

PASSAGE – 1

Language has two primary purposes, expression and communication. In its most primitive forms it differs little from some other forms of behaviour. A man may express sorrow by sighing, or by saying "alas !" or "woe is me !" He may communicate by pointing or by saying "look". Expression and communication are not necessarily separated; if you say "look" because you see a ghost, you may say it in a tone that expresses horror. This applies not only to elementary forms of language; in poetry, and especially in songs, emotion and information are conveyed by the same means. Music may be considered as a form of language in which emotion is divorced from information, while the telephone book gives information without emotion. But in ordinary speech both elements are usually present.

Communication does not consist only of giving information; commands and questions must be included. Sometimes the two are scarcely separable: if you are walking with a child, and you say "there's a puddle there", the command "don't step in it" is implicit. Giving information may be due solely to the fact that the information interests you, or may be designed to influence behaviour. If you have just seen a street accident, you will wish to tell your friends about it because your mind is full of it; but if you tell a child that six times seven is forty-two you do so merely in the hope of influencing his (verbal) behaviour.

Language has two interconnected merits : first, that it is social, and second that it supplies public expression for "thoughts" which would otherwise remain private. Without language, or some pre-linguistic analogue, our knowledge of the environment is confined to what our own senses have shown us, together with such inferences as our congenital constitution may prompt; but by the help of speech we are able to know what others can relate, and to relate what is no longer sensibly present but only remembered. When we see or hear something which a companion is not seeing or hearing, we can often make him aware of it by the one word "look" or "listen", or even by gestures. But if half an hour ago we saw a fox, it is not possible to make another person aware of this fact without language. This depends upon the fact that the word "fox" applies equally to a fox seen or a fox remembered, so that our memories, which in themselves are private, are represented to others by uttered sounds, which are public. Without language, only that part of our life which consists of public sensations would be communicable, and that only to those so situated as to be able to share the sensations in question.

It will be seen that the utility of language depends upon the distinction between public and private experiences, which is important in considering the empirical basis of physics. This distinction, in turn, depends partly on physiology, partly on the persistence of sound-waves and light quanta, which makes possible the two forms of language, speech and writing. Thus language depends upon physics, and could not exist without the approximately separable causal chains which make physical knowledge possible, and since the publicity of sensible objects is only approximate, language applying to them, considered socially, must have a certain lack of precision. I need hardly say that I am not asserting that the existence of language requires a knowledge of physics. What I am saying is that language would be impossible if the physical world did not in fact have certain characteristics, and that the theory of language is at certain points dependent upon a knowledge of the physical world. Language is a means of externalizing and publicizing our own experiences. A dog cannot relate his autobiography; however eloquently he may bark, he cannot tell you that his parents were honest though poor. A man can do this, and he does it by correlating "thoughts" with public sensations.

1. All of the following are true with respect to the passage, except that :

- A. utility of the language depends on differentiating between public and private experiences.
- B. commands and questions along with giving of information constitutes communication.
- C. through language, one can internalise and privatise one's own experiences.
- D. the theory of language is dependent on a knowledge of the physical world.

2. Which of the following would best support the author's contention, as gathered from the passage ?

- A. The existence of language requires a knowledge of physics.
- B. (2) Language is socially necessary.
- C. (3) 'Thoughts', which remain private, become public through language.
- D. (4) All except (A).

3. As per the passage, which of the following is not out of place ?

- A. Expression and communication constitute the two primary purposes of language.
- B. In its primitive forms, language differs a lot from other forms of behaviour.
- C. Expression and communication are separate ideas.
- D. Language is the urge to be poetic.

4. As per the passage, which of the following would best negate the author's contention, as evident from the passage ?

- A. Music is a form of language in which emotion is separated from information.
- B. Telephone book has information without emotion.
- C. An ordinary speech has both information and emotion.
- D. None of the above.

5. As per the passage, physics and language are :

- A. not related.
- B. remotely related.
- C. so related that knowledge of physics is required to understand the theory of the language.
- D. commonly based on experiences.

6. The passage has listed the features of language which aid in :

- A. the ability to know what others relate to things or events which are no longer present but can be remembered.
- B. the expansion of the knowledge of the environment beyond that shown by the senses.
- C. providing an outlet for 'thoughts' which otherwise are confined in one's mind.
- D. All of the above.

7. All of the following are false with respect to the passage, except that :

- A. the basis of physics need not be that of language.
- B. information, commands and questions are not separable.
- C. expression is not communication.
- D. language has nothing to do with the characteristics of the physical world.

8. The author has handled the passage in a manner which is :

- A. merely statement of facts.
- B. hypothesizing
- C. logically reasoning.
- D. boring.

9. A suitable title for the passage could be :

- A. Limitations Of Communication.
- B. Expression And Communication – Purposes Of Language.
- C. Language And Physics.
- D. Experiences Are Related To Expressions.

10. An apt conclusion that can be drawn from the passage is :

- A. language is essentially expressing and communicating.
- B. communication can take place without the aid of language.
- C. language has its own buidings and limitations.
- D. a person ignorant in physics shows ignorance in language too.

#### Answer Keys

1.(C) 2.(D) 3.(A) 4.(D) 5.(C) 6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(B) 10.(A)

#### I CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE

**Directions :** Each set of the following sentences comprises four alternatives labelled as 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'. Candidate is required to select the most suitable alternative which coveys the exact meaning in accordance with the correct grammatical rules.

11. A. To be intelligent is more essential than being hard working.  
B. Being intelligent is more important than to be hard working.  
C. For one to be intelligent is more important than being hard working.  
D. Being intelligent is more essential than being hard working.
12. A. If he wins the prize I would be very happy  
B. If he were to win the prize I'll be very happy  
C. If he was to win the prize I would be very happy  
D. If he were to win the prize I would be very happy
13. A. Our school had won the match if only we have concentrated.  
B. Our school would have won the match if only we would have concentrated.  
C. Our school would have won the match if only we had concentrated.  
D. Our school had won the match if only we would have concentrated.
14. A. My sister had left for America last week.  
B. My sister has been left for America last week.  
C. My sister has left for America last week.  
D. My sister left for America last week.
15. A. It is high time he will start earning.  
B. It is high time he started earning.  
C. It is high time he starts earning.  
D. It is high time he has started earning.
16. A. It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine on a river bank as long as ninety feet.  
B. It is a pleasure to see an alligator as long as ninety feet basking in the sunshine on a river bank.  
C. It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine as long as ninety feet on a river bank.  
D. It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking as long as ninety feet in the sunshine on a river bank.
17. A. The villagers were enjoying winter evening around the fire.  
B. The villagers were enjoying winter evening around a fire.  
C. The villagers were enjoying winter evening around fire.  
D. The villagers were enjoying winter evening round fire.
18. A. When he had lost the book he searched it everywhere.  
B. When he lost the book he searched for it everywhere.  
C. When he lost the book he had searched for it everywhere.  
D. When he lost the book he searched it up everywhere.

11	D
12	D
13	C
14	D
15	B
16	B
17	A
18	B

#### FILL IN THE BLANKS

19. A: Which way do you have to go if you travel \_\_\_\_\_ air?  
B: You go \_\_\_\_\_ Bahrain  
A) on / through B) by / via  
C)by / to D) by means of / through

20. \_\_\_\_\_ popular belief, the desert can produce crops.  
A) By means of B) As C) Contrary to D) Through

21. Different methods are used \_\_\_\_\_ what results are required.  
A) depending on B) in favor of  
C) contrary to D) following

22. Many incompatible couples stay together \_\_\_\_\_ their children.  
A) in support of B) for the sake of  
C) in favor of D) contrary to

answers

19-B 20-C 21-A 22-B

23. Under duress. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. With superstition
- B. According to merit
- C. Under compulsion
- D. In good faith

Ans: C

24. Cloak and dagger. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Involving intrigue
- B. To become very weak
- C. Family feud
- D. Fond of hunting

Ans: A

25. Chock-a-block. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Filled to capacity
- B. Not being able to fulfill one's desires
- C. Blocking somebody's path to progress
- D. Suffocation caused due to living in a congested area

Ans: A

26. Threw down the gauntlet \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Challenged
- B. Protested
- C. Defeated
- D. Surpassed

Ans: A

#### SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

27. Japanese researchers are producing a series of robots that can identify human facial expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating a robot that will empathize with us.

- (A) expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating
- (B) expressions, then responding to them; primarily to create
- (C) expressions and then respond to them; the researchers' primary goal is to create
- (D) expressions as well as giving a response to them; their primary goal is creation of
- (E) expressions and responding to them; primarily, the researchers' goal is creating

The correct answer is C.

28. Analysts believe that whereas bad decisions by elected leaders can certainly hurt the economy, no administration can really be said to control or manage all of the complex and interrelated forces that determine the nation's economic strength.

- (A) no administration can really be said to control
- (B) no administration can be said that it really controls
- (C) that no administration can really be said to control
- (D) that no administration can really be said that it controls

(E) that it cannot be said that any administration really controls

The correct answer is A.

29. Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.

- (A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
- (B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
- (C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
- (D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
- (E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as

The correct answer is D.

30. In recent years cattle breeders have increasingly used crossbreeding, in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics and partly because crossbreeding is said to provide hybrid vigor.

- (A) in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics
- (B) in part for the acquisition of certain characteristics in their steers
- (C) partly because of their steers acquiring certain characteristics
- (D) partly because certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers
- (E) partly to acquire certain characteristics in their steers

The correct answer is E.

31. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational— given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.

- (A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill
- (B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language
- (C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language
- (D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language
- (E) As is Auden's the language of James Merrill

The correct answer is C.

32. According to the Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles County, if one were to count the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that is bigger than that of Australia, Mexico, or the Netherlands.

- (A) if one were to count the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that is
- (B) if the Los Angeles metropolitan area is counted as a separate nation, it has the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that being
- (C) if the Los Angeles metropolitan area were a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product,
- (D) were the Los Angeles metropolitan area a separate nation, it will have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, which is
- (E) when the Los Angeles metropolitan area is counted as a separate nation, it has the world's eleventh largest gross national product, thus

The correct answer is C.

33. Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

- (A) Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (B) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence was pledged by Project SETI.
- (C) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (D) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the initiation of Project SETI five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992.
- (E) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, on Columbus Day 1992, the initiation of Project SETI took place.

The correct answer is C.

34. According to some economists, the July decrease in unemployment so that it was the lowest in two years suggests that the gradual improvement in the job market is continuing.

- (A) so that it was the lowest in two years
- (B) so that it was the lowest two-year rate
- (C) to what would be the lowest in two years
- (D) to a two-year low level
- (E) to the lowest level in two years

The correct answer is E.

#### CRITICAL REASONING

35. A recent spate of launching and operating mishaps with television satellites led to a corresponding surge in claims against companies underwriting satellite insurance. As a result, insurance premiums shot up, making satellites more expensive to launch and operate. This, in turn, had added to the pressure to squeeze more performance out of currently operating satellites. Which of the following, if true, taken together with the information above, best supports the conclusion that the cost of television satellites will continue to increase?

- (A) Since the risk to insurers of satellites is spread over relatively few units, insurance premiums are necessarily very high.
- (B) When satellites reach orbit and then fail, the causes of failure are generally impossible to pinpoint with confidence.
- (C) The greater the performance demands placed on satellites, the more frequently those satellites break down.
- (D) Most satellites are produced in such small numbers that no economies of scale can be realized.
- (E) Since many satellites are built by unwieldy international consortia, inefficiencies are inevitable.

The correct answer is C.

36. If the airspace around centrally located airports were restricted to commercial airliners and only those private planes equipped with radar, most of the private-plane traffic would be forced to use outlying airfields. Such a reduction in the amount of private-plane traffic would reduce the risk of midair collision around the centrally located airports. The conclusion drawn in the first sentence depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Outlying airfields would be as convenient as centrally located airports for most pilots of private planes.
- (B) Most outlying airfields are not equipped to handle commercial-airline traffic.
- (C) Most private planes that use centrally located airports are not equipped with radar.
- (D) Commercial airliners are at greater risk of becoming involved in midair collisions than are private planes.
- (E) A reduction in the risk of midair collision would eventually lead to increases in commercial airline traffic.

The correct answer is C.

37. Many office buildings designed to prevent outside air from entering have been shown to have elevated levels of various toxic substances circulating through the air inside, a phenomenon known as sick building syndrome. Yet the air in other office buildings does not have elevated levels of these substances, even though those buildings are the same age as the "sick" buildings and have similar designs and ventilation systems. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why not all office buildings designed to prevent outside air from entering have air that contains elevated levels of toxic substances?

- (A) Certain adhesives and drying agents used in particular types of furniture, carpets, and paint contribute the bulk of the toxic substances that circulate in the air of office buildings.
- (B) Most office buildings with sick building syndrome were built between 1950 and 1990.
- (C) Among buildings designed to prevent outside air from entering, houses are no less likely than office buildings to have air that contains elevated levels of toxic substances.
- (D) The toxic substances that are found in the air of "sick" office buildings are substances that are found in at least small quantities in nearly every building.
- (E) Office buildings with windows that can readily be opened are unlikely to suffer from sick building syndrome.

The correct answer is A.

38. A discount retailer of basic household necessities employs thousands of people and pays most of them at the minimum wage rate. Yet following a federally mandated increase of the minimum wage rate that increased the retailer's operating costs considerably, the retailer's profits increased markedly. Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox?

- (A) Over half of the retailer's operating costs consist of payroll expenditures; yet only a small percentage of those expenditures go to pay management salaries.
- (B) The retailer's customer base is made up primarily of people who earn, or who depend on the earnings of others who earn, the minimum wage.
- (C) The retailer's operating costs, other than wages, increased substantially after the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect.
- (D) When the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect, the retailer also raised the wage rate for employees who had been earning just above minimum wage.
- (E) The majority of the retailer's employees work as cashiers, and most cashiers are paid the minimum wage.

The correct answer is B.

39. Premature babies who receive regular massages are more active than premature babies who do not. Even when all the babies drink the same amount of milk, the massaged babies gain more weight than do the unmassaged babies. This is puzzling because a more active person generally requires a greater food intake to maintain or gain weight. Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy described above?

- (A) Increased activity leads to increased levels of hunger, especially when food intake is not also increased.

- (B) Massage increases premature babies' curiosity about their environment, and curiosity leads to increased activity.
- (C) Increased activity causes the intestines of premature babies to mature more quickly, enabling the babies to digest and absorb more of the nutrients in the milk they drink.
- (D) Massage does not increase the growth rate of babies over one year old, if the babies had not been previously massaged.
- (E) Premature babies require a daily intake of nutrients that is significantly higher than that required by babies who were not born prematurely.

The correct answer is C.

40. An eyeglass manufacturer tried to boost sales for the summer quarter by offering its distributors a special discount if their orders for that quarter exceeded those for last year's summer quarter by at least 20 percent. Many distributors qualified for this discount. Even with much merchandise discounted, sales increased enough to produce a healthy gain in net profits. The manufacturer plans to repeat this success by offering the same sort of discount for the fall quarter.

Which of the following, if true, most clearly points to a flaw in the manufacturer's plan to repeat the successful performance of the summer quarter?

- (A) In general, a distributor's orders for the summer quarter are no higher than those for the spring quarter.
- (B) Along with offering special discounts to qualifying distributors, the manufacturer increased newspaper and radio advertising in those distributors' sales areas.
- (C) The distributors most likely to qualify for the manufacturer's special discount are those whose orders were unusually low a year earlier.
- (D) The distributors who qualified for the manufacturer's special discount were free to decide how much of that discount to pass on to their own customers.
- (E) The distributors' ordering more goods in the summer quarter left them overstocked for the fall quarter.

The correct answer is E.