculture, does not conform to what is stated in the original sentence. Only Choice (2) is correct.

Choice (2)

- 18. The words half of the world's primate species including apes, etc, in option 1 is a distortion of the original sentence because the given sentence says almost half. It is stated in Choice (3) that the primate species have become extinct, while the given sentence says that they are threatened with extinction, hence option 3 is a distortion. Option 4 states that more than half of the world's primate species are destroyed while it is stated that almost half of the primate species is on the verge of extinction.

 Choice (2)
- **19.** Choice (1), (2) and (4) are clear distortions as they do not conform to what is stated in the original sentence. Choice (3) is the best restatement. Choice (3)

20. Choice (1) is a clear distortion of what is stated in the original because it says that climate change is a cause for concern only for the people living in coastal regions and politicians while the original says that this is the popular assumption but the truth is quite the opposite. Hence even 3 is a distortion. Choice (4) also does not conform to the original sentence as it says that the common man is affected by climate change only to a minimal extent.

Choice (2)

Exercise 21

- 1. The sentence gives a list of immoral or wicked behaviours which can all be categorized together as given in choices (1) or (2). And this is compared with evil temper suggesting that evil temper is the worst of all vices. This idea is reversed in choice 1. The word 'christianises' in the place of 'unchristianises' in choice (3) makes it meaningless. Choice (5) is too elaborate. Choice (2)
- 2. The idea is that the poor should not be made to believe that money was unnecessary for existence or to enjoy the pleasures of life. If they were asked to believe this, it would have been a terrible ordeal for the poor and also that if would've been heartless. This idea is best communicated in choice (2). Beginning the sentence with 'that would have -' makes choice (1) incorrect. To 'ask someone' and 'to exhort' someone to do something does not mean the same. 'Exhort' is a strong word. Choice (3) although gives the same idea, it is given in an elaborate manner. In choice (4) the use of the words 'heartless cruelty' is too strong in this context. Hence, choices (3) and (4) can be eliminated. Choice (2)
- 3. In choice (1) '---- celebrating an opening of opportunity
 ---- is ungrammatical and meaningless. Choice (2) is
 a general statement which does not talk about today's
 achievement stated in the given sentence. We should
 remember that our achievements are just stepping
 stones. But according to choice (4) the achievements
 should be 'remembered' as stepping stones, which
 changes the intended meaning. The use of present
 continuous tense makes choice (5) incorrect.

Choice (3)

4. 'The training programme will ensure that risk factors are reduced' which means it has not been done so far. It is not a compulsion. The use of 'prerequisite' makes it a compulsory factor. Hence choice 1 is incorrect. The use of 'must' and 'important that they organise---' in choice (3) also makes it sound that it is compulsory which is not the intended meaning. The use of conditionals 'if the management---' rules out choice (4).

Choice (2)

- 5. '---- should compel ----' as given in the sentence shows our desire to learn, whereas 'compels us' as given in choices (1) & (3) make it a fact as if it is happening everyday. Hence, choices (1) and (3) can be eliminated. Our thirst for knowledge is 'insatiable' according to the sentence. But choice (4) suggests that it will be 'satiated' and hence is inappropriate. Choice (2)
- 6. Choices (1) suggests the opposite meaning. Choice (4) is ungrammatical because of the use of '---- to look after the support of ----' which is meaningless. It is not 'one of the main goals'.

 Choice (2)
- 7. The competition between the old and the new private sector industries is a concern for banking industry watchers. Choice (2), (4) fail to make a mention of the 'industry watchers' and thus are incomplete. Choice (3) says that 'they are certain' but the given statement does not imply this.

 Choice (1)
- 8. The growth in population has affected the natural resources. This is best brought out in choice (2). This is not the same as 'utilizing the resources' (choice 1) or 'being responsible for whatever happens' (choice 4). Choice (5) talks about what might happen in future which is not what is stated. Choice (2)
- 9. The house was burgled as the inmates were away. The same idea is restated in choice (4). Choices 1, 2, 3 and 4 suggest that the inmates left the place so that the house could be burgled—an idea which is not stated in the given sentence.

 Choice (4)
- **10.** It is 'one of the hill stations' and not 'the most fascinating' as stated or suggested in choices (1), (4). The idea is best expressed in choice (3). Choice (2) is ungrammatical. It has to be '---- of all the places'.

Choice (3)

11. Option (1) does not mention the societies wherein mortality has been observed.

Option (2) is an apt restatement.

Option (3) is a distortion.

Option (4) misrepresents the facts and does not mention genetic factors. Choice (2)

12. Option (1) is a good restatement. Option (2) shifts the focus to tombstones. Option (3) is more like a homily while option 4 highlights the tourism ministry.

Choice (1)

13. 'The discovery of the fish fossil is proof of this' in option (1) seems to indicate that it is proof of the fact that scientists don't agree that there is a missing link'. Which scientists hope to fill' in option (2) makes this

choice incorrect. Option (3) does not mention the fact that the fish had a neck and arms which alone makes it a missing link. Option (4) is an appropriate restatement.

Choice (4)

- **14.** Options (2), (3) and (4) are distortions. Choice (1)
- **15.** Option (2) is the best restatement.

Option (1) does not mention the modification of the discontinued drugs.

Option (3) does not say why certain drugs are discontinued.

The words 'almost all drugs' makes option 4 erroneous. It fails to mention human trials. Choice (2)

REASONING

Exercise 1

- 1. Choices (1), (2) and (3) show why BPOs find employing women serves their own interest. Choice (4) shows a convenience they extend to the women and so it is not in their own interest.

 Choice (4)
- 2. A school rejects an applicant and in doing so says that because of limited funding it cannot offer jobs to all the applicants. The only thing that can be inferred from this is that there were more applicants than there were vacancies. Choices (2), (3), and (4) cannot be inferred.

 Choice (1)
- 3. The fact that the driver of a vehicle deserts the accident spot is constructed as evidence of his guilt. This is weakened by choice (4) which says that the driver bears the brunt of people's anger, whether he is guilty or not. That is the reason he runs away from the spot.

 Choice (4)
- 4. If it would need 7 earths to meet people's need (if they followed the US consumption pattern), it is clear that the people in the US are consuming far more than they should or their consumption is the highest in the world (that is why they are held up as an example). (4) is not the answer because it is not necessary that they are using resources wastefully, their lifestyles requires more resources. Choice (2)
- 5. The argument points at the US for alarming depletion of resources. Hence it assumes that curbing US consumption will retard resource depletion (Choice 1). Choice (2) Is not assumed. Choice (3) is a fact not an assumption. Choice (4) is not assumed—no comparison is made between now and an earlier time Choice (1)
- **6.** The argument implies that the food expenditure of a household would get reduced as the cost of vegetarian

food is less than that of non vegetarian food. However if more and more people take to vegetarian food, the demand will increase and hence the prices may go up weakening the prediction wrong. Hence (4) is the correct answer.

Even if (1) were true, the argument would till be valid in places where the change in trend is witnessed. (2) may be true but with increase in cost of vegetarian food there may be an increase in the cost of non vegetarian food as well. Hence the prediction may still be correct relatively. (3) does not weaken the prediction since the rate is the same.

Choice (4)

- 7. The last line indicates that the author is perhaps aware of some instances where the initial enthusiasm was not sustained long enough for the policies to bear fruit. This kind of a doubt is being justified only in answer choice (4).

 Choice (4)
- 8. Choice (2) can be concluded since the given text concluded since the text mentions 'social-anxiety' at first and then goes to say 'treatment of anxiety' in the last line from which we can infer that social anxiety is one form of anxiety. Choice (4) can be concluded. Choice (1) cannot be concluded because the text says poxil can be used to treat social- anxiety though it cannot cure it.

 Choice (1)
- **9.** Situation: Should 15-year-olds be eligible for a driver's license?

Reasoning: Since older people can renew their licenses even without going through another test, the speaker argues, 15-year-olds should be made eligible to get a driving license.

- (1) This is in favour of older drivers and does not say anything about 15-year-olds.
- (2) This is in favour of youngsters but not a reason for giving them licence.
- (3) Youngsters may recover faster from injuries but that is no reason to injure them.
- (4) CORRECT: This gives a definite reason why 15-year-olds can be better drivers than older people and hence strengthens their case for getting a driving license.

 Choice (4)
- **10.** Situation: Financial crisis in the developed nations and the impact it will have on the economies of developing nations

Reasoning: Which is not a likely consequence of the financial crisis? What is stated as already happening is not a consequence of the financial crisis.

(1) This is a possible consequence of the financial crisis in the developed countries.

- (2) The cut in the forecast by the World Bank could be a consequence of the financial crisis in the west.
- (3) CORRECT: Since this is going on at the moment, it cannot be called a consequence of something else happening now.
- (4) This also points to a possibility which could be the result of the financial crisis. Choice (3)
- 11. Situation: The Beauty industry alone is thriving. Reasoning: There can be many reasons for this. We have to identify the option that is not a reason.
 - (1) That people are not willing to compromise on their health is a convincing reason.
 - (2) This could also be a factor in contributing to the success of the Beauty Industry.
 - (3) This also appears to be a likely reason.
 - (4) CORRECT: This does not give a reason for the success of the Beauty industry but merely states the present position in the industry. Choice (4)
- 12. The paragraph contends that a higher teacher student ratio is desirable. This ratio does not depend only upon a higher teacher strength but also on the student population. Hence (2) is the correct answer.

Though (1) may be true, it does not say anything about personalised attention. (3) and (4) are not relevant to be argument.

Choice (2)

- 13. There is no need to fear as the snakes of most varieties are non-poisonous. However unless a person can distinguish between a poisonous and a non poisonous snake, this material fact does not help. Hence (2) is the correct answer.
 - (1) does not make the fear on the sight of snake unnecessary. If, as (3) indicates, poisonous snakes rarely show themselves, this would mean that most of the snakes seen are non-poisonous. This would support the authors argument. While choice (4) attracts attention, it follows choice(2) (since people can't distinguish poisonous and non poisonous snake and the bite of poisonous snake is fatal).

Choice (2)

14. The number of dosas has increased by 11%, but what was the actual number? Number of pizzas has increased by 165%, but what was the actual number? Without knowing the base figures, we can't compare the preferences for both. Supposing, originally the dosas sold were 1 lac and pizzas sold were a hundred, despite the big difference in percentage increase, if wouldn't reflect the actual preference much. Hence, anything indicating this would indicate the flaw. Choice (2) does this.

Choice (2)

15. The obviously parallel structure is choice (4). Other have minor differences. Choice (4)

Exercise 2

- 1. A win-win situation is one where both parties to an agreement benefit. Only choice (1) points to benefits for both the parties. Others are benefits to one of the two parties.

 Choice (1)
- 2. The paragraph says that Chinese athletes performed better than those of other countries. All the options support this except 3, which is about the organization of the games and not about the success of the players.

 Choice (3)
- 3. The author regrets the disinformation campaign resorted to by political parties. Against the contention that disinformation is used by others, he points out that the Mahatma used non violence against violence, that is, he believes that truth is a better weapon against lies. He uses the analogy between non-violence and truth. Though there is an appeal to the authority of the Mahatma, his conclusion is based on the analogy rather than on the authority of the Mahatma (that non violence won us Independence is a fact and does not require the authority of the Mahatma to back it.)

 Choice (2)
- **4.** The focus of the passage is on the strength of truth against lics (vis-a-vis the strength of non violence against violence). Nothing is said about gains in short term or long term.

 Choice (3)
- 5. Chemicals contained in GM food crops may kill pests affecting such crops or make the plants themselves tolerant of such pests i.e., herbicides. Hence pests would no more be a problem for the farmers. So such GM crops would appeal to farmers. Consumers on the other hand may get suspicion about the presence of chemicals in foods. So (2) is the correct answer.
 - (1) and (4) are wrong as the argument is not about manure or fertilizers. (3) cannot be concluded from the statement.

 Choice (2)
- **6.** Antibiotics kill good bacteria helpful in digesting food. So when patients are taking antibiotics for fever, their digestive tract many be harmed. Hence doctors recommend easily digestible food for patients on antibiotics. (2) is the correct answer.
 - (1) does not add strength to the argument about antibiotics. (3) may be true but the statement is only about antibiotics destroying good bacteria. (4) is a very general statement.

 Choice (2)

- 7. 4 states that rise in the levels of methane and nitrogen trifluoride have not been taken into account and hence efforts to reduce global warming may not be fruitful to the desired extent. (4) is the correct Choice. If (1) is true, the apprehensions of the scientists would be misplaced. (2) is outside the scope of the argument which is about global warming. The detection by itself cannot be the cause of apprehension. (3) is in appropriate.

 Choice (4)
- 8. The given argument is that laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of country liquor can save the lives of poor people and so all states should pass such laws. This argument is refuted by choice (4) which says that in the absence of country liquor, people take to other intoxicants which are more lethal (and therefore lives are not saved). Choice (2) is not the answer because once all states pass such laws, then people from one states cannot cross the border to get liquor from another state.
- 9. The given argument says that most accidents occur at crossings where there are no traffic constables. It concludes that the presence of traffic constable is a deterrent to rash driving. In other words it assumes that rash driving is the cause of accidents. This is the presupposition before the police conclude that the presence of traffic constable can deter rash driving. Choice (5) is implied in the last sentence. Choice (3)
- **10.** Situation: A school considers making uniform mandatory.

Reasoning: The school wants to introduce uniform because another school where uniform is mandatory has well-behaved children who score well in exams. But the wearing of uniform will not dramatically alter the behaviour of students. Other factors determine their behaviour.

- (1) Nothing has been said about the behaviour of children at home.
- (2) The family background is not the lone determiner of a child's behaviour.
- (3) The text does not say that they come from well-to-do families nor does that transform to good behaviour.
- (4) CORRECT: The behaviour of students is determined by their inherent nature as well as their environment and not by their attire. Choice (4)
- 11. Situation: Music Mania has switched over from print to TV advertising. It is recommended that DNS clothing do the same to increase sales and profit.

Reasoning: It is suggested that DNS clothing also shift from newspaper to TV ads to boost sales and profit. The suggestion is based on the belief that the increased sales is the result of the ads in the TV If some other reason can be given for the increased sales, it would weaken the link between increased sales and TV ads.

- (1) Who created the ad does not mean anything since the credentials of the agency is not known.
- (2) CORRECT: The renovation of the store could be reason why people are visiting it. This therefore, weakens the link between TV ads and increased sales at Music Mania.
- (3) This gives a reason why profits at DNS clothing have been stagnant but does not weaken the link between TV ads and sales.
- (4) This points out that increased foot falls may not be translating into increased business but does not weaken the link between TV ads and increased sales.

 Choice (2)
- **12.** Situation: How far is placebo effective?

Reasoning: The placebo effect has been known for long. Doctors reassure patients on a line of treatment. Recent studies show how effective it really is

- (1) Whether a patient understands or not, he must have faith in the treatment.
- (2) This contradicts the passage—a doctor can do a lot through reassurance.
- (3) CORRECT: The placebo effect is the belief of the patient that a treatment will benefit / cure him.
- (4) This cannot be inferred since patients need treatment even if they are placebos.

Choice (3)

13. Situation: Executives being duped by phoney e-mails and the company's sensitive data hacked.

Reasoning: What points to the likelihood of even careful executives getting duped is what makes the email look authentic even to careful scrutiny.

- (1) This points to an aspect of the mail that would show it to be phoney if scrutinized carefully.
- (2) This again is a weakness in the mail that would reveal its nature to a knowledgeable person.
- (3) This again, if detected, would lead the recipient to doubte its authenticity.
- (3) CORRECT: This show that the e-mail appears realistic and executives can easily get duped.
- (4) This is not relevant to the argument. Choice (4)
- **14.** It is more profitable for the seller to offer discount in kind than to give cash discount. Though it is true

that discount in kind ensures more sales, it will not be profitable for the seller if the value of discount is more than that when offered in cash. Hence (4) is correct.

- is irrelevant as the comparison if not with other sellers.
- (3) is immaterial.
- (5) does not validates or invalidate the conclusion. Choice (3)
- 15. Smoking causes lung cancer more in passive smokers than in active smokers, according to the survey's conclusion. However if (4) is true, it shows that these passive smokers are themselves smokers in private which might be the reason why they are suffering from lung cancer. Hence (4) weakens the conclusion.
 - (1) is not relevant. If despite (2) and (3) passive smokers are still suffering from lung cancer, it does not mean that the conclusion is weakened as the conclusion is that passive smokers are more affected by smoking than active smokers.

 Choice (4)
- 16. The argument contends that buying medicines by directly going to a medical shop instead of a medical practitioner is not unwise as the pharmacists are considered more experienced.

Having better academic qualification does not defeat the argument. So, (1) is incorrect. (2) and (3) depend on factors other than those mentioned in the argument. (4) is the right answer as the pharmacist may end up treating only the symptoms not the disease.

Choice (4)

- 17. (4) Says that insurance companies do not cover lung disease for miners. This shows that the incidence of lung disease in miners is very high. Hence (4) strengthens the statement. (1) is irrelevant to the argument. (2) weakens the argument. If miners are provided with oxygen masks, they may not suffer from lung diseases due to inhaling of dust. So (3) is wrong. Choice (4)
- **18.** A nuclear war would destroy both countries and so they maintain a hostile peace. This can be so only because the countries do not want to be destroyed. Otherwise, they would go to war. Hence the correct answer is (2).

 Choice (2)
- 19. When the Finance Minister claims that fiscal and monetary policies of his government were 'solely' responsible for bringing inflation under control, it can only mean that he feels there's "nothing else" responsible for it. If we show that something else was or could be responsible, then it casts a serious doubt on his claim. Choice (2) does that.

 Choice (2)

20. The author intends to convey the message that both growth and equitable distribution are necessary conditions for a country to be truly prosperous.

Choice (4)

Exercise 3 -

1. Let us use the sign > to mean 'wealthier than' and < to mean 'less wealthy than'. As given the given the question

Jane > Kathy

Laura > Mercy

Nora > Mercy (since the statement says Mercy is < Nora)

Kathy = Nora (= means as wealthy as).

Choice (1) say Laura > Nora which may or may not be true both are wealthier than Mercy, but the relationships between them is not clear.

Choice (2) Laura > Jane may or may not be true since no relationship between the two can be established from what is given.

Choice (3) Kathy < Laura (or Laura > Kathy) may or may not be true since no relationship between Kathy and Laura can be inferred.

Choice (4) Jane > Mercy is true since Jane > Kathy = Nora and Nora > Mercy. Choice (4)

- 2. The fact that Ms Rodricks begins by saying 'You are wrong' implies that she has construed his words to mean that he is not in favour of Mr Harrison or does not consider him a suitable union leader. A can be ruled out as it is categorical with 'No worker' 3 cannot be inferred as Mr Robinson does not make any reference to Harrison's experience. (4) refers to workers whereas the question is about Mr Robinson's opinion. Choice (2)
- 3. The organization collects people's biometric identity to prevent impersonation. But the personal details collected can be misused. The organization says they would be held confidential and released only under 'appropriate circumstances'. This is the key phrase whose meaning has to be elaborated upon. Would 'appropriate circumstances' mean only a grave threat to the safety and security of the country and its people or can it be diluted to serve the personal interests of politicians in power? This is of crucial interest to anyone concerned with civil liberties and the right of people to privacy.

 Choice (2)
- **4.** The 'Local News' claims that it is the real voice of the people of the city since the owners of 'National Daily' do not reside in the city or care about the people of

- the city. This argument is refuted most effectively by choice (4) which says that the editor and staff of the National Daily have lived and worked in the city for ten years or more implying that they do care about the city and its people.

 Choice (4)
- 5. According to the argument, as smokers live upto the age of hundred, the argument that smoking reduces longevity is wrong. However this argument can hold good only if man can live only upto hundred years, as if it is possible to live beyond hundred years smokers who died at the age of hundred could still be considered to have died earlier than they would have died if they had not been smoking. Hence (3) is the answer.
 - (1) neither validates nor invalidates the argument. As the argument is not based on the evidence of scientific researchers or otherwise (2) is not correct. (4) is not the assumption as the argument itself is based on some other premise.

 Choice (3)
- **6.** The goals scored against represent the goals scored by the opposite team. Hence the rules are is reality the same when the winner is decided on the basis of goals scored by or against a team. Hence (2) is correct.
 - (2) is outside the scope of the argument.(4) may be true but is irrelevant to the novelty issue. The argument is not about the ability to change tactics. Hence (4) is wrong.

 Choice (2)
- 7. (4) is an example to show that emotions are communicated through instant messaging. (4) is the correct answer.
 - (1) is incorrect because what is true for telephones need not be true for IMS, as in telephones the receiver is able to hear the actual voice of the speaker which may indicate the emotions. (2) is outside the scope of the argument. (3) weakens the statement.

Choice (4)

- 8. People sleeping in closed bed rooms die by inhaling carbon monoxide emanating from faulty air conditioners. Such people can rush out of their bedrooms in case of such an occurrence so if the installation of the alarm is suggested, it means that there must be something preventing them from rushing out. (3) says what that is.
 - (1) is not an additional premise as it is given that people die due to inhalation of carbon monoxide. (2) is immaterial as the alarm system need not work on the same electrical system. (4) is outside the scope of the argument

 Choice (3)
- 9. Situation: The government instituted frequent inspection of eating joints. The bacteria in the sample tested came down by 50%

Reasoning: The argument concludes that frequent inspection (and the consequent decrease in the bacteria in the food served) would bring down stomach and intestinal infection by half. The conclusion draws a direct relation between the incidence of infection and the bacteria in the food served at eating joints.

- (1) Nothing is said about how hygienic the eating joints are.
- (2) CORRECT: Since the argument concludes that infection can be reduced by half through frequent inspections (which brought down the bacteria by half), it assumes that these alone were directly responsible for the infection.
- (3) Nothing is said about any outbreak of disease.
- (4) The argument does not assume that all the people eat only at restaurants. Choice (2)
- **10.** Situation: Sales are high in stores that offer discounts therefore the new mall should rent spaces only to such stores.

Reasoning: The conclusion in the text is that the success of the stores would enable the mall to recover quickly the cost of building. What strengthens this conclusion?

- (1) This is an assumption made in the argument (last sentence).
- (2) This weakens the conclusion that the mall would be able to recover its costs quickly.
- (3) CORRECT: If the mall becomes a sought after place, then its demand goes up and it can recover its costs.
- (4) The argument is not concerned with the glamour of the place. Choice (3)
- **11.** Situation: A politician says farmers will benefit from growing a herb that lessens tension and anxiety.

Reasoning: What would strengthen the politician's argument that farmers would benefit by growing Calcima? If something shows that the farmers can successfully grow the crop that may be high in demand soon, it would strengthen the politician's argument.

- (1) This weakens the politician's argument by creating a doubt of the future of the pill made from the berb.
- (2) This restates the premise given in the argument-financial benefits to farmers.
- (3) CORRECT: This points to the farmers' ability to grow even crops which are not native to the region and hence points favourably to their ability to grow a herb that is now grown in Africa.
- (4) This weakens the argument by throwing a doubt on the ability of the country to grow the herb.

Choice (3)

12. Situation: A newspaper report on the crash of a medical helicopter.

Reasoning: Although medical helicopters are better maintained and their pilots have good training, accident rate is higher in medical helicopters than non-medical or commercial airliners. The reason for this must therefore lie else where (than the helicopter or pilot).

- (1) Since the pilots are trained, they must have been trained for inhospitable and inaccessible terrain.
- (2) This gives a reason why medical helicopters should not have a high accident rate.
- (3) This also gives a reason for medical helicopters not having accidents.
- (4) CORRECT: Since, the pilots get no time for rest and recuperation, that must be the reason for the high accident rates.

 Choice (4)
- **13.** Reasoning: The suggestion to DNS clothing to shift to TV ads is based on a number of assumptions.
 - (1) The speaker attributes increased sales to the new medium of advertising chosen. Hence this is an assumption.
 - (2) This is also an assumption made in recommending TV ads
 - (3) CORRECT: This is not an assumption made by the speaker. The passage does not say anything about what DNS clothing has or has not done.
 - (4) This is also an assumption behind the suggestion. Choice (3)
- **14.** Situation: The popularity and benefits of Omega 3 and fear of extinction of fish.

Reasoning: What would weaken the fear that fishing could deplete the ocean and lead to the extinction of fish? If care is taken to breed fish along with fishing, then they may not become extinct.

- (1) CORRECT: If the major manufacturers bred fish then they may not become extinct.
- (2) This is irrelevant since how omega 3 is sold does not have a bearing on fish becoming extinct.
- (3) This points to a possibility but only if it is undertaken will it prevent extinction.
- (4) Since the depths are accessible to trawlers, fish can become extinct. Choice (1)
- **15.** Identical twins have all the genes in common and fraternal twins half the genes in common.

However, acquired or environmental component of behavioural trails is not dependent on the presence or absence of genetic commonality, since acquisition or environment is an external factor. Thus, whether identical twins, fraternal twins or ordinary siblings, all individuals could be affected by external factors to the same degree.

So (2) is the correct answer.

Traits with a large genetic component cannot be shared by fraternal twins more than identical ones. So (1) is wrong. (3) is wrong as there is no difference between ordinary siblings and fraternal twins, in respect of genes. (4) is not the answer as it is categorical in saying 'are shared' whereas 'B' says 'likely to be shared'.

Choice (2)

Exercise 4

- 1. Statement A is an inference since the speaker's opinion is based on facts (visiting temples and celebrating festivals)—I, Statement—B is the author's opinion hence judgement—J. Statement C is a fact—it presents her name, its being surprising is merely an observation, not the focus of the sentence—F. Statement D is the author's understanding of the reason for the unusual names—thus an inference—I. IJFI. Choice (4)
- 2. Statement A is the author's opinion—he believes that the statistics reveal a story—J. Statement B and C are facts as they are verifiable-F. Statement D is an inference—based on the resignations (fact) the author opines that they would impact the Navratnas to a great extent—I. JFFI Choice (2)
- 3. Statement A is an inference—the author opines the word 'fail' would disappear based on the NCERT's suggestion—I. Statement B is an inference again—the NCERT's action is a fact and based on it the author infers the motive behind the action—I. Statement C is clearly a fact—what the NCERT stated is verifiable—F. Statement D (should) is the author's opinion, hence judgement—J. IIFJ.

 Choice (2)
- 4. Statement A (optimism...was...high) is an opinion, hence a judgement. It is not an inference though the first part of the statement is a fact since the opinion is not derived from the fact— J. Statement B and C appear to be an opinion till we come to the end of the sentences. Since they are somebody else's argument and the author is merely documenting then, they are a facts—F. Statement D is the author's opinion (improvements cannot be left to chance)—J. JFFJ. Choice (4)
- 5. Statement A is an inference—the obstacles are facts as they are 'obvious', what they reflect is the author's understanding—I. Statement B is a judgement as it is the author's opinion—that they are the product of something is an opinion that everyone may not subscribe

- to—J. Statement C is also a judgement—which idea is the most important is a matter of opinion not a fact—J. Statement D is also an opinion since it is not verifiable—J. IJJJ. Choice (3)
- 6. Statement A is a fact since it records what the commission has said which, in turn, is verifiable—F. Statement B is the author's opinion and not an inference. Although the first half of the sentence is a fact, the opinion in the second half is not derived from the given fact—J. Statement C is a fact since it again documents what the report says—F. Statement D is a judgement since the author predicts a turn of events.—J. FJFJ.

Choice (1)

Statement A is an inference since the first part of the sentence is an opinion based on the fact that follows—I.

Statement B is a fact since everyone will agree that different services require different skills and risks–F. Statement C is an inference since the opinion (close regulatory...is an essential feature) is based on the fact that banks have the propensity to quickly spread contagion–I.

Statement D is the author's opinion (Banks... would need to....). hence a judgement–J. IFIJ.

Choice (1)

8. Statement A is an inference—the author's opinion (jewellers have nothing to complain) is based on the fact that the seasons of good demand are approaching—I.

Statement B is a fact, verifiable–F.

Statement C is an inference—the author's opinion (traders will rake in more) is based on the wedding season kicking in-I. Statement D is a fact as what the industry said is verifiable—F. IFIF. Choice (3)

- 9. Statement A is the author's opinion (you are wrong)—J. Statement B is a fact since we can verify how many have applied—F. Statement C is also a fact since the statistics is verifiable—F. Statement D is a judgement—'the notion is wrong' is the author's opinion—J. JFFJ. Choice (1)
- **10.** Statement A is a fact since it can be cross-checked–F. Statement B is a fact–the appeal as well as the tiger not surviving are widely accepted facts–F. Statement C is the author's opinion–so judgement–J.

Statement D is an inference since the opinion (India is the last hope) is based on the fact that it has a large number of tigers in the wild and a conservation system I. FFJI.

Choice (4)

11. Statement A is the author's opinion (it's a welcome step) hence judgement—J. Statement B is an inference,

of what will follow the step–I. Statement C is a judgement as it is the author's opinion–J. Statement D is an inference as it is based on what the author knows of women–I. JIJI. Choice (4)

12. Statement A: As far as the realm of art is concerned, who is the better or the best artist is always a matter of opinion. This statement is the author's personal opinion, hence a judgement.

Statement B: The statement is the author's opinion, hence judgement.

Statement C: On the basis of a fact, i.e., the subject of the conversation, the author passes a judgement, i.e., it is of universal interest. Hence this is an Inference.

Statement D: What is 'fascinating' for one person, need not be so for another; it is a matter of opinion and hence this statement is a judgement.

Choice (2)

13. Statement A: The central idea of this statement is that US regulators, are, as a group, trying to achieve something. It's validity can be verified, hence it's a fact.

Statement B: This statement is a record of events, hence a fact.

Statement C: The author draws a conclusion, that it would be sheer naiveté to believe that the Indian markets are safe, on the basis of a fact, i.e., the turn of events in the US. Hence this is an inference.

Statement D: It is the author's take on a certain event, hence is a judgement. Choice (1)

14. Statement A is a fact since it is well known or well accepted information–F

Statement B is an inference since the another surmises it is a major trouble for passengers based on lack of connectivity which is a fact-I. Statement C is an inference since the autior infers the governments intention based on what is reported—I Statement D is clearly a fact as reported—F.

Hence it is FIIF. Choice (4)

15. Statement A: In this statement, on the basis of a known fact i.e., two of the countries in trouble are EU members, a decision about the unknown is made, i.e., we cannot afford to be mere spectators. Hence this is an inference.

Statement B: This statement details a situation, which can be verified Hence this is a fact.

Statement C: Here the author expresses his disapproval of a situation, 'It is not good enough', hence, this is a judgment.

Statement D: 'too many issues' is a clear indication that the author disapproves of the situation, hence this is a judgment.

Choice (4)

Exercise 5 —

1. Statement A is an inference since the word 'clearly' suggests that his opionin is based on something—I. Statement B is a fact since everyone would agree that technology makes life comfortable—F.

Statement C is a judgement since the author's opinion is reflected in what he considers the main benefit of technology.— J.

Statement D is also a judgement it is the author's opinion that technology is a leveller-J.

Statement E is a judgement-it is the author's opinion that the use of technology is dependant on one's orientation-J.

Hence IFJJJ Choice (4)

2. Statement A is a judgement as it reflects the author's view or perception–J.

Statement B is an inference because based on numbers (fact) 2 the author infers that engineers are moving in droves–I.

Statement C is again a fact—the change can be assessed objectively—F.

Statement D is a judgement, as 'has been rapid here' shows the author's perception –J.

Statement E is an inference—the author infers 'it is normal for real eatatejob options 'based on the fact that the industry is growing rapidly—I.

Hence JIFJI Choice (1)

3. Statement A is a fact—what the movie was about is a verifiable matter—F.

Statement B is a judgement—the author provides examples to support his opinion that everything is arranged in India—J.

Statement C is a judgement—the words 'could be regarded' reflect the author's perception-J.

Statement D can be classified fact as the purpose of the sentence is to provide fact. Although the first part of the sentence gives the author's opinion (has left little to chance) yet the focus is not on this. This part can be left out without affecting the information given in the sentence—photo, details etc—which are verifiable—F. Statement E is a judgment since the author's opinion comes through—he does not agree with the general rationale—J.

Hence FJJFJ Choice (3)

 Statement A is the author's opinion of what constitutes the worst–J.

Statement B is also the author's opinion—words like 'unfortunately' reflect that the sentence shows how the author perceives some event—J.

Statement C is also the author's view—'have not been spurring' shows what he thinks of it—J.

Statement D is again a judgement—the author believes the Congress can't afford to do something—J.

Statement E is again the author's opinion—what he sees as a mistake—J.

Hence JJJJJ Choice (4)

5. Statement A is an inference the author's opinion that diamonds will burn a hole in the pocket is based on the fact that prices have risen by 15% to 40% - I.

Statement B is a fact—the percentage rise in prices is verifiable—F.

Statement C is a judgement—the word 'significant' makes it so—although the rise in price is a fact, the author calls it significant. What constitutes a significant rise (10%? 25% 50%?) is subjective—J.

Statement D is a fact since all three pieces of information are verifiable–F.

Statement E is an inference—based on the fact that there is going to be price revision in the US (gathered from media report, say) he infers it will affect Indian export—I.

Hence IFJFI Choice (2)

6. Statement A, as given, is a judgement since the author's opinion is clearly seen in 'it may have tolonger run'. Had the sentence stopped before 'but' it would have been an inference (based on the fact of raising of capital) the author infers the bank can remain independent—J.

Statement B is a fact since all parts of it are verifiable (what it raised, what it projected, what happened to the shares)–F.

Statement C is a fact—the sentence reports what someone said and this is verifiable (has he said it?)—F.

Statement D is a judgement as it reflects the author's opinion will help them–J.

Statement E is an inference—the author infers that commercial banks that want to expand into investment banking will find the battered brokage attractive based on the fact that when the credit crisis begins to ease, brokerage may be picked—I.

Hence JFFJI Choice (4)

7. Statement A is an inference—the author infers that anyone who has been in Tamil Nadu for some time

would have seen this ritual (based on the fact that is not stated that it is so frequent)—I.

Statement B is also an inference—the author nfers that an outsiders would think that the celebration is a prelude to a wedding—I.

Statement C is a fact—that the celebrations last a week or more is verifiable—F.

Statement D is a judgement—the author's opinion is seen in such words as 'the most eagerly awaited'—J.

Statement E is an inference—'it is hard to gaugehype is overwhelming' is an acceptable fact and the second half is the author's opinion 'Dashavatharamhypothesis'-I

Hence IIFJI Choice (4)

8. Statement A is an inference—the first past is a rhetorical question which is answered in the affirmative based on the hoopla over the dresses of the spouses of presidential candidates (facts)—I

Statement B is a judgement—the words 'seems to exemplify' is the author's opinion—J

Statement C is a fact—what Cindy McCain wears is verifiable—F

Statement D is an inference-based on what Michelle Obama wears the author infers what she is-I

Statement E is a judgement, although what Mahatma Gandhi did is a fact, the first part of the sentence is not based on it. Words like 'have always played' 'significant role' reflect the author's perception—J.

Hence IJFIJ Choice (1)

9. Statement A is an inference—the author infers tea to continue being the common man's drink since the others are beyond his reach—I.

Statement B is a fact—the prices of tea and milk going up is a fact as also the price of a cup of tea going up—is fast becoming' suggests that the price rise is a fact that can be witnessed (Had the sentence said 'would soon become' it would have been an inference arrived from the rise in the prices of ingredients)-F.

Statement C is a fact presenting two pieces of information—the price of sugar and it being stable—F

Statement D is also a fact-the price rise is verifiable-F.

Statement E is a fact—since it is according to a data and the data is verifiable—F.

Hence IFFFF Choice (3)

10. That schools in Darjeeling declare a sunshine holiday is fact, based on which the author infers that it a way of coping with the cold season (Had the sentence been 'their way of coping' It would have been a fact)—I.

Statement B is also an inference—what Narayan Murthy said is a fact based on which the author infers what he may have been trying to do—I.

Statement C is an opinion—the author opines there is a bright side even to being caught up in the traffic. The rest of the sentence gives information that is not the focus of the sentence—J.

Statement D is a fact—what the TNN report noted is verifiable—F.

Statement E is judgement since it is the author's view of what the government should have done and did-J.

Hence IIJFJ Choice (2)

- 11. Statement A is clearly a fact since it is verifiable–F. Statement B is an inference–based on the failure of Northern Rock (fact), the author opines as to what it reminded and showed-I. Statement C is the author's opinion, hence judgement–J. Statement D is a fact since one can refer back to the paper to check the validity of the statement–F. Statement E is the author's opinion, it is not an inference though it appears to be based on the preceding fact–J. FIJFJ. Choice (3)
- 12. Statement A is a fact, since what Mattel said would be recorded and open to verification-F. Statement B is the author's opinion of what the changed stance means—J. Statement C is a fact, as everyone will agree with what is stated—F. Statement D is also a fact for the same reason—F. Statement E is a judgement since it is the author's opinion—J. FJFFJ. Choice (4)
- **13.** Statement A is a fact since one can verify if the child was forced to change school–F.

Statement B is the author's opinion—J. Statement C is a definition of the term and is a fact as it is widely accepted-F. Statement D is an inference since the author's view (inclusion is a right) is based on widely accepted fact (every child has a right to education)—I. Statement E is a statement of public perception, therefore a fact—F. FJFIF. Choice (4)

- 14. Statement A is an inference because based on something the author knows—I. Statement B can be verified and hence is a fact—F. Statement C is an inference since it is based on something the author knows—I. Statement D and E are the author's opinion and hence judgements—J. IFIJJ.

 Choice (2)
- 15. Statement A: This statement cannot be a fact, because a house and a temple are two very different spaces. A temple is open to public and is not any one person's residence. Equating the two is the author's way of saying that the house is like a temple. It is the author's personal opinion, hence a judgment.

Statement B and C: These statements describe the person's house, and the picture of Ganesha in the entrance hall. These are objective descriptions, hence facts.

Statement D: This is not the author's personal opinion but a general belief; the author is merely stating it. Therefore this is a <u>fact</u> 'because what Ganesha is popularly considered to signify, can be verified.

Choice (1)

- 16. Statements A and C are facts that are verifiable. Of the given choices, only 2 and 3 convey this and hence, 1 4 and 5 are rejected. B is a statement that indicates disapproval of Hyderabad as a peaceful place hence this statement falls into the category of 'judgement'. D is not a sentence that could be factually verified nor does it pass judgement about anything, Hence it is an inference.
 Choice (3)
- 17. A is a fact since it can be verified by an examination of the patient. B is a 'thought' expressed by the 'doctor' and hence it is an inference. C is a course of action that was prescribed and hence it is a verifiable fact. D is an opinion formed by the 'doctor' about the patient based on the 'state of the disease' and hence, it is an inference.

 Choice (3)
- 18. A and B talk of 'bombing' and hence both are verifiable facts. C says that civilians were alerted by the sound of the 'distant thunder' of an impending air-strike and hence it is an inference. D indicates disapproval of the air-strikes and hence it falls in the category of 'judgement'.

 Choice (4)
- **19.** A and D are facts that can be verified. B is a statement that makes a prediction, hence, it is an inference. C is a statement that expresses a strong opinion, hence, it is a judgement.

 Choice (3)
- **20.** A and B are statements about an event in history and as such are verifiable facts. C is a conclusion drawn and hence is not verifiable by facts and hence it falls in the category of inference. D proclaims that 'Nagarjuna' was the most 'outstanding individual' and hence it is a judgement.

 Choice (3)

Exercise 6

- 1. (A) The proliferation of private schools is a fact since it is verifiable. This, the author feels, creates a certain impression. Since the impression is subjective (based on certain facts) it is an inference-I.
 - (B) It is clearly the author's opinion that a closer took does not support the impression. Hence judgement-J.

- (C) What the quality of the private school is, is the author's opinion which may be different from somebody else's. Hence judgement-J.
- (D) What the school advertisement and media hype focus on is verificable. Hence fact-F.
- (E) Had the statement been general that people are taken in by advertisment, it would have been an opinion (hence judgement) but the sentence is specific with 'the advertisement', hence it is an inference. The author infers that ignorant and proorly informed parents are taken in based on the claims made in the advertisement and media. Hence inference-I. So IJJFI.

 Choice (2)
- **2.** (A) This is a fact because it is generally accepted that the budget was a dull one–F.
 - (B) The first part of the sentence could be a fact (since what the minister did is verifiable) but when the author says merely fulfilling ' his opinion of the minister's action comes into play., making it a judgement-J.
 - (C) 'Elections around the corner 'is a fact, based on which the author infers that nobody would have expected it to be a high-profile one-I.
 - (D) That there were very few commentaries and opinions on the budget on TV is a fact. Based on this the author infers the absence of expectation-I.
 - (E) The of reaction of the stock market is verifiable, which makes it a fact-F.

Hence FJIIF. Choice (4)

- **3.** (A) The American economy has sunk into a coma is a fact based on which the author infers that it is difficult for American companies to sell in the domestic market-I.
 - (B) Again the recession at home is a fact, based on which the author infers that foreign markets have become attractive to US business. China is merely an example and does not alter the logic-I.
 - (C) The author merely reports of how others perceive a situation and what they consider it to be. Hence fact-F.
 - (D) What some congressmen have suggested is verifiable and hence a fact-F.
 - (E) Has any concrete action been taken is verifiable, hence fact-F.

So IIFFF Choice (2)

4. (A) If the sentence had merely stated that the real estate sector fell, it would have been a fact (verificable) but when the author says 'took an unprecedented body blow' his opinion comes into play since it

- reflects his perception of the degree of fall and its seriousness-J.
- (B) This is a fact since it is verifiable (was it a seller's market until 2008?). Note that what follows the dash merely explains or elaborates on the seller's market but is not an opinion based on it. Hence it is a fact not inference-F.
- (C) The sentence appears to be a fact since what relates to the past is verifiable. But although we can verify whether there were speculations, the author's opinion comes into play when he calls it 'over-speculative dynamics'. The phrase 'owing to projected demand' doesnot affect the statement-J.
- (D) 'Speculators were selling to speculators' may be a fact but the author's opinion little heed was paid ...' is not based on this fact. Hence it is a judgement not an inference-J.
- (E) This is clearly a fact since it is open to verification (is there a slowdown in demand?)-F. So JFJJF.

Choice (3)

- **5.** (A) The words 'seems to be' indicate a person's individual reading of the situation. Hence it is a judgement-J.
 - (B) What industry watcher's expect is based on reports, hence verifiable-F.
 - (C) That the National Disaster Management Authority is working on five major projects is a fact (verifiable), but what its implementation will lead to is the author's inference-J.
 - (D) What the minister said is verifiable hence fact-F.
 - (E) This is a judgement as it is suggestive in nature-J. So JFIFJ. Choice (1)
- **6.** The given paragraph says that organizations are wooing back women who had left their career midway. Statement A says women employees have increased at Pepsi-this could be a consequence of the initiative given in the text, hence downstream—D.

The content of what the H.R. director says in statement B follows the trend mentioned in the text, hence downstream—D.

Statement C is irrelevant—the given para does not look upon the women as consumers-I.

Statement D follows the attempt made by companies to woo back women employees–D.

Statement E does not relate to the text but presents a similar situation-collegians are used to increase diversity, hence lateral L.

Hence DDIDL Choice (3)

The text says Nokia has replaced Colgate as the No.1 brand in India.

Statement A talks of the survey, the results of which led to the change given in the question—U.

Though the CEO of Nokia speaks in response to their brand becoming the No.1 brand, the content of his speech leads to the given para—their team working hard led to Nokia becoming brand No.1, hence U. Statement C is also upstream as Nokia's comprehensive portfolio helped them become No.1–U.

Statement D is irrelevant—the given text is about the success of Nokia—Colgate's decline to No.2 position is not relevant - I.

Statement E lends lateral support the success of Nokia is echoed by the success of mobile telephony brands and the decline of Colgate by the loss in ranks of FMCG products-L.

Hence UUUIL. Choice (2)

8. The given para talks of the decline in the growth of cyber cafes.

Statement A is upstream as it gives a reason why the decline has occurred—U.

Statement B is a lateral argument. The decline in conversion from non-branded to branded Sify-I way cafes is akin to the decline in the growth of cyber cafes—L.

Statement C is also a lateral argument. It pertains to a period prior to what is mentioned in the text but supports it by showing a similar trend–L.

Statement D is upstream as it gives one reason for the decline in growth–U.

Statement E is also upstream—the discriminatory laws have led to the decline in growth—U.

Hence ULLUU. Choice (4)

9. The given text says after the spread of IT and residential boom in city suburbs, the schools must move there too.

Statement A is a downstream argument as the builders partnering with educational institutions is a consequence of the spread given in the text–D.

Statement B is irrelevant—the given text talks of areas outside cities and this is about the city proper - I.

Statement C is an upstream argument. As a result of the demand for quality education, it is now felt schools must move to these areas–U.

Statement D follows what is given in the text-hence downstream-D.

Statement E is irrelevant—though the educational institution has taken developers on its board, the reason for doing so is not known I.

Hence DIUDI. Choice (1)

10. The given para says that the success of probiotics leads people to claim the name for their products. Soon they will have to be tested before being labelled probiotic.

Statement A—the government's action is the result of the given cenario. Hence downstream D.

Statement B is an upstream argument-people cashing in an the probiotic name is the reason for the test being needed-U.

Statement C-Amul being the first to introduce probiotic products is irrelevant - I.

Statement D-the governmental action is a consequence, hence a downstream argument-D.

Statement E is a downstream argument—the growth of the testing industry follows the stringent tests to be introduced. Hence DUIDD. Choice (4)

 The given para says that hoardings have been blank due to lack of business.

Statement A-who advertises on the bill boards is irrelevant - I.

Statement B is in consonance with the content of the given para, but neither follows logically from it nor contradicts it. Hence it is irrelevant - I

Statement C contradicts the text by talking of reasonable business–C.

Statement D is a farfetched argument—it is true advertisers are suffering a loss but to call it a slump from which it is difficult to revive is farfetched—F.

Statement E follows logically—the blank bill boards would definitely have led to some businesses closing up–L. Hence IICFL. Choice (4)

12. The given para says that although non vegetarians out number vegetarians, yet it is the vegetarian sentiments that are driving the market in food, FMCG and apparel lines.

Statement A is irrelevant—the actual figures are not relevant - I.

The reason for the trend is also irrelevant - I.

Statement C is far fetched—to say that vegetarianism will become the way of life is extending the logic of the para—F.

Statement D is irrelevant as non vegetarian products are not of concern - I.

Statement E is farfetched—to expect international apparel to fall in line with trends in India is carrying the logic too far—F.

Hence IIFIF. Choice (2)

13. The given para says big retailers may need political support to succeed.

Statement A—the protest against big retailers may have led to the para, but it can neither be logically concluded from the para nor does it contradict the intent of the para. Hence irrelevant - I.

Statement B follows logically as 'caught the public fancy' in the para leads to 'strong public support'-L. Statement C is irrelevant-some people forming a Samithi is not relevant to the given text - I.

Statement D contradicts the para by saying big retailers have won farmer's support–C.

Statement E, the negative attitude of the government, can be logically inferred from the para–L. Hence ILICL. Choice (3)

14. The given para says the proverb old is gold has lost its meaning. Today it is revival for survival.

Statement A follows logically as rebranding makes them appear new–L.

Statement B is irrelevant as it talks about the past-I.

Statement C is irrelevant—why they are rebranding is not relevant - I.

Statement D contradicts the text by saying that it is used only once in a while whereas the text implies it may be indulged in frequently–C.

Statement E follow logically—the idea of rebranding is to attract customers—L.

Hence LIICL. Choice (4)

15. The given para says that India will preserve diversity in bananas as the local taste demands its.

Statement A contradicts this as it shown how it is possible to lose distinctive tastes—C.

Statement B is irrelevant since it neither logically follows nor contradicts the given text - I.

Statement C is irrelevant—our overlooking the goodness of banana is irrelevant to preserving their variety - I.

Statement D contradicts the text–the variety could be lost to uniformity–C.

Statement E follows logically—the research centre works to preserve diversity—L.

Hence CIICL. Choice (1)

PART 4 READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1

- 1. Choice (1) is negated by para 3, line 1 (El Nino is not the only . . .)

 Choice (1)
- 2. Refer to para 7, lines 1 2 (. . this depends critically on . . . sea surface temperature). Choice (3)
- **3.** Refer to line 1 (About once in every seven years . . .). Choice (4)
- **4.** Refer to para 5 which points to the areas of research and progress being made in metrological predictions. The subsequent paras deal with 'weather forecasts' and 'meteorological office'. Choice (2)
- **5.** Refer to para 5 which supports statements A and B. Choice (3)
- **6.** Refer to para 5, lines 4 5 (. . the higher rank being assigned to . . . ample returns) which supports choices 1, 3, 4 and 5. Choice (2)
- 7. Refer to para 4, lines 3 4 (. . those of spinning and havigation to Athena . . .) Choice (3)
- **8.** Refer to the last sentence of para 4 (under feudal institutions only honourable class).

Choice (1)

- **9.** Refer to para 3 (The requirements of society in resource). Choice (2)
- 10. Refer to the last sentence of para 8 (of all these arts....) Choice (4)
- 11. Para 4, lines 1-2 state choice 2. Choice (2)
- **12.** Para 2. Choice (4)
- **13.** Last para, 1st line taken together with the preceding para supports statement II. Choice (2)
- **14.** Para 3, last line supports choice 1, para 2 last line supports choice (2). Choice (4)
- **15.** Choices (1) and (2) are supported by para 6 and 7 respectively. Choice (4)
- **16.** Para 6 supports choice (2). Choice (2)
- 17. Statement A is supported by para 4, lines 4-5.

Statement B is stated in para 4 2-3.

Statement C is stated in para 1, line 5.

Statement D is stated in para 1 line 1-2. Choice (4)

18. Para 4, lines 2-3. Choice (1)

- **19.** Para 3 line 4 (Choice (1) is too restrictive since it refers only to whelks). Choice (2)
- **20.** Para 2 lines 3-4. Choice (2)
- 21. The first paragraph says that the system for breathing and running are linked so that the lizard can do only one at a time. The fifth paragraph says that monitor lizards spend all day walking. So, the apparent paradox is the one mentioned in choice (1). Choice (1)
- **22.** Both (A) and (B) are conformed by Carrier's study paragraph (3). Choice (2)
- **23.** Paragraph 6 (last sentence). Choice (3)
- 24. Statement 1–para 2

Statement 2-para 4

Statement 3-para 7 (sentence 2).

Statement 4–para 6 and 8 Choice (4)

25. The last two lines of the passage. Choice (2)

Exercise 2

- **1.** Refer to the first sentence of the penultimate para. Choice (2)
- **2.** Refer to the first sentence of para 2. Choice (3)
- **3.** Refer to the third para from the end. The line in quote negates the previous sentence. Choice (4)
- **4.** Statement A is negated by the first two lines of the penultimate para.

Para 4 shows statement B to be true.

Para 1 and 2 show statement C to be true.

Statement D is from the third para from the end. Choice (1)

- **5.** Choice 2 is negated by para 2, lines 3 4 from the end. Choice (2)
- **6.** Refer to line 2 of para 6. Choice (1)
- 7. Refer to lines 2 3 of the passage. Choice (3)
- **8.** Refer to the penultimate para–all the choices are negated and choice 4 confirmed. Choice (4)
- **9.** Refer to para 5. Choice (3)
- **10.** Refer to the penultimate para. Choice (2)
- 11. Refer to para 3-we seek material possession to lead a comfortable life, so we think only of ourselves. Hence egoism.

 Choice (3)
- **12.** Refer to line 3 of para 7. Choice (1)

- **13.** Refer to para 10 where the words in quote appear. The para refers to 'initial zeal', hence the enthusiastic phase.

 Choice (2)
- **14.** Choices (1) to (3) talk about the trials faced by someone seeking spirituality. Choice 4 is about liberation of the soul, hence is the odd man.

 Choice (4)
- **15.** Moral integrity is the third phase and it leads to the fourth moksha. Choice (3)
- **16.** Para 2, line 1. Choice (3)
- 17. Last line of the passage. Last para as a whole.

Choice (4)

- **18.** Para 2, line 6–7. Choice (1)
- **19.** Para 3, line 7. Choice (2)
- **20.** Choice 2 is common to all religions whereas choices 1, 3 and 4 are unique to Hinduism (para 4).

Choice (2)

- **21.** Para 4, line 3–4. Choice (4)
- **22.** The last para, especially the last line, supports choice (1). Choice (1)
- **23.** Para 1, last line states choice 2. Choice (2)
- **24.** Last para, 5th line from the end of the para states choice (4). Choice (4)
- 25. Para 2 end talks of 'traditional organizational views'. Para 3 and 4 link Adam Smith and Weber to this view. The concluding line reiterates their link to traditional views. Choice (3)

Exercise 3

- 1. Refer to para 5-the future is bleak (desolate and barren). Choice (4) is not the answer because it does exist on the net and in the swatch corporate building. Choice (1) doubtful gives room for doubt but here it is beyond doubt bad.

 Choice (2)
- 2. Refer to para 7, the first two lines. While miniaturization the time piece is mentioned, second sentence say 'once it was driven by a coiled spring and not a falling weight,' which is the source of power. Hence choice 3 is better than 2. Choice (3)
- **3.** Choice (4) is not mentioned in the passage, the others are

Choice (1) in para 5

Choice (2) in para 6

Choice (3) in para 9

Choice (4)

- **4.** Refer to para 4 time triumphs over space when users widely separated by physical space can witness something simultaneously (on the net, the example given). Hence Choice (2) which is also an instance of millions of people watching something simultaneously.

 Choice (2)
- 5. Refer to para 7, all choices except 1 find a mention. Punctuality is something that comes from within (according to Landes) and so the clock is not responsible for it.

 Choice (1)
- 6. Refer to para 2 and 3. 'zeitgeist' is the intellectual, moral and cultural state of an era hence choice 1. Choice (2) and (3) are mentioned in the first few lines of para 3. Choice 4 is supported by the examples in para 2.

 Choice (4)
- 7. Refer to para 10-all the options are implied.

Choice (4)

- **8.** A careful reading of the passage shows that only choice (3) is correctly matched. Choice (3)
- **9.** Refer to para 5. Choice (1)
- **10.** Refer to the last para—their language implies preparation for a war. Choice (4)
- **11.** Refer to para 4, lines 10 -12. Choice (4)
- **12.** Refer to the last 3 lines of para 1. Choice (1)
- **13.** Refer to the first three lines of para 2. Choice (3)
- **14.** Refer to the last sentence of the passage. Choice (2)
- **15.** Refer to para 4, lines 11-12. Choice (1)
- **16.** Refer to the first sentence of para 3. Choice (2)
- **17.** Refer to para 1, lines 4-5. Choice (3)
- **18.** Refer to para 2, lines 1-2 which back choice 1, Choice 3 is not the answer because while the World Bank could influence capital flows, it did not have control.

Choice (1)

- **19.** Refer to para 4. Choice (2)
- **20.** Refer to the end of the passage from which choice (4) can be inferred. Choice (2) is not the answer because we do not know if these poor countries were credit worthy.

 Choice (4)
- 21. Refer to para 4 line 2 which makes choice (2) right. Choice (1) cannot be inferred because we do not know whether they have 'some' legal cases or are 'full of' legal cases. Choice (4) also cannot be inferred—while they have been charged with contempt of court, we do

- not know whether they have or do not have respect for judges and courts.

 Choice (2)
- **22.** Refer to para 2, line 1-2. Choice (4)
- **23.** Refer to the first three lines of the passage.

Choice (3)

24. Refer to para 3 line 1, 'delicate' (meaning requiring skill and tact) is right. Though a synonym, fragile is incorrect because it means easily breakable.

Choice (2)

25. Refer to para 2, line 4.

Choice (4)

Exercise 4

1. Choices (1), (3) and (4) are mentioned in para 4 and Choice (2) is not mentioned in the passage.

Choice (2)

2. A-c match is found in para 4.

B-d is found in para 7

C-a is found in para 9.

D-b is found in para 3. Choice (3)

- **3.** Refer to para 8, lines 1-3. Choice (4)
- **4.** Choice (1) is negated in para 3 last sentence.

Choice (1)

- **5.** Refer to para 5 where 'fast foot work' is mentioned in line 5. Choice (3)
- **6.** Refer the para 5. Choice (2)
- 7. Refer to the first half of para 4. Choice (2)
- **8.** Refer to para 9, lines 1-2. Choice (3)
- **9.** Refer to the last line of para 2. Choice (1)
- **10.** Refer to the last four lines of para 4. Choice (4)
- 11. Refer to the para 9, lines 5-8. Choice (4)
- **12.** Refer to para 12. Choice (1)
- **13.** Refer to para 6. Choice (3)
- **14.** Only statement B is true. Refer to the last two lines of the passage. Choice (1)
- **15.** Refer to para 5, line 5. Only choice (4) is right. Choice (3) is incorrect as it says World War II instead of World War I. Choice (4)
- **16.** The passage answers questions B and D. In question A-how–is not answered as also the problems encountered by the R.B.I in setting up the museum. Choice (2)

- 17. Refer to para 5, lines 7-8. Choice (3)
- **18.** Choice (2) is not true–printing is not mentioned.

Choice (2)

- **19.** Refer to the penultimate para. Choice (3)
- **20.** Bill Gates moving to Albania would change the GDP and the percapita income as calculated but it would not improve the lot of the people. Hence the implication is choice (4).

 Choice (4)
- **21.** The author is a British National as seen from the last para. Choice (1)
- **22.** Refer to para 2. Choice (4)
- **23.** Refer to para 7, last sentence. Only statement C is true, the other being positive are not true. Choice (2)
- **24.** The passage shows the reality about America behind its show of might and extends it to Britain in the last para.

 Choice (3)
- **25.** Choice (2) alone is not true. The passage does not applaud or hail America. Choice (2)

Exercise 5 -

- 1. Refer to para 1 and 2, Choice (4) is clearly the answer.

 Choice (4)
- **2.** The words, '..... last hope of democracy' means the only thing that can save democracy. Choice (2)
- **3.** Choice (4) is the right answer. Though Choice (1) and (3) are also true, Choice (4) is more apt in that it is not a mere review but an appreciation. Choice (4)
- **4.** History is considered a record of facts; a draft is the first written version of something. Hence first draft of history refers to journalism that gives the first true account of something.

 Choice (3)
- **5.** Refer to para 3, lines 3-4. Choice (1)
- **6.** Refer to line 4 and the context—'them' refer to 'other pieces in the excellent book' mentioned in line 1. Choice (1)
- 7. The words in quote occur in line 9 from the end. The answer lies in the lines that follow '..... we are laid asleep/in body and become a living soul'. Choice (2)
- **8.** The question refers to lines 12-14. He contrasts what the memory of the scene is to him with what such a memory would be to a blind man. Through the contrast he highlights the impression the scene made on him.

 Choice (3)

- **9.** The words 'with tranquil restoration' (line 20) shows that choice (1) is true. Lines 22-25 support choice (2). Choice (4)
- **10.** The given lines show how nature restores the poet's spirit. Choice (4)
- 11. Refer to para 2, lines 2-3 (...there is redundancy across perceptual systems....) Choice (2)
- **12.** Refer to para 3, lines 1-5. Choice (1)
- 13. Refer to para-3, lines 1 to 3. 'Proprioception' (para 1 end) refers to position and movement of the body parts. Hence 1, 2 and 3 are relevant. Choice (4)
- **14.** Refer to para 4, last 6 lines. Choice (4)
- **15.** Statement 3 is not true. Lee and Gibson agree on the meaning—only the terminology is different.

Choice (3)

- **16.** Refer to para 2. Choice (4)
- **17.** Statements A and B are true. Choice (1)
- **18.** Choice (4) can be summarized from a reading of the passage. Choice (4)
- **19.** In the context of the passage, 'intrigued' means to kindle curiosity. Choice (2)
- **20.** Choice 1 is not true–refer to the end of the passage.

 Choice (1)
- **21.** Refer to the 3rd and 4th para from the end of the passage where pluto is discussed. Choice (3) is not true.

Choice (3)

- **22.** Refer to the first four lines of para 2. Choice (2)
- **23.** Refer to the first para. Choice (3)
- **24.** 'Pretty' suggests this attraction 'precious' suggests value. Choice (4)
- **25.** Refer to the penultimate para. Choice (1)

Exercise 6

- 1. Refer to the last para which tells of the lesson to be learnt from the past. See also para 5 from which it can be inferred that interest rates should be higher in order to stimulate growth. Hence both statements A and B are true.

 Choice (2)
- **2.** The author is sounding a note of caution, that is, giving a warning. Choice (3)
- **3.** It is easy to squeeze out the tooth paste but difficult (though not impossible) to put it back into the tube. Choice (4)

- **4.** Refer to the penultimate para as well as to para 4. Choice (4)
- **5.** Refer to para 5, the end of the para shows that the monetary policy at present is restraining the economy.

 Choice (1)
- **6.** Refer to para 1, end—it is clear that inflation has grown during the tenure of Alan Greenspan. Choice (4)
- 7. Choice (2) is the right answer–look at the first lines of para 1, 3 and 4 all of which refer to exhaustible assets.

 Choice (2)
- 8. Refer to para—Scylla and Charybdis refers to two distinct evils. In the context of the oil industry, the government 'withdraw oil lands from new entrants in order to conserve this asset', (to prevent over exploitation) and prosecuted a group of oil companies that conspired to maintain unduly high prices by restricting production. (exploitation of market). Choice (1)
- **9.** Refer to para 2. Choice (3)
- 10. This passage may not be a paper on the public policy regarding the conservation of natural assets of a country because which it only discusses the subject, it does not offer a solution or steps to be followed. Choice (4)
- 11. Refer to para 3, the example of the oil industry supports choice (2). Choice (2)
- **12.** Refer to the last para. Choice (2)
- **13.** Refer to the last 3 lines of para 1 and the last 2 lines of para 2. Choice (4)
- **14.** Choice (1) is the right answers. The others, though true, are not the focus of the passage. Choice (1)
- **15.** Refer to para 2, line 1. Choice (3)
- **16.** Refer to para 3, lines 10-12. Choice (4)

- **17.** Refer to the beginnign of the last para, the first four lines. Choice (1)
- **18.** Saud-Nawab of Oudh (para 2) Nazir Akbarabadi-bourgeois (para 2 end)

Bharat Chandra Roy–Gerasim Lesedev (penultimate para)

Vikram Muni-Christian subjects (last para)

Choice (2)

- **19.** Refer to the last sentence of the penultimate para. Choice (4)
- **20.** Choice (3) is negated at the end of para 3-it was the modern version of various 'dastans' which provided a useful foundation for teaching Urdu. Choice (3)
- **21.** Statement A is true–para 2 line 1.

Statement B is true–refer to para 4, lines 1-2

Statement C is true—refer to the first two lines of the penultimate para.

Choice D is not true as it is true regarding some, not all, Tamil poets.

Choice (3)

- **22.** Refer to para 4, lines 5–6. Choice (4)
- 23. Mir Taqi Mir's works reflected the contemporary events—refer to para 2, lines 6 8.

Sauda's work (Mirza Muhommed Rafi) reflected his time-refer the para 2, lines 3 - 4.

End of the penultimate para shows that Ram Mohan Roy's works reveal his times. The penultimate para does not say that Bharat Chandra Roy's works reflect his times.

Choice (1)

- 24. Refer to the last 8 lines of the passage Arumuga Navelar is a prose writer, not a poet. Further the passage does not say whether his works dealt with equality of among men.

 Choice (2)
- **25.** Choice (4) is not true—refer to the end of the penultimate para. Choice (4)

PART 5 SEGMENT WISE TESTS

TEST PAPER 1

- E follows A as 'these' in E refer to the 'cultural police' in A. The word 'dressing' in E finds a continuation in D. 'The costume' in D is a continuation of the idea expressed in A. Hence AED go together followed by C and B respectively. Choice (2)
- **2.** Sentence 4 is incorrect. The correction is 'Can you manage'. 'Handle' means to deal with something.
- 'Manage' means 'to be able to do something'. We don't handle a piece of cake but we can manage to have another piece of cake.

 Choice (4)
- 3. The words "that followed" given in the sentence render 'aftermath' redundant and 'war' in option (1) incorrect. The word 'vendetta' does not collocate with the word 'cultural' given in the sentence. Choice (3) is appropriate and meaningful.

Choice (3)

- 4. The paragraph talks about the current unrest in France and the reason for it. One reason is unemployment which is due to 'labour-market institutions'. The paragraph ends with the strict hiring and firing regulations that France has. Choice (2) follows as a logical consequence of this policy. Choice (1) and (3) talk of salaries and wages whereas the focus of the text is on unemployment. Choice (4) goes on to union which has not been mentioned in the text.

 Choice (2)
- 5. 'To change', 'to inspire' should be followed by 'to unite', otherwise it would be flouting the rule of parallelism Hence (B). 'In a way that little else can' is correct because we are talking in general terms Hence (A). 'Abrogate' means to officially get rid of a law or a political arrangement while 'abdicate' means to give up something such as power or responsibility. Hence (B) 'Annex' is to conquer and take over a kingdom while 'annexe' means an extra room or an extension to a building. Hence (B) Exaggerate means to make something appear better or worse than it actually is Exacerbate means to make a bad situation worse. Hence (B)

Ans: BABBB Choice (2)

- 6. Statement A is erroneous because the verb 'laid' should be in the present tense in keeping with the rest of the sentence. The correction is 'The city lay'. Statement B is erroneous because the word 'trifle' should be preceded by the article 'a'. Statement D is erroneous because the word 'river' should be preceded by the definite article. Statements C and E are grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)
- 7. Statement A is erroneous because the word beautiful should be preceded by the definite article because it is an apposition phrase. Statement B is erroneous because the word 'prophesy' which is a verb is inappropriate here. The noun 'prophecy' is apt in this context. Statement D is erroneous because the expression 'God Apollo' should be preceded by a definite article as the reference is to a particular God. Choice (3)
- **8.** The given passage has the following important points:
 - 1. Dacher Keltner is specialized in the study of facial expressions.
 - 2. A smile is one of the most useful tools of human behaviour because it helps build kinship, strengthen social relations and makes one feel good. Only choice (1) has these points. Choice (2) distorts the meaning of the passage as it says that we can build kinship because a smile releases positive brain chemicals but the passage says it helps release. Choice (3) cannot be a summary because

- it indulges in verbosity; choice (4) is also ruled out as it leaves out the aspect that smile makes one feel good.

 Choice (1)
- 9. Statement A is incorrect because of the word 'laid' which is used incorrectly. The past tense of 'lie' is 'lay', the correction is 'I lay - -'. Choice (1)
- **10.** Statement 1: The second part of the sentence (the government has planned...) is a fact based on which the speaker surmises the reason (In a bid to....); hence inference.

Statement 2: It is a <u>fact</u> because here the author quotes another person and this is verifiable.

Statement 3: It is the author's opinion that the scheme would ensure that the gene pool is maintained; hence judgment.

Statement 4: This statement is a fact

as both parts of the statement are verifiable. Hence IFJF.

Choice (2)

11. While the others are cost cutting measures, B is not a cost-cutting measure, it is only to create awareness.

Choice (2)

- **12.** Rigor is onerous (burdensome). Tedium is boring. Choice (2)
- **13.** The words impetuous (acting or done quickly and without doubt) and rash are synonyms. Choice (2)
- **14.** 'Lethargic' means lacking energy or enthusiasm. 'weary' also means the same. Choice (3)
- **15.** The word 'make efforts' suggests that 'to ensure' is the correct option. Something is made to do something. Further, options (1) and (3) are incorrect because a message is not declared but it is conveyed. Hence only option 2 is grammatically correct. Choice (2)
- **16.** Refer to the end of para 1. Choice (1)
- 17. Choices (1), (2) and (3) are mentioned in the last para of the passage. Choice (4)
- **18.** Refer to the last line of the passage. Choice (2)
- 19. The question is the last line of para 2 and the para suggests choice 4 since it says 'guessing' is no substitute for information.

 Choice (4)
- **20.** Creative thinking is needed, as per the passage, when we don't have all the information. Choice (3)
- **21.** Last para line 2 negates choice (2). Choice (2)
- **22.** Refer to lines 7 to 12 of the last para. Choice (1)
- **23.** Refer to the last sentence of para 1. Choice (3)

24. Refer to the last 3 sentences of para 2. Choice (4)

25. Refer to line 4 of para 3. Choice (2)

■ TEST PAPER 2

- 1. D follows A as A speaks about 'drug violations' in general. D specifically talks about 'drug violations' by Indian sportsmen. B follows D by carrying the idea forward. E is a continuation of B. C is conclusive in nature. Hence DBEC.

 Choice (2)
- 2. Sentence 2 must have the article '...... a real influence'. Choice (2)
- 3. While blank 1 can be filled by choices (1), (2), (3) or (4), 'Hypnophobia', which is fear of sleep, 'autophobia' which is fear of 'loneliness' and 'ochlophobia' which is fear of mobs are irrelevant for the second blank. 'Ergophobia' is fear of work and is contextually appropriate.

 Choice (1)
- 4. The paragraph talks of changes envisaged in public sector banks to reach out to the bottom of the pyramid. The sentence before the blank talks of foreign banks targeting the affluent. Choice (3) which talks of public sector banks adopting the strategies of the foreign banks and extending it to the masses is the logical conclusion. Choice (1), though it begins with Public Sector banks is incomplete and repeats what has been stated already. Choice (3)
- 5. Across the town is the correct prepositional phrase. Hence (A). A completed action is represented by the present perfect tense. So 'has exported' is correct. Hence (A). 'To censor' is to cut what is thought to be in bad taste or unethical in a film or a piece of writing. 'To censure' is to disapprove of what someone has done. Hence (B). The word 'motif' refers to a running pattern or theme which suits the context because of the phrase 'all his writing' 'Motive' is purpose but it cannot be used unless we say the motive is to show that ------Hence (A) 'Delusion' is an illogical belief or thinking while 'illusion' is a false belief. Hence (B).

Ans: AABAB Choice (3)

6. Statement B is erroneous because the word 'sum' should be preceded by the definite article 'the' and the word 'kaleidoscope' should be preceded by the article 'a. Therefore the correction is 'Brunswick is the sum of a kaleidoscope...........'. Statement D is incorrect because here we are dwelling on a particular aspect of Brunswick therefore the word 'perfect' should be

- preceded by the definite article. Hence only statements A, C and E are error free. Choice (3)
- 7. Statement A is erroneous because 'earth' should be preceded by the definite article. Statement B is incorrect because the verb 'have' which occurs after the parenthetical expression does not agree with 'moon' which is a singular subject. In Statement C the expression 'billion years' is incorrect in this context. It should either be a billion years or billions of years.

 Choice (4)
- 8. Statement A is incorrect because of the preposition 'in' the correction is '--- accident of nature'. In Statement B the word 'its' without the apostrophe, in the beginning of the sentence, makes it a possessive pronoun. The correction is 'It's or 'it is ---' Option D is incorrect because the word 'depend' should be in the singular because the sentence has two subjects treated as one—'size and shape'. Hence Statements A, B and D are incorrect.

 Choice (4)
- **9.** The given para says that considering the importance of DNA tests it is incorrect to conduct tests on evidences that are 'stolen', that is taken without the person's knowledge. It is an invasion of privacy.

Statement A follows as a consequence of what is stated in the para. Hence a downstream argument –D.

Statement B on what is the position in France is a lateral argument since it uses another country as a parallel-L.

Statement C, on what the courts can do, is irrelevant to the argument –I.

Statement D gives reason (falling costs) why DNA tests are conducted frequently. It thus leads up to the controversy in the argument; hence upstream –U. DLIU Choice (3)

- 10. Bountiful (abundant) and plentitude are related words which carry the same meaning. What is bizarre is characterized by absurdity. Similarly consecutive and succession, depraved (vicious) and wickedness are related. Somnolent means sleepy, drowsy; inducing drowsiness. It has no relation with sombreness. Somber means dark, gloomy, dismal.
 Choice (4)
- **11.** Latitude refers to the scope for freedom of action or thought; oppression (suppression) is its antonym. Choice (4)
- 12. 'Preposterous' means ridiculous or absurd. The words 'outrageous' and 'nonsensical' all replace this word without changing the meaning of the sentence. But 'logical' is inapt. Choice (2)

- 13. 'Capital' meaning 'goods' corresponds with the idea given in sentence E which talks about 'capital goods'. Hence, A matches with E. Choice (3)
- **14.** The given sentence states that this year in the budget, more money was allocated to the agricultural sector than to any other sector. Only choice (3) conveys this very meaning.

 Choice (3)
- 15. The context 'set up --- for consumer grievance' suggests that it is a body to attend to people's complaints. 'Ombudsman' means a government official whose job is to investigate complaints made by people and is the right word.

 Choice (3)
- **16.** Choice (4) is negated by para 5. Choice (4)
- 17. Refer to para 3. Choice (3)
- **18.** Refer to para 4, lines 3–4 which support statement II. Choice (1)
- **19.** Refer to lines 13–14. Choice (4)
- **20.** Refer to the 6th line from the end of para (attempt to decipher the script . . . has failed). Choice (3)
- **21.** Refer to the first line of the passage. Choice (1)
- 22. The passage shows how various socio-political and economic factors favoured abolition of slavery in the 18th century, hence 'gained critical mass' is appropriate.

 Choice (2)
- 23. Choice (1) is definitely true since the passage says that slave trade continued illegally (refer to the 8th line from the end of the passage—'The problem was however . . . was not won'). Choice (1)
- 24. The words occur in the last line of the penultimate para and refer to industrial revolution since it enabled Britain to dominate trade and industry for years. Choice (4)
- **25.** Choice (2) is the apt title since the passage deals with the end of slave trading in Britain. Choice (2)

- 1. Obviously B is a continuation of A. 'Such a product' in B refers to the product described in A. E carries the idea forward by talking about the company which manufactured the product. C is a continuation of E. D concludes the paragraph. Hence BECD. Choice (3)
- 2. Something is judged <u>on</u> its merits not <u>by</u> its merits. Hence the usage of judge is incorrect in Choice (1).
 - Choice (1)

- **3.** The words 'abbreviate', 'contract' and 'comprehend' in options (1), (2) and (3) respectively are irrelevant in the context. Option (4) is relevant and meaningful in the sentence.

 Choice (4)
- 4. The given paragraph details the difficulties in getting authentic material about Indian thought. Hence choice 4, in which the author hesitates to call any work history is a logical conclusion. Choice (1) and (2) are not relevant to the problem of getting foolproof evidence. Choice (3) talks of another difficulty which can open a para rather than conclude one. Choice (4)
- 5. 'Abuzz with' is the right expression Hence (B). Similarly, 'advance to' is the right expression when we wish to speak of a time frame. Hence (B) 'Oral' refers to speech while 'aural' refers to the faculty of hearing which suits the context. Hence (B) 'Fictional' is something that is not real but is imaginary 'Fictitious' is something that is false and collocates with 'rumours' Hence (B). We use 'diffuse' to mean the spread of knowledge or ideas. 'Defuse' which means to 'make calm' suits the context. Hence (A).

Ans: BBBBA Choice (1)

- 6. Statement A is incorrect because of the incorrect tense. The simple present tense is more apt here as the reference is to a habitual action. Statement B is erroneous because the verb arrive does not agree with the subject 'each'. Statement C is erroneous because the use of the modal 'would' is incorrect here as it indicates a hypothetical condition. Only statement D is grammatically correct.

 Choice (4)
- 7. The important points that the passage deals with are:
 - 1. Realty is thriving in Singapore
 - 2. Millionaires are queuing up to buy high-end properties.
 - 3. Of them, Indian millionaires are becoming dominant with their rising contribution.

Choice (2) has these points. Choice (1) is wrong because it says millionaires are "queuing up... themselves" but the passage says that they also hire people to buy properties for them. Choices (3) and (4) are ruled out because it is not clear whether 'contrary to...' refers to queuing up or acquiring high-end properties.

Choice (2)

- **8.** Statement 1: In this statement, the author generalizes about the theme of all movies, across ages. Such generalizations are personal opinions, hence this statement is a judgement.
 - Statement 2: In this statement the author states his opinion of a movie, hence is a judgement.

Statement 3: Here the author outlines the story of the movie, without any added opinions; this is a <u>fact</u> because one can always verify it from viewing the movie.

Statement 4: The basic meaning of this statement is that 'The Fountain' was not well-received at the film festival. This can be verified, hence is a fact.

Hence JJFF. Choice (2)

The given para talks of doomsday predictions being interesting and concludes that 'forewarned is fore armed

Statement A contradicts this when it says that we attack the predictor of doomsday–C. Statement B follows logically by giving an examples that strengthens the conclusion in the argument–L.

The conclusion in statement C echoes the conclusion in the passage. Hence it is logical–L. Statement D which talks of collapse is far fetched since it takes the conclusion too far–F. Statement E is irrelevant since it is comment on a book–I. CLLFI. Choice (4)

10. The words erudite (learned) and scholarly are synonyms. Similarly profuse and plentiful are synonyms.

Choice (4)

- **11.** Accuse is a synonym of arraign. Choice (3)
- 12. 'Bizarre' means something strange or odd. Here the accident was a bizarre one. The words 'weird', 'freak' and 'grotesque' can replace bizarre but 'fortuitous' meaning happening by chance rather than intention does not mean the same.

 Choice (1)
- **13.** In statement 1 'reflects in' is incorrect. In Statement 2, the word 'careers' is used in plural. It is incorrect. In statement 3—the use of the word 'want' is incorrect.

The choice option '4' is most appropriate. Choice (4)

- 14. 'Preparations for it' in statement B refers to the elections in Kashmir mentioned in 1. A is a continuation of B because it is a continuation of the same idea mentioned in B. 'This' in D refers to the responsibility' mentioned in A. 'Him' in C refers to the 'warring leader' mentioned in C. Hence BADC. Choice (4)
- 15. A and D are grammatically correct. B is wrong because the verb 'breed' (general) carries a negative connotation; we use it in the context of 'breeding criminals, etc. The right verb in this context could be 'generate'. C is wrong because we are using 'industry' as a unit and not as a collection of individuals, hence the pronoun their should be 'its', i.e., 'its profit motive'. Choice (4)

- **16.** A, B and C are found in paragraph 2. D is not a proof of sickness. Choice (3)
- **17.** Paragraph 4 refers to three scapegoats. Choice 4 is one of them. Choice (4)
- **18.** Refer paragraph 1. Choice (2)
- **19.** Refer paragraph 3. Choice (2)
- **20.** Refer paragraphs 2 and 4. Choice (4)
- **21.** Refer paragraph 3. Choice (4)
- **22.** Para 4; lines 1 and 2. Choice (4)
- 23. In the passage the author tries to critically analyse the common place view of geography as a subject of study.

 Choice (1)
- **24.** Para 2; line 4 to the end of the paragraph.

Choice (3)

25. Para 3 lines 1 to 4. Choice (2)

■ TEST PAPER 4

- Ideally E follows A as it elaborates more on the main character mentioned in A. C is a logical continuation of E. B and D enumerate the difficulties mentioned in C. Hence ECBD is the logical sequence. Choice (3)
- 2. Sentence 4 must read 'very large sums of money' or 'a very large sum of money'. Choice (4)
- **3.** 'Resources' in option (1) and 'economy' in option (4) are incorrect. They cannot be the source of 'national identify'. 'Recurrent' renders the sentence meaningless. Only option (3) is appropriate. Choice (3)
- 4. 'A chain of command' is the right expression Hence (A) Snub to a person and of something. Here 'of' is appropriate. Hence (B). 'Adverse' means against while 'averse' indicates a disinclination. Hence (B). 'Gamut' is a range while 'gambit' means a ploy. Hence (A) 'Inane' means common place while 'insane' means mad. Hence (B). Ans: ABBAB Choice (4)
- 5. Statement A is erroneous because the use of the definite article is redundant as there is already a defining number after the term 'World War'. Statement C is incorrect because the word 'respect' should be used in the plural when it means polite or formal greetings. Statements B, D and E have no errors. Choice (1)
- 6. Statement 1: It can always be verified if a large part of a population finds a particular language hard to master. Hence, this is a <u>fact</u>.

Statement 2: This is clearly a <u>fact</u> because the number of sounds in a particular language can be verified.

Statement 3: The phrase 'could be the reasons' indicates a possibility and all expressions of possibilities are opinions. Hence this is a judgment.

Statement 4: This statement records recent developments in the realm of languages. Hence this is a <u>fact</u>.

Hence FFJF. Choice (3)

- 7. The sentence says that aluminium is a better conductor of heat and electricity than other metals. Then the latter half says "except silver, copper and gold". So, it means that silver, copper and gold are the only metals that are better conductors of heat and electricity than aluminium. This is what option 3 says. Choice (3)
- 8. 'Obsession' is the appropriate word. The first two lines of the passage which talk about mass murder of unborn girls suggest that from the age-old days, people are 'obsessed with' the idea of the male child (sons).

 Choice (3)
- 9. The passage talks about Manu's treatise which has become 'acceptable' through tradition and belief. Hence 'legitimized' is the right word.

 Choice (1)
- 10. The passage says that obsession with sons has 'passed through' or 'percolated down' from the past ages to 21st century India. Choice (3)
- 11. 'Torn apart' is the right option. The passage says that India which is said to be in the process of growth is actually 'torn apart' i.e., it is 'ripped apart' or 'torn into pieces' from within.

 Choice (4)
- 12. The passage finally says that when issues like dowry and atrocities against the minorities in the society have not been taken to court. Then there is no surprise if the 'perpetrators' i.e., the people who carry out the crime are not punished.

 Choice (2)
- 13. Only 'A' is grammatically consistent. B is wrong because it presents a general phenomenon, hence it should be in the simple present tense, i.e., 'education makes him'. C is wrong. Since we are referring to an individual's possessions, the pronoun 'one' requires an apostrophe before 's', i.e., 'one's'. So, the correction is 'one's physical... one's courage. D is wrong. The noun 'rule' needs 'the' because 'the rule' means a standard or norm. And 'the average' means 'all average solders', hence, it requires a plural verb, i.e., 'represent'.

Choice (2)

14. The word 'primarily' in Statement A indicates that the statement is based on an observation which has already

- been mentioned in a previous statement, therefore A cannot start the para (thus Choice 3 is ruled out). C is a better choice to start the para when compared to B because B should be preceded by a previous statement in order to make complete sense. Choice (2)
- **15.** Predilection for justice makes it possible for the students to purify our politics. Choice (4)
- **16.** Para 1 compares it to other traditions and says how it 'evolved'. Choice (2)
- 17. Para 3 the middle of the para supports choice (2) and (3). Choice (4)
- **18.** Last para, lines 1–2. Choice (3)
- **19.** Last para, lines 2–3. Choice (3)
- **20.** Para 2–10th line. Choice (2)
- **21.** The last para gives choices 1, 2 and 4. It does not say that one form of energy cannot be isolated though it talks about isolating one form of power. Choice (3)
- **22.** Last para, lines 6 and 7. Choice (1)
- **23.** Para 3, lines 1–2 Choice (2)
- **24.** Para 2 mentions all the 3 statements but III is not a non-trade concern. Choice (1)
- **25.** Last para line 1–2 Choice (1)

TEST PAPER 5

- 1. D follows A with 'linear progression' and 'an explanation in the form of an analogy' being the key connectors. B carries the idea forward. 'The latter' in C suggests that C is a continuation of B. E concludes the paragraph.

 Choice (1)
- 2. The phrase 'measure up to something' means 'to be as good as expected. Sentence 2 is therefore wrong as 'up' has been omitted.

 Choice (2)
- 3. The word for the first blank in all options can fit into it. The word for the second blank should match with the words "slow expression" as suggested by the conjunction 'and'. It should also be congruent with the first word. 'Pondering' in option (1) and 'meditation' in option (2) violate the second condition. 'Reconstruction' in option (3) violates the first condition. Only option (4) renders the sentence meaningful and correct.

Choice (4)

4. The paragraph says that all products will become fads appearing and disappearing overnight. Choice 3 is the logical conclusion—the turnover of things in our lives

- will be frenetic. The other options do not conclude the paragraph. They carry the idea foreword with new information. Choice (3)
- 5. The simple past tense should be used for a past action. Hence 'had been' is inappropriate Hence B. The indefinite article 'a' is appropriate to point to something general—in this case, an explosion Hence (A) 'Practicable' means' 'useable' while 'practical' means 'useful'. Hence (A). 'Venial' means a 'minor' or 'pardonable' offence while 'venal' means 'corrupt'. Hence (A). 'Turbid' means hazy or unclear while 'turgid' means 'lengthy' or boring. Hence (B) Ans: BAAAB.

 Choice (4)
- 6. Statement A is erroneous because the word 'economics' should not be followed by an apostrophe. Statement D is incorrect because the word 'households' should be followed by an apostrophe as the expression, 'Japanese households' denotes a possessive case. Statement E is incorrect because the word 'quarter' should be preceded by the article 'a' as the reference is to one quarter. Therefore among the given options B and C are error free. Choice (4)
- 7. Statement A is erroneous because the pronoun 'its' does not agree with the word 'theorists' which is a plural verb. Statement C is incorrect because the word career should be in the plural because the reference is to several people. In Statement D, the word 'issue' should be used in the plural. As regional issues are very wide.

 Choice (2)
- 8. Statement A is erroneous because the word 'life' should be in the plural because the reference is to many people. Statement B is incorrect because the word 'fearful' should be followed by to and not 'for'. Statement D is incorrect because the pronoun 'he' does not agree with the subject 'one'. Hence only statement C is grammatically correct. Choice (4)
- 9. The conclusion reached by the article is that support for the temperance movement was from 'centre of economic opportunity'. The best support to the conclusion is choice D-Calcutta with new, growing industries is a center of economic opportunity and the city supported the ban.

 Choice (4)
- 10. 'Veracity' ('truthfulness'), is the opposite of 'chicanery' ('trickery'). So also loyalty and perfidy (treachery) are antonyms. Choice (3)
- 11. The words passive (accepting and allowing what happens or what others do without resistance)

- and assertive (confident and forceful) are antonymous. Choice (1)
- 12. 'Easy' meaning comfortable is the meaning conveyed in F which talks about an easy victory or a comfortable win. A–F combination is given only in choice 3 which is the answer.

 Choice (3)
- **13.** B precedes 6–the squirrel is located in B and 6 says it was resting. B precedes 6 only in choices 2 and 4. The choice CA is better and more logical than AC. The right sequence is 1CADB6.

 Choice (4)
- 14. The text contrasts material things, which change with 'great problems of philosophy' that do not change. Hence the right word is superseded which means 'supplant or take the place of'.

 Choice (1)
- **15.** The tone of the second line is set by the word 'sacrament' and 'business transaction'. Therefore, option 1 which talks of 'duty even if financial loss' should fit the blank. Choice (1)
- **16.** The passage does not say in which currency India's reserves are held. The dollar is mentioned at the end of para 2 only as a supposition. Choice (4)
- 17. The inter-bank interest offer rate is not relevant to reserve level and its management. The others are—refer to para 4.

 Choice (1)
- **18.** Refer to the last two sentences of Para 1.

Choice (3)

- 19. Refer to the last para—the distinguishing characteristic of third generation robots would be their intellectual capacity. Choice (4)
- **20.** Refer to para 6, first line. Choice (2)
- **21.** Refer to the second and third para from the end of the passage. Choice (3)
- **22.** Refer to para 4, lines 3 4 from the end of the para (England, that Eden where entrants).

Choice (4)

- **23.** Refer to the last 2 lines (Tomorrow, may be, will start again). Choice (4)
- **24.** Refer to para 4, last line (The passeurs . . . cannot be expelled) Choice (3)
- **25.** Refer to para 4, third line from the end of the para where 'here' occurs. 'Here' is a contrast to England where there is no check. 'Here' is where the author is, that is, Calais.

 Choice (2)

- 1. Statement—A says that not many understand the role played the country's financial sector in the recession. Statement D, which says 'that some of the world's biggest..... seem far fetched even now' is ideally the continuation of A. Further, 'the crisis' mentioned in D refers to the 'recession' spoken about in A. Statement B which talks about the consequences of the crisis follows D. E is a continuation of B as it carries the idea forward. Statement C is conclusive in nature. Hence DBEC.

 Choice (3)
- **2.** A good cake is soft not tender. Choice (3)
- 3. The sentence speaks of a society which believes in myriad forms of gods and goddesses. The first word in option (1), 'permissive' does not collocate' with 'concept of' and so it rules out option (1). The two words in option (2) are possible but they do not match or convey any logical sense. Option (4) is ruled out for the same reason given above. 'Nuncios' are messengers. Option (3) renders the sentence logically correct.
- 4. The paragraph emphasizes the need to adapt by drawing parallels with the evolution of life. Hence choice (1) that says only those who can adapt themselves will survive is the right conclusion. Choice (2) contradicts the idea in the paragraph, choice (3) and (4) draw parallels from space exploration which cannot conclude the given para.

 Choice (1)
- **5.** Urban means of or related to a city. The word urbane which means refined and self—confident is more apt in the given context.

<u>Hence B.</u> Wring is to twist a cloth or piece of clothing with your hands to remove water from it. Ring is to make the sound of a bell etc. <u>Only A</u> is apt here. The word affluent means wealthy, while effluent refers to the liquid waste that is sent out from factories. The latter does not make sense in the context. <u>Hence A.</u> Restful means having a quiet and soothing quality. Restive is unable to keep still or silent; restless. <u>Hence only A.</u>

To maim is to injure someone so that a part of the body is permanently damaged. Mime is to convey feelings with the use of gestures or facial expressions. Hence <u>only A</u> makes sense in this context. The right-combination is BAAAA. Choice (4)

6. Statement A is erroneous because the word multitude should be preceded by the article 'a'. Statement B is incorrect because the word 'practises' which is a

- verb is inappropriate here, it should be replaced by 'practices'. Statement D is incorrect because the word 'productiveness' does not exist, the correct word is 'productivity'. Only statement C is grammatically correct.

 Choice (3)
- 7. Statement 1: This statement is highly subjective. It is the author's personal opinion that 'consumer outlays' have been just about the only good thing to have happened to the economy, other people may have a different opinion. Hence this is judgement.

Statement 2: This statement records growth rates; data which can be authenticated, hence this is a <u>fact</u>.

Statement 3: On the basis of the known fact that purchasing power would be affected by increasing prices, the author makes a prediction that household, will face some problems. Hence, it is an inference.

Statement 4: This again is a possibility and hence a judgment.

Hence JFIJ. Choice (4)

- **8.** Although the turnover increased for the company in 2005, the profit was smaller. This is accounted for by choice C which says that the cost of the advertisement was more than the profit generated by it. Choice (3)
- 9. The words in each pair are antonymous except 'pernicious' (having harmful effect) and 'relevant' (connected or appropriate). Choice (4)
- **10.** Dubious (of doubtful origin) is a synonym of the word apocryphal (unlikely to be true). Choice (4)
- 11. It is an important discussion. Do not bring up 'frivolous' issues in between, meaning 'unimportant', 'extraneous', or 'superfluous' issues. 'Transient' meaning 'temporary' is a misfit. Choice (2)
- **12.** A flock is composed of sheep and goats. Hence, sentence H matches with the meaning of 'compose' as given in A. This combination is given only in choice 4.

 Choice (4)
- 13. 'A' cannot start the paragraph because of the words "what he deplored". E is the first sentence since it introduces the topic and the protagonist. AC go together linked by war and violence. The correct sequences is EDBAC.

 Choice (3)
- 14. C and D are grammatically correct. A is wrong. The verb 'embody' does not take a preposition, therefore we should remove 'into' and 'himself' as well. The corrected sentence is 'No one can take the place of an individual, especially if the individual embodies not the mechanical element but the element of cultural creativeness. B is wrong. As this is also a general

- statement, we don't need 'the'. The correction is '... a master... a great picture... a great poet or... a great statesman...'

 Choice (4)
- 15. 'C' introduces the reader to the protagonist. 'A' cannot start the paragraph because of the conjunction 'But'. 'B' starts with the pronoun 'He' and 'D' also has the pronoun 'his' which is a connective with the antecedent noun. Thus '3' is the answer. Choice (3)
- **16.** Refer to para 2, especially the last line. Choice (4)
- **17.** Refer to the penultimate para–phrases like 'innovation and creative problem solving', 'dynamics alternative' points to 'fluidity' and flexibility'. Choice (1)
- **18.** Refer to the last para, lines 3–6. Choice (3)
- **19.** Refer to para 2. Choice (2)
- **20.** Refer to para 1 choice (2) is the right answer. Choice (1) is not correct because the classical theory has not been 'proved' incapable of explaining.... Choice (2)
- **21.** Refer to para 2, lines 7-10 the words 'every possible history' suggests that a particle has more than one history according to quantum theory. Choice (3)
- **22.** Refer to para 2, line 1. Choice (2)
- 23. While the author says that society influences, he does not say that it should have an important role in shaping strategic policy. The other choices are backed by para -1.

 Choice (1)
- **24.** Refer to the second para end. Choice (4)
- **25.** Refer to lines 3-4 of the passage. Choice (4)

1. Statement A talks about Iran's importance in energy security. Statement C which talks about the dimunition of Europe's dependence on Russian energy supplies as being the cornerstone of Washington's policy and the importance of accessing Iranian energy to achieve this trend, ideally follows A because C justifies how Iran is a key player on the chess board of energy security. Hence A and C are liked. D carries the idea forward by stating that Iran is indeed poised to make important choices. B supports D by citing the example of the Nabuco pipeline. Statement E concludes the para by stating that apart from Iran being poised to integrate with the west, the president of Iran is committed to the idea of an energy grid with eastern countries like China, India and Pakistan. Hence CDBE is the correct sequence. Choice (1)

- **2.** We are <u>on</u> intimate terms with someone not <u>in</u> intimate terms. Choice (3)
- 3. The paragraph is optimistic. The author does not believe that the knowledge revolution will suffer in the hands of politicians and bureaucrats as did the industrial revolution. Choice (2) is in keeping with this tone and line of thought. Choices (1) and (4) are pessimistic, Choice 3 goes off tangentially. Choice (2)
- 4. The remaining verbs in the sentence are in the present tense, therefore the verb 'had' which is in the past perfect tense is used incorrectly. The correct verb is 'has' hence statement A is erroneous. Statement B is erroneous because the word 'little' cannot be preceded by the article 'a' because 'a little' means some while 'little doubt' means no doubt at all. The sentence implies that there is no doubt about the fact that the people of India will benefit by the ban on tobacco. If we say there is 'a little' doubt then it means there is some doubt. Hence placing the article before the word 'little' distorts the meaning intended, hence B can be ruled out. Statement C is erroneous because the modal 'would' which is not in agreement with the verb 'has' which is in the present tense. Further the sentence does not denote a hypothetical condition. Only statement D is grammatically correct. Choice (4)
- **5.** The following are the essential points of the text:
 - (1) Non-Hindi speakers who demanded the Romanisation of Hindi lost their vote in the Parliament.
 - (2) Multinationals have Romanized Hindi script now.
 - (3) Technological efforts to make the scripts of Hindi and regional languages electronically usable are underway.

Option (1) does not include point 3 which is one of the essential points of the text. Option (2) includes only trivial details without capturing the essence of the text. Option (4) distorts the meaning of the text by stating that efforts to make Hindi e-usable are unsuccessful, which is factually incorrect. Option 3 captures all the essential points of the text.

Choice (3)

6. The given para says that while the US exports GM crops, it now wants to ban import of GM crops.

Statement A on who gave the warning is irrelevant—I.

Statement B gives reason why the FDA is considering a ban. It leads to the argument in the para, hence upstream –U.

Statement C on blocks that could be seen as trade barriers is irrelevant since they are not mentioned in

- the main argument –I Statement D and E, as B, give reasons on why GM imports may be banned by the US-upstream –U. IUIUU Choice (1)
- 7. Exciting is an antonym of the word vapid (offering nothing that is stimulating or challenging) Choice (4)
- 8. Options (2), (3) and (4) can be ruled out because the phrasal verbs wiped down, wiped off (to remove something from something) and wiped up (to remove liquid, with a cloth or something similar) are inappropriate in the given context. Wiped out (destroy something completely) is apt here. Further the tense of the verb is incorrect in options (2) and (3). The correction is '....have driven'. Choice (1)
- **9.** 'Call' meaning 'consider' or 'regard' is suggested through sentence G. 'To call on us' means 'to pay a visit'. Hence, B corresponds with F. Only choice 1 has this combination.

 Choice (1)
- **10.** The choices start with either B or C. B has no link to 1. C can follow 1 because C refers to doctors and statement 1 mentions clinics and medical practice.

Hence, 1CADB6. Choice (4)

- 11. Render means to depict or submit for inspection. Rendered is the right word since the passage talks of the difficulty in presenting the nomenclature (system of name) of Indian philosophy in English. Represent means to act as a substitute. Choice (2)
- 12. Only 'D' can start the paragraph because of the pronoun 'them' in B. B follows naturally—'impoverished' in D, 'low value' in B. CA is better then AC because 'criminal syndicates' are more likely to orchestrate complex attacks.

 Choice (4)
- **13.** The last line talks of self sufficiency in food. Therefore, option 4 will logically fit in the blank as it talks of agricultural production. Choice (4)
- **14.** Refer to para 2–statements A and B are true.

Choice (1)

- **15.** Maintenance cost has not been mentioned any where. Choice (3)
- **16.** Refer to the last para. Choice (1)
- 17. Nushu flourished when woman were denied education. Now that Chinese women are educated they learn Mandarin the accepted dialect and so there is no need to learn Nushu (refer to the penultimate para).

Choice (2)

18. Refer to para 4, line 1. Choice (3)

- **19.** The last line of the third para from the end says that Nushu is still alive. Choice (4)
- **20.** Statements II and IV are true and I and III are false. Refer to the 5th para. Choice (1)

■ TEST PAPER 8

- 1. Statement A begins the paragraph by stating the subject i.e., 'human dignity'. C follows A by stating that human dignity is a concept which is widely used in politics. E follows C by carrying the idea forward. Statement B follows E by saying that we should be respected by other humans the way in which we deserve. Statement D supports B by stating how people wish to be recognized by giving examples. Hence CEBD is the correct order of sentences.

 Choice (3)
- **2.** Cancer cells invade not invest. Choice (1)
- 3. The sentence means that when prices are high, there is scope for fraud, and higher prices also facilitate mendacity. 'Prorogate' in option (1) means to discontinue the meeting of for a time without dissolving it. Hence it is out of context. Option (2) is the answer choice. In option (3), 'fraud' cannot be 'legalised'. Option (4) though is not grammatically incorrect, it does not give any meaning to the sentence. Option (2) is more appropriate and gives sense to the sentence. Choice (2)
- 4. The focus of the paragraph is on first generation entrepreneurs who have succeeded without a family name or inherited wealth. Choice (4) alone talks about them. The other choices are generalized and not about them.

 Choice (4)
- 5. Mainstay is the most important part of something. Mainspring refers to the most important reason for something. Only A is apt in the context because agriculture is the most important part of the country's economy.

Flaunt is to show or make obvious something you are proud of in order to get admirartion. Flout is to intentionally disobey a rule, law or custom. Only B suits the context. The word sensitive is most apt in the given context when compared to the word sensible. If someone is sensitive to someone else's needs they understand what other people need and are helpful and kind to them. The word sensible which means having an awareness or understanding of a situation is not apt in this context. Hence A. Wane is to weeken in strength or influence. Vane which is the flat—narrow part of a

fan, propeller which turns because of the pressure of air or liquid against it, does not make sense in this context. Hence A. Sublime is extremely good beautiful or enjoyable. Subliminal means not recognized or understood by the conscious mind. Only A make sense in the given context.

Choice (2)

- 6. Statement B is incorrect because of the inconsistency in the tense of the verb 'died' which is in the past tense should be changed to the simple present in keeping with the rest of the sentence. Statement E is incorrect because of the expression '...... to help harvesting'. The correct expression is '....... to help harvest because the to infinitive does not take the 'ing' form. Hence options B and E are erroneous. Choice (4)
- 7. Statement A is incorrect because of the word 'crises' which is in the plural. The article an suggests that the reference is to a single crisis. Hence the correction is '..... an unprecedented crisis'. Statement B is incorrect because the word 'unprecedented' should be preceded by the article 'an'. Statement C is erroneous because the word 'strength' which precedes the plural verb weaknesses should also be in the plural.

Choice (4)

- 8. Statement B is incorrect because the word 'it's (it is) does not make sense in this context. The pronoun 'its' is more apt here. Statement D is incorrect because of the phrasal verb 'look into. The correction is 'look upon' which means to consider. Hence statements B and D are erroneous.

 Choice (4)
- 9. Statement 1: This statement deals with a piece of information that can be verified. One can find out what Matt Keller did in Washington, hence it is a fact.

Statement 2: This statement documents Matt Keller's predicament, and is hence a fact.

Statement 3: This statement gives information about what Keller does and what he intends to do. Therefore, it's a fact

Statement 4: Pope Benedict's actions in the past are taken as an indication of the decision he might take in the future. From the fact that in the past he has aligned himself with the cause of the hungry and the poor it is concluded that he can be "assumed to be amenable", hence this is an inference.

Choice (1)

10. The argument compares the governments spending now under the Congress (which has been increasing

by 5 per cent a year) with the spending under Telugu Desam's rule (which was increasing by 10 per cent a year) and concludes that there has been a decrease in the material growth in the state. Note that while the spending is compared in terms of rupees, the growth is measured in real or material terms. Hence if inflation is low then even with a lower spending the material procured and the growth (measured in materials) could be the same as before. This is what is pointed out by choice (3)-the conclusion (a fall in material growth) is weakened if inflation has fallen. Choice (1)-income tax is not relevant. Choice (2) is true-the rate of growth in budgetry spending has fallen, but the budget is still increasing. This is not relevant to the conclusion. Choice 4 gives reasons how the state expenditure could have reduced but do not weaken the conclusion. Choice (3)

- 11. The words acrid and bitter are synonyms.
 Among the given options suave (sophisticated) and urbane are synonyms.
 Choice (2)
- **12.** Obsolescence means no longer produced or used; out of date. The word 'disuse' is similar in meaning to it. Choice (4)
- 13. Option (1) is erroneous because the word environment should be in the plural as the preceding word some indicates that the reference is to more than one environments. Further, cattle is moved across environments and not in, on or over (as seen in choices (1), (2) and (3) respectively). Choice (4) is most apt.

Choice (4)

- **14.** Refer to the last para which shows choices 1,2 and 3 to be true and choice (4) to be false. Choice (4)
- **15.** Refer to the last sentence of para 1. Choice (1)
- **16.** Refer to the last line of para 4. Choice (3)
- 17. Refer to the first three lines of the passage.

Choice (1)

- **18.** Refer to the para 2, lines 1 and 2. Only choice (2) is right. Choice (4) is true but it is not a report of the NEERI. Choice (2)
- **19.** Refer to para 3, lines 4-5. Choice (2)
- **20.** Refer to para 7-it can be inferred that the assistance offered would be availed of by the government.

 Choice (4)

- 1. Statement A begins the paragraph by saying rhetoric, in the present day, has a pejorative connotation as it is used to refer to empty bombastic discourse. Statement C carries the idea forward by mentioning about rhetorical flourishes and rhetorical questions. E follows C by citing the example of politicians who make use of rhetoric. Statement D is linked to E as it mentions about others who employ rhetoric, apart from politicians. Thus elaborating on what is stated in E. Statement B which states that rhetoric is not a recent phenomenon and that the Greek sophists were the earliest rhetoricians ideally concludes the paragraph. Hence CEDB.
- 2. Prisoners are 'clapped in irons' not iron. Choice (4)
- 3. The given text talks about the fall in the growth of GDP in the world in general compared to the previous year. All the four options talk of specific countries which have shown a growth in GDP. Only option 4 begins with 'However' that logically links it to the text.

Choice (4)

- 4. Statement B is incorrect because 'World Bank' should be preceded by the definite article as the names of famous places are always preceded by the definite article. Similarly the acronym IMF should also be preceded by the definite article. Hence C is erroneous. Statement D is erroneous because of the incorrect tense. The correction is '....... who have been given' Therefore only choice A is grammatically correct.
- **5.** The given para is on the value of rain forests.

Statement A is a lateral argument since it gives additional reasons for preserving the rainforests–L.

Statement B points to the current situation that does not give any commercial value to rainforests. It leads up to the main argument—U.

Statement C tell what a venture capital company is doing. This is a consequence of the realization of the value of rainforests—hence downstream—D.

The realization in statement D is what has led to the move to preserve rainforests. Hence upstream U. LUDU Choice (2)

6. Apocryphal means 'of doubtful origin'. Hence, it is not genuine. The two words share an antonymous

relationship. Similarly, options (1), (3) and (4) are antonyms. In option (2), we have synonyms.

Choice (2)

- 7. The word 'indefinite' is contextually similar to the word tentative (not certain fixed). Choice (3)
- **8.** 'Legions' stand for the crowd or the group of people. 'Hordes', 'multitudes', or 'flocks' can replace legions. 'Connoisseur' meaning an expert judge in matters of taste is totally out of context. Choice (2)
- 9. In statement one, the word 'standard' is used as a singular verb so there is no agreement with the subject. Statements two and four are incorrect. In statement two 'will vary from person and person is incorrect. In statement 4 preposition 'in' is not correct.

Choice (3)

- **10.** The most obvious match is C and E-'blood' meaning the red liquid and Shanker was given two bottles of this liquid. This combination is given only in choice 4.

 Choice (4)
- 11. C and E go together—'Most parts of the country....' in C and 'But in Rajasthan' in E. BD go together—'the statement' in D refers to 'gamble in the monsoon' in B. The correct sequence is BDACE. Choice (2)
- **12.** Convergence means come together from different directions. Choice (2)
- 13. B and D are grammatically correct. A is wrong because it is not the advantage but GM crops that lower the use of chemicals. Hence, the correction is 'they lower the use . . . and increase the yield'. C is wrong because the verbs 'damage', 'ruin' and 'turn' are parallel, hence we should make turns 'turn'. Choice (3)
- **14.** Refer to the first two lines of the pernultimate para. Choice (3)
- **15.** Refer to the first 3 lines of the last para. Choice (1)
- **16.** Choice (2) is negated by para 1, line 4 from the end of the para. Choice (2)
- **17.** Refer to the para 2, lines 6-7. Choice (4)
- **18.** Refer to the 5th line from the end of para 2.

Choice (1)

- **19.** Refer to the third line of the passage. Choice (3)
- **20.** Refer to the lines 5-4 from the end of the penultimate para. Choice (1)

- 1. Statement C which elaborates on how genetic engineering is unnatural ideally follows statement A which states that genetic engineering is considered unnatural. Statement B which states that the concepts of natural and unnatural are far from straight forward in ethics contrasts with what is stated in A because it is a contrasting statement. E elaborates on what is stated in B. D supports E with examples. Hence CBED is the correct sequence.

 Choice (1)
- 2. The words 'cynic' and 'dismiss' are the clue words. The word that qualifies 'speculations' should be negative. 'Circumspect' in option (3) rules it out. 'Apocryphal' in option (2) means 'of doubtful authenticity' and is irrelevant in the context. This rules out option (2). Though 'apocalyptic' in (4) can fit in, 'belligerent' for the second blank renders the sentence logically incorrect. Only choice (1) gives meaning to the sentence. The sentence means that the speculations that the armed forces made are plausible (but wrong or inaccurate in reality.) 'Amplivagant' in option (3) means stretching far or having a great scope. It is also a recently added word to the dictionary.

 Choice (1)
- 3. The paragraph talks of warmer years and what could be the consequences of this warming. Choice (2) (the climate is changing ...) is a logical conclusion. Choice (1) that talks of Montreal meet and choice (4) that is about the US refusal to sign the Kyoto Protocol do not follow logically. Choice (3) says 'Even the chemistry of the Land and Ocean is changing . . . carbon dioxide', whereas the para does not focus on carbon dioxide.

Choice (2)

- 4. Statement A is incorrect because the word 'life' should be in the plural as the reference here, is to several poor workers. Statement C is erroneous because the use of the word 'excess' does not make sense in this context. The sentence implies that the gap in the access to healthcare needs to be bridged. Hence the word 'access' is apt here. Statement D is incorrect because the word 'illness' should be in the plural as the reference is to a 'wide range'.

 Choice (2)
- **5.** The important points in the passage are:
 - 1. Production and distribution are basic economic activities.
 - 2. They change their institutional features under the changing social conditions.
 - 3. Under feudalism, agriculture was the most dominant productive activity and distribution

- played a more important role than ownership over land.
- 4. Under capitalism, a small section of the people capture means of production and control others.

Only choice (1) has these points. Choice (2) is wrong because it says capitalism physically a minority, which distorts the meaning of the passage because capitalism as a concept cannot do that. Choice (3) is ruled out as it leaves out important points. Choice (4) is also wrong because it says the means of production help a minority to control others but the passage says it is minority's capture of the means of production that helps.

Choice (1)

- 6. When the environmentalists blame the new company for air pollution causing more pulmonary diseases, the company spokesperson says the company is not to be blamed since diseases are caused by viruses and the company does produce viruses. His claim (that the company is not to be blamed) is weakned by choice 4 which shows that the pollutants of the company help viruses to thrive in the atmosphere and hence the increase in pulmonary diseases. Choice (4)
- 7. Advocate means to propagate (publicly recommend or support). Exact means to demand and obtain (something) from someone. Hence the two pairs of words are synonyms.

 Choice (2)
- **8.** Vacillate (waver between different opinions or actions) and oscillate are synonymous.

Choice (2)

- **9.** 'Exhortation' is the appropriate word. 'Exhortation' is a piece of advice given earnestly. The context in the passage talks about Christ's advice to his followers. Choice (3)
- 10. 'Stoically' is the appropriate word. The context conveys the idea that Mahatma Gandhi submitted himself to the beatings of white aggressors i.e., "he endured pain and hardship without showing his feelings". This is in keeping with the words 'turn the other cheek'. The other options are not suitable. Though 'insouciantly', and 'dispassionately' are synonymous, they are not suitable in the context. 'Insouciantly' means 'casually unconcerned'; 'dispassionately' means 'not influenced by strong emotions'. Indulgently is totally out of context.

 Choice (2)
- 11. Further, the passage says that one can't change a man's 'convictions'. A 'conviction' is a firmly held belief or opinion. The passage earlier refers to aggressors. But it does not talk about a man's 'outlook'. Hence they are ruled out. Choice (2)

- **12.** Violence 'embitters' (i.e., makes bitter) its victims. It does not infuriate, or agitate, or exacerbate its victims. Choice (1)
- 13. 'Reconcile' is the most appropriate word. It is used in the sense of bringing people together or to agree with each other. The strength that would enable them to do this is the strength of God. 'Propitiate' is to please; 'persuade' is to force. 'Reunite' does not fit in the context.

 Choice (3)
- **14.** Refer to para 2, line 4 to 7 Choice (2)
- **15.** Refer to para 4, lines 1 to 5 Choice (4)
- **16.** Refer to the last 3 lines of para 3. Choice (4)
- **17.** Refer to para 2. Choice (3)
- **18.** Einstein's statement shows that there are facts that contradict logic; hence it supports the theme of the passage.

 Choice (1)
- **19.** Refer to para 4, lines 2-3. Choice (4)
- **20.** Choice (4) is not true—it may be easy to attain but not difficult to lose. Choice (4)

- 1. The phrase 'hit back' means to reply to attacks or criticism hence the father cannot hit back the son affectionately for his achievement. Choice (2)
- 2. The word 'anarchy' in option (1) renders the words 'a vibrant.... opposition' meaningless. The two words for the blank should match. 'Timocracy' is a government ruled by those with property. It is unrelated to 'tenacious' and so option (3) is ruled out. The two words in option (4) are mismatched and so are ruled out. Option (4) is the correct answer choice. For a democracy to flourish, a 'reliable' opposition is needed. Choice (4)
- 3. The word prognosis which means a statement of what is judged likely to happen in the future suits the given context more aptly when compared to the word diagnosis (a judgement about what a particular illness or problem is made after making an examination). Hence A. Feat is an achievement requiring great courage skill or strength. Fiat is an official order or authorization. Only the former suits the context. Choice B. The word entrée which refers to the right to enter a place or social group is more apt in this sentence when compared to the word entry (an act or the action of entering). Choice A. Troop refers to soldiers or armed forces. Troupe refers to a group of entertainers who tour to

different venues. Only the former suits the context better. Choice A. Augur is to be a sign of (a likely outcome). Auger is a tool resembling a large corkscrew, for boring holes. Only the former suits the context. Hence A. The right combination is ABAAA. Choice (1)

4. When you wait for something with bated breath you wait for it in an anxious or excited way. Bait refers to something that is offered to people in order to make them react in a particular way. Only the former is apt in the context. Hence B.

To pore over something is to look and study something carefully. Pour is to make a substance flow from a container, especially into another container. The latter is inappropriate in the given context. Hence B.

Censure which means to condemn or criticize is more appropriate in this context when compared to censer (a container in which incense is burnt). Hence A

Counsel is an advice, council is a group of people elected or chosen to make decisions or give advice on a particular subject. Only B suits the context. Choice B

The word drought (a long period when there is little or no rain) is more apt in the given context when compared to the word draught (a current of unpleasantly cold air blowing through a room). Hence A. The right combination is BABBA as seen in Choice (1)

Choice (1)

- 5. Statement B is erroneous because the expression 'very large number' should be preceded by the article 'a'. In Statement D the usage of the article 'a' is incorrect. Since energy is not a countable noun it does not take the article.

 Choice (2)
- **6.** The passage talks of the possible effects of botox treatment.

Statement A which talks of what botox does follows logically from the passage–L.

Statement B contradicts the passage as it talks of benefits that might be there. Statement C is a response to the danger posed and in keeping with the warning; hence logical–L.

Statement D on what a research did to determine the effects of botox is irrelevant-I. Hence LCLI

Choice (1)

- 7. Each pair has words that are synonymous. But 'parry' (ward off) does not mean 'fight'. Choice (1)
- **8.** The word tumultuous (turbulent) is an antonym of halcyon which means extremely happy and peaceful.

Choice (1)

- **9.** Mandate refers to the authority to carry out a policy, seen as given by a country's votes to the winner of an election. Hence choice (1) is contextually similar in meaning to the word mandate.

 Choice (1)
- 10. The maximum time mentioned in the original sentence for keeping a test tube on the Bunsen flame is ten minutes. Option (1) is ruled out because it says that the test tube should be kept on the flame for more than ten minutes. Option (3) says that we should remove the test tube for just ten minutes. Hence, the actual meaning gets distorted in this option too. Similarly, option 4 talks about 'waiting for ten minutes....'. Option (2) is the answer because the main idea is conveyed accurately.

Choice (2)

- 11. Privation is a state in which essentials such as food and warmth are lacking. Dying of decrepitude (old age) or fatalities is not a 'struggle for life'. Diseases is too specific. 'Malady' means a serious problem. These options are not appropriate.

 Choice (4)
- **12.** Option (3) fits best. We have made a lot of progress but that is neutralized by the rapidly growing population.

Choice (3)

- 13. 'D' introduces the reader to an event, and cannot be the concluding sentence to this paragraph if the paragraph is to sound coherent. It can ideally be the opening sentence.

 Choice (4)
- **14.** Refer to the first para, though we know that spinach is good for us, we are not eager to eat it. Same is the case with e-learning and employees. Choice (3)
- 15. Refer to para 1—the future appears to be bright.

Choice (2)

- **16.** Refer to para 2, line 1. Choice (4)
- 17. Refer to para 4, lines 4-6 Choice (3)
- **18.** Refer to the last sentence of para 2 which explains why the title is a tease. Choice (4)
- 19. Refer to para 5 and 6, A, C and D are true.

Choice (4)

20. Choice (1) is negated by para 3. Choice (1)

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1. The first word in options (2) and (4) cannot fit in. The sentence mentions 'higher volatility' and 'wider spreads' because of which the banks are forced to take

- some action as a safeguard. Hence it could only be 'security 'collateral' or guarantee. The words 'which in turn' show that the consequences of the above two can only be worse, not better. Thus 'palliate' in option (1) renders the sentence incorrect. Option (3) renders the sentence meaningful.

 Choice (3)
- 2. All the options appear possible but closer examination of the text shows that it mentions 'old', 'new' 'borrowed' and 'blue' and each of it is dealt with in order. Hence the last sentence of the para must deal with 'blue words.

 Choice (1)
- 3. Dessert is a sweet course eaten at the end of a meal while desert is a waterlers, empty area of land with little or no vegetation. Only the former makes sense in the context. Therefore A is apt. Current refers to a body of water or air moving in a particular direction. Currant is a dried fruit made from a small seedless variety of grapes.

Hence B. The word wreath which refers to an arrangement of flowers or leaves fastened in a ring and used for decoration or for laying on a grave is more apt in the given context when compared to the word wreathe (surround or encircle) Only A is apt here. Turgid refers to speech or writing which is boring and pompous. Turbid refers to a liquid which is not transparent. Only turgid suits the context. Choice (B). Suite refers to a set of connected rooms especially in a hotel. Suit refers to a problem taken to a court of law by an ordinary person or an organization. Only B suits the context. The correct combination is ABABB.

Choice (3)

- 4. The words germane (pertinent) and relevant are synonyms. Similarly sterile and aseptic, virtuous and chaste, impudent- (audacious) and cheeky are synonyms. Inveterate means long established or habitual. Hence, option (2) which is not related to orthodox is the answer.

 Choice (2)
- **5.** Parsimonious (miserly) and niggardly are synonymous. Choice (1)
- **6.** The words rapport (close relationship in which) people understand each other) and antagonism (open hostility) are antonymous. Choice (4)
- 7. Commensurate means corresponding in size or degree; in proportion. Hence choice (2) is the answer.

Choice (2)

8. The starlet has not shown any 'vestige' of her talent which means she has not shown any 'evidence' or 'trace' or 'shade' or 'spark' of her talent so far. 'Revelation' is inapt as a replacement for vestige in this context.

Choice (3)

9. The theme of the given sentence is that we know much less about the common cold than we know of many other diseases. Option (4) conveys this very idea.

Choice (4)

- 10. A and D are grammatically correct. B is wrong, because the noun age requires 'the', i.e., 'the modern age'. C is wrong because of inconsistent structure. The clause 'and those most instrumental' lacks a 'verb' and therefore incomplete. The pronoun those is also wrong. It should be either 'these' or 'they'. The correction is 'and they are the most . . .' Choice (4)
- 11. 'D' introduces the reader to a happening. There is development by detail in 'A' about what is stated in 'D', followed by 'C' and 'B' is the concluding sentence.

Choice (3)

12. Literacy rate has gone upto 40%. Still, it is below expectation. The shortfall is due to

Choice (2)

13. Although the turnover increased for the company in 2005, the profit was smaller. This is accounted for by

- choice (C) which says that the cost of the advertisement was more than the profit generated by it. Choice (3)
- **14.** Refer to the last sentence of the passage.

Choice (2)

- **15.** Refer to para 3-because the software is generally free with the hardware, they don't have the habit of paying for it.

 Choice (3)
- **16.** Refer to line 3 of the penultimate para 1 (... could prevent small time developers) Choice (1)
- 17. Refer to the last line of the penultimate para.

 Choice (4)
- **18.** The answer is in paragraph 3. Statements A, B and D are true. Statement C is not true because instead of 'the scientists should', 'the scientists need to' would have been better. Instead of 'divine acts', if it were 'the acts that cannot be explained by the laws of physics', the statement could have been true. Choice (2)
- **19.** The answer is in paragraph 1. Choice (4)
- **20.** The answer is in paragraph 4. Choice (3)