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## Verbal Ability

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

1. A. Few scientists changed  
B. people's ideas as much as  
C. Darwin with his Theory of Evolution.  
D. No error.
2. A. The course provide    B. not only theoretical inputs  
C. but also practical training    D. No error.
3. A. After the humiliating exposure  
B. he hanged his head  
C. in shame.  
D. No error.
4. A. The eminent speaker's speech    B. was broadcasted over  
C. all the major radio-stations.    D. No error.
5. A. The meeting adjourned abruptly  
B. by the Chairman after  
C. about three hours of deliberation.  
D. No error.
6. A. The company has put up an advertisement  
B. in newspapers  
C. all over the country.  
D. No error.
7. A. Will you lend me    B. little money  
C. to tide over this crisis. D. No error.
8. A. He gave them no money    B. nor did help them  
C. in any way.    D. No error.

In each question, an incomplete statement (Stem) followed by fillers is given. Pick out the best one which can complete incomplete stem correctly and meaningfully.

9. We were not fooled by his \_\_\_\_ arguments; his plan was obviously \_\_\_\_ .

- a. cogent - brilliant    b. hackneyed - banal    c. convoluted - labyrinthine    d. specious - untenable    e. lucid - intelligible

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10. Hawkins is \_\_\_\_ in his field; no other contemporary scientist commands the same respect.

- a. disparaged      b. Ignominious      c. obsolete      d. anachronistic      e. preeminent

11. The model paraded in front of the celebrities with \_\_\_\_ ; it was impossible to tell that this was her first assignment.

- A. panache      b. opprobrium      c. shame      d. trepidation      e. terror

12. The term lead pencil is a \_\_\_\_ ; pencils are filled with graphite not lead.

- (A) Misnomer      b. misdemeanor      c. peccadillo      d. euphemism      e. metaphor

13. The \_\_\_\_ weather forced us to stay indoors.

- (A) Enticing      b. glorious      c. Restorative      d. inclement      e. congenial

14. It will be hard to \_\_\_\_ Leonid now that you have so \_\_\_\_ him.

- A. pacify - soothed      b. mollify - incensed      c. antagonize - irritated      d. anger - ruffled      e. subdue – subjugated

**Directions- if the underlined part of the sentence is incorrect, replace it with options given below it**

15. Some museums regard themselves as keepers rather than owners of art, responsible for conserving it in the present and letting it go where circumstances are auspicious to do it in the future.

- A. letting it go where circumstances are auspicious to do it in the future  
B. letting them go where circumstances are auspicious to do so in the future  
C. letting them go when circumstances are auspicious to do it in the future  
D. letting it go when circumstances are auspicious to do so in the future  
E. letting it go when circumstances are auspicious to do it in the future

16. Sales of wines declined in the late 1980s, but they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease.

- (A) they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease.  
(B) after the 1991 report that linked a reduced risk of heart disease with a moderate alcohol consumption, particularly red wine, they began growing again  
(C) in a 1991 report, moderate alcohol consumption, and particularly of red wine, which was linked with a reduced risk of heart disease, caused them to begin to grow again  
(D) with a reduced risk of heart disease linked in a 1991 report with moderate alcohol consumption, in particular red wine, they began growing again  
(E) a reduced risk of heart disease linked to moderate alcohol consumption in a 1991 report, and in particular red wine, started them growing again

17. Added to the increase in hourly wages requested last July, the railroad employees are now seeking an expanded program of retirement benefits.

- (A) Added to the increase in hourly wages requested last July, the railroad employees are now seeking an expanded program of retirement benefits.  
(B) Added to the increase in hourly wages which had been requested last July, the employees of the railroad are now seeking an expanded program of retirement benefits.  
(C) The railroad employees are now seeking an expanded program of retirement benefits added to the increase in hourly wages that were requested last July.  
(D) In addition to the increase in hourly wages that were requested last July, the railroad employees are now seeking an expanded program of retirement benefits.  
(E) In addition to the increase in hourly wages requested last July, the employees of the railroad are now seeking an expanded program of retirement benefits

18. Twenty-two feet long and 10 feet in diameter, the AM-1 is one of the many new satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces to detailed scrutiny from space.

- A. satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces  
B. satellites, which is a part of a 15-year effort to subject how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces interact  
C. satellites, part of 15 years effort of subjecting how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces are interacting

- D. satellites that are part of an effort for 15 years that has subjected the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces  
E. satellites that are part of a 15-year effort to subject the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, ocean, and land surfaces

19. Declining values for farm equipment and land, the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is going to force many lenders to tighten or deny credit this spring.

- (A) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is  
(B) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, is  
(C) the collateral which is borrowed against by farmers to get through the harvest season, is  
(D) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, are  
(E) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, are

20. A People in the Philippines uses Englog, an informal type of English merged with Tagalog words; the most commonly spoken form of Englog is called Konyo English

- A. uses Englog, an informal type of English merged with Tagalog words; the most commonly spoken form of Englog  
B. use Englog, an informal type of English merged with Tagalog words, the most commonly spoken form of which  
C. use Englog, an informal type of English merged with Tagalog words, the most commonly spoken form of them  
D. uses Englog, an informal type of English merged with Tagalog words, the most commonly spoken form of which  
E. use Englog, an informal type of English merged with Tagalog words; the most commonly spoken form of Englog

21. Since the deregulation of airlines, delays at the nation's increasingly busy airports have increased by 25 percent. To combat this problem, more of the takeoff and landing slots at the busiest airports must be allocated to commercial airlines.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the effectiveness of the solution proposed above?

- (A) The major causes of delays at the nation's busiest airports are bad weather and overtaxed air traffic control equipment.  
(B) Since airline deregulation began, the number of airplanes in operation has increased by 25 percent.  
(C) Over 60 percent of the takeoff and landing slots at the nation's busiest airports are reserved for commercial airlines.  
(D) After a small mid western airport doubled its allocation of takeoff and landing slots, the number of delays that were reported decreased by 50 percent.  
(E) Since deregulation the average length of delay at the nation's busiest airports has doubled.

22. Skeptic: No scientific evidence has been collected in support of M-Theory, the so-called breakthrough theory that proponents claim will unify our understanding of matter, the origin of the universe, and the functioning of gravity. This theory is nothing more than "bunk" and "hot air" concocted by desperate scientists.

Which of the following arguments possesses a flaw similar to that presented in the skeptic's argument?

- 1) Jan makes things up to get attention. If you want proof, just look at how much she talks about her new boyfriend, but no one has ever met him!  
2) Chris must be ashamed of his new girlfriend. When I ran into them together at the market, he tried to pretend that they were just friends.  
3) SoftCo's continued delays in the release of its new operating system, ViewPoint, indicate that it must be having significant challenges in producing a bug-free product.  
4) Other people say they've seen the Loch Ness Monster, and some have even taken photographs of it. Still others claim these sightings are hoaxes.  
5) Some fans think that the many delays in the release of Thrashing Death's much-anticipated new album mean that the band hasn't actually recorded anything. But I think that they've actually finished it and are delaying release to build hype.

23. The meltdown in the Arctic is speeding up and as a result the North Pole could be ice-free within 5 years instead of 60 years time as earlier predicted. This is based on computer studies of satellite images that reveal that ice at North Pole melted at an unprecedented rate recently—the disappearance is said to have exceeded the record loss of more than a million square kilometers in 2007 as global warming tightened its grip. The crucial point is that ice is clearly not building up enough over winter to restore cover and that when you combine current estimates of ice thickness with the extent of the ice cap, you get a very clear indication that the Arctic is going to be ice free in five years.

In the above argument, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is an apprehension against some belief; the second is the conclusion based on that apprehension.  
B. The first is a prediction based on some evidence; the second is that evidence.  
C. The first is the conclusion; the second is the assumption on which the conclusion is based.  
D. The first is an apprehension against some belief; the second is an explanation in support of that apprehension.  
E. The first is a prediction; the second is the explanation on which the prediction is based.

24. Most bicycle helmets provide good protection for the top and back of the head, but little or no protection for the temple regions on the sides of the head. A study of head injuries resulting from bicycle accidents showed that a large proportion were caused by blows to the temple area. Therefore, if bicycle helmets protected this area, the risk of serious head injury in bicycle accidents would be greatly reduced, especially since \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

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(A) among the bicyclists included in the study's sample of head injuries, only a very small proportion had been wearing a helmet at the time of their accident

(B) even those bicyclists who regularly wear helmets have a poor understanding of the degree and kind of protection that helmets afford

(C) a helmet that included protection for the temples would have to be somewhat larger and heavier than current helmets

(D) the bone in the temple area is relatively thin and impacts in that area are thus very likely to cause brain injury

(E) bicyclists generally land on their arm or shoulder when they fall to the side, which reduces the likelihood of severe impacts on the side of the head

25. Consumer health advocate: Your candy company adds caffeine to your chocolate candy bars so that each one delivers a specified amount of caffeine. Since caffeine is highly addictive, this indicates that you intend to keep your customers addicted.

Candy manufacturer: Our manufacturing process results in there being less caffeine in each chocolate candy bar than in the unprocessed cacao beans from which the chocolate is made.

The candy manufacturer's response is flawed as a refutation of the consumer health advocate's argument because it

(A) fails to address the issue of whether the level of caffeine in the candy bars sold by the manufacturer is enough to keep people addicted

(B) assumes without warrant that all unprocessed cacao beans contain a uniform amount of caffeine

(C) does not specify exactly how caffeine is lost in the manufacturing process

(D) treats the consumer health advocate's argument as though it were about each candy bar rather than about the manufacturer's candy in general

(E) merely contradicts the consumer health advocate's conclusion without giving any reason to believe that the advocate's reasoning is unsound

26. In certain parts of rural Mongolia, many villagers suffer from fungal infections of the feet and toenails because of poor foot hygiene. Fungal foot infections can cause the need for eventual amputation if left untreated. In order to combat the problem of untreated fungal infections, the public health department in Mongolia distributed a pamphlet to rural villagers instructing them on how to perform weekly foot checks to detect fungal infections of the foot.

Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the pamphlet as a method of achieving the public health department's goal?

(A) Once fungal infections of the foot have been detected, the effectiveness of treatment varies from person to person.

(B) The pamphlet was sent to all rural villagers, even those that practice good foot hygiene.

(C) Fungal infections of the foot are much more common in men than in women, yet both sexes received the pamphlet.

(D) People who do not use proper hygiene to care for their feet are unlikely to perform weekly checks of their feet for fungal infections.

(E) A previous pamphlet from the public health department of Mongolia that warned of the dangers of smoking met with limited success in all parts of Mongolia.

27. Ace Automotive Group, a publicly held manufacturer of cars and light trucks, plans to move the production of engines for its automobiles to Mexico from plants in Indiana. However, Ace Automotive will still assemble its cars and trucks in the United States. The president of Ace Automotive announced to Wall Street analysts that this move will save the company \$20 million per year even after accounting for the increased transportation costs needed to get the Mexican produced engines to Ace's assembly plants versus current engine transportation costs.

The statements above, if true, best support which of the following assertions?

(A) Ace Automotive Group's stock price will rise.

(B) Ace Automotive will have to deal with pickets and protests when it closes its engine production facilities in Indiana.

(C) Ace Automotive would save more than \$20 million per year from this move if engine transportation charges from Mexico equaled the old transportation charges from Indiana.

(D) Ace Automotive Group's assembly plants are, on average, closer to the old Indiana engine plants than they are to the new Mexican engine plants.

(E) Ace plans to spend less than \$20 million on increased transportation costs.

28. Standard aluminum soft-drink cans do not vary in the amount of aluminum that they contain. Fifty percent of the aluminum contained in a certain group (M) of standard aluminum soft-drink cans was recycled from another group (L) of used, standard aluminum softdrink cans. Since all the cans in L were recycled into cans in M and since the amount of material other than aluminum in an aluminum can is negligible, it follows that M contains twice as many cans as L.

The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) The aluminum in the cans of M cannot be recycled further.

(B) Recycled aluminum is of poorer quality than unrecycled aluminum.

(C) All of the aluminum in an aluminum can is recovered when the can is recycled.

(D) None of the soft-drink cans in group L had been made from recycled aluminum.

(E) Aluminum soft-drink cans are more easily recycled than are soft-drink cans made from other materials.

RC01

In an attempt to improve the overall performance of clerical workers, many companies have introduced computerized performance monitoring and control systems (CPMCS) that record and report a worker's computer-driven activities. However, at least one study has shown that such monitoring

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may not be

having the desired effect. In the study, researchers asked monitored clerical workers and their supervisors how assessments of productivity affected supervisors' ratings of workers' performance. In contrast to unmonitored workers doing the same work, who without exception identified the most important element in their jobs as customer service, the monitored workers and their supervisors all responded that productivity was the critical factor in assigning ratings. This finding suggested that there should have been a strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the worker received. However, measures of the relationship between overall rating and individual elements of performance clearly supported the conclusion that supervisors gave considerable weight to criteria such as attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction.

It is possible that productivity may be a "hygiene factor"; that is, if it is too low, it will hurt the overall rating. But the evidence suggests that beyond the point at which productivity becomes "good enough," higher productivity per se is unlikely to improve a rating.

29. According to the passage, before the final results of the study were known, which of the following seemed likely?

- A. That workers with the highest productivity would also be the most accurate
- B. That workers who initially achieved high productivity ratings would continue to do so consistently
- C. That the highest performance ratings would be achieved by workers with the highest productivity
- D. That the most productive workers would be those whose supervisors claimed to value productivity
- E. That supervisors who claimed to value productivity would place equal value on customer satisfaction

30. It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses "unmonitored workers" (line 11) primarily in order to

- A. compare the ratings of these workers with the ratings of monitored workers
- B. provide an example of a case in which monitoring might be effective
- C. provide evidence of an inappropriate use of CPMCS
- D. emphasize the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' perceptions of their jobs
- E. illustrate the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' ratings

31. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly have supported the conclusion referred to in lines 22-25?

- A. Ratings of productivity correlated highly with ratings of both accuracy and attendance.
- B. Electronic monitoring greatly increased productivity.
- C. Most supervisors based overall ratings of performance on measures of productivity alone.
- D. Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of productivity than the researchers expected.
- E. Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of accuracy than with measures of productivity

32. According to the passage, a "hygiene factor" (line 27) is an aspect of a worker's performance that

- A. has no effect on the rating of a worker's performance
- B. is so basic to performance that it is assumed to be adequate for all workers
- C. is given less importance than it deserves in rating a worker's performance
- D. if not likely to affect a worker's rating unless it is judged to be inadequate
- E. is important primarily because of the effect it has on a worker's rating

33. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the need for the introduction of an innovative strategy
- B. discuss a study of the use of a particular method
- C. recommend a course of action
- D. resolved a difference of opinion
- E. suggest an alternative approach

RC02

Between the eighth and eleventh centuries A. D., the Byzantine Empire staged an almost unparalleled economic and cultural revival, a recovery that is all the more striking because it followed a long period of severe internal decline. By the early eighth century, the empire had lost roughly two-thirds of the territory it had possessed in the year 600, and its remaining area was being raided by Arabs and Bulgarians, who at times threatened to take Constantinople and extinguish the empire altogether. The wealth of the state and its subjects was greatly diminished, and artistic and literary production had virtually ceased. By the early eleventh century, however, the empire had regained almost half of its lost possessions, its new frontiers were secure, and its influence extended far beyond its borders. The economy had recovered, the treasury was full, and art and scholarship had advanced.

To consider the Byzantine military, cultural, and economic advances as differentiated aspects of a single phenomenon is reasonable. After all, these three forms of progress have gone together in a number of states and civilizations. Rome under Augustus and fifth-century Athens provide the most obvious examples in antiquity. Moreover, an examination of the apparent sequential connections among military, economic, and cultural forms of progress might help explain the dynamics of historical change.

The common explanation of these apparent connections in the case of Byzantium would run like this: when the empire had turned back enemy raids on its own territory and had begun to raid and conquer enemy territory, Byzantine resources naturally expanded and more money became available to patronize art and literature. Therefore, Byzantine military achievements led to economic advances, which in turn led to cultural revival.

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No doubt this hypothetical pattern did apply at times during the course of the recovery. Yet it is not clear that military advances invariably came first, economic advances second, and intellectual advances third. In the 860's the Byzantine Empire began to recover from Arab incursions so that by 872 the military balance with the Abbasid Caliphate had been permanently altered in the empire's favor. The beginning of the empire's economic revival, however, can be placed between 810 and 830. Finally, the Byzantine revival of learning appears to have begun even earlier. A number of notable scholars and writers appeared by 788 and, by the last decade of the eighth century, a cultural revival was in full bloom, a revival that lasted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Thus the commonly expected order of military revival followed by economic and then by cultural recovery was reversed in Byzantium. In fact, the revival of Byzantine learning may itself have influenced the subsequent economic and military expansion

34. which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (a) the byzantine empire was a unique case in which the usual order of military and economic revival preceding cultural revival was reversed.
- (b) the economic, cultural, and military revival in the byzantine empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries was similar in its order to the sequence of revivals in Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens.
- (c) after 810 byzantine economic recovery spurred a military and, later, cultural expansion that lasted until 1453.
- (d) the eighth-century revival of byzantine learning is an inexplicable phenomenon, and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered.
- (e) the revival of the byzantine empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries shows cultural rebirth preceding economic and military revival, the reverse of the commonly accepted order of progress.

35. the primary purpose of the second paragraph is which of the following?

- (a) to establish the uniqueness of the byzantine revival
- (b) to show that Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens are examples of cultural, economic, and military expansion against which all subsequent cases must be measured
- (c) to suggest that cultural, economic, and military advances have tended to be closely interrelated in different societies.
- (d) to argue that, while the revivals of Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens were similar, they are unrelated to other historical examples
- (e) to indicate that, wherever possible, historians should seek to make comparisons with the earliest chronological examples of revival

36. it can be inferred from the passage that by the eleventh century the byzantine military forces

- (a) had reached their peak and begun to decline
- (b) had eliminated the Bulgarian army
- (c) were comparable in size to the army of Rome under Augustus
- (d) were strong enough to withstand the Abbasid caliphate's military forces
- (e) had achieved control of byzantine governmental structures

37. it can be inferred from the passage that the byzantine empire sustained significant territorial losses

- (a) in 600
- (b) during the seventh century
- (c) a century after the cultural achievements of the byzantine empire had been lost
- (d) soon after the revival of byzantine learning
- (e) in the century after 873

38. in the third paragraph, the author most probably provides an explanation of the apparent connections among economic, military, and cultural development in order to

- (a) suggest that the process of revival in Byzantium accords with this model
- (b) set up an order of events that is then shown to be not generally applicable to the case of Byzantium
- (c) cast aspersions on traditional historical scholarship about Byzantium
- (d) suggest that Byzantium represents a case for which no historical precedent exists
- (e) argue that military conquest is the paramount element in the growth of empires

39. which of the following does the author mention as crucial evidence concerning the manner in which the byzantine revival began?

- (a) the byzantine military revival of the 860's led to economic and cultural advances.
- (b) the byzantine cultural revival lasted until 1453.
- (c) the byzantine economic recovery began in the 900's.
- (d) the revival of byzantine learning began toward the end of the eighth century.
- (e) by the early eleventh century the byzantine empire had regained much of its lost territory.

40. according to the author, "the common explanation" (line 28) of connections between economic, military, and cultural development is

- (a) revolutionary and too new to have been applied to the history of the byzantine empire
- (b) reasonable, but an antiquated theory of the nature of progress
- (c) not applicable to the byzantine revival as a whole, but does perhaps accurately describe limited periods during the revival
- (d) equally applicable to the byzantine case as a whole and to the history of military, economic, and cultural advances in ancient greece and rome
- (e) essentially not helpful, because military, economic, and cultural advances are part of a single phenomenon

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<u>1</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>C</u>

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<u>29</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>35</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>39</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>C</u>