

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE

"Love thy neighbour as thyself" said Jesus two thousand years ago. As love begets love, your neighbour is bound to reciprocate. Loving relationship with your neighbour can bring immense joy and excitement to your day to day life. A neighbour is always at hand to help you in time of need. In the highly mobile social life of today, your relations and friends are rarely located near your place of residence. In unforeseen circumstances of a sickness or accident, you get immediate help and assistance from your neighbour. His readiness to help you spares you the anxiety of contacting your relations and waiting for their response. A good neighbour is a great support and a major convenience in modern life.

Although desirability of loving your neighbour is not denied by any right thinking person, human psychology militates against the idea of selfless love for your neighbour. On the contrary, ordinary human being is generally jealous of his neighbour. If the neighbour is much better off than he is, he suffers from pangs of envy. If the neighbour is a man without means, he feels contemptuous of him and does not like to socialise with him. If the neighbour acquires a superior brand of car, the sight of his own old car grieves him no end. If the neighbour's wife happens to be fair and glamorous, his own wife seems plainer and unattractive. Depraved as it may appear, but it is a fact nonetheless that failure or poor performance of neighbour's son gives him a secret satisfaction that his own son has been doing much better in studies.

Whatever may be the psychological obstructions in the way of developing good relationship with one's neighbour, its practical utility is unquestionable. I remember an old incident very vividly when our neighbour's wife rendered invaluable service to our family. My 9 year old sister was at that time running high fever. I along with my father and mother had to go out to a club to participate in the golden jubilee wedding anniversary of my maternal grandparents. It was not possible for us either to be absent in the function or to leave my sister unattended. Our neighbour's wife saw through our dilemma and offered to attend upon my sister for 3-4 hours till we returned from the club. This incident is still fresh in my memory. That lady has since become an intimate family friend and is a permanent fixture in all our social functions.

Good neighbourly relations are generally based on enlightened self interest. Every family has its weakness and quota of problems. Understanding neighbours can contribute a great deal in facilitating smooth conduct of your day-to-day affairs. The worsening law and order situation in metropolitan areas has enhanced the desirability of closer and stronger neighbourly relations. If somebody has to lockup his house and go out of town for a few days, nobody can better ensure the security of his house than a considerate neighbour. In many areas of Delhi, neighbours have agreed upon a roster of performing watchman's duties to guard against thefts and robberies.

Relationship with neighbours does not always remain rosy. Occasionally, disputes arise between neighbours on trivial issues which poison the relations. Quarrels between children sometimes flow over to the adults too who instead of making light of the quarrels, impart serious dimensions to them thus vitiating the good neighbourly feelings. Not unoften, adolescent boys and girls develop tender and loving relationship which is not always approved by their parents. Souring of relationship may degenerate into total stoppage of normal courtesy between neighbours. Maintaining good neighbourly relations requires a lot of tact, patience, foresight and tolerance. One can bear a patch of bad feelings with one's relations but with neighbours it becomes very trying and unbearable.

Neighbours constitute the first school for learning social manners and developing social virtues. Extent of social interaction you want to develop with your neighbour is mostly a matter of free choice: Tolerance and consideration for others are the basic attitudes which make social interaction possible. Your neighbours may not share your views on political or social issues. Still you have to listen to them with an open mind and try your best not to annoy them by hurting their feelings. If you are able to develop good neighbourly relations, it is almost certain that you will not find it difficult to adjust with your class fellows in schools or with your colleagues in the office.

Neighbours play an important role in the character formation of children. As they interact with very matter of fact neighbours who show no indulgence to their pranks, they develop social virtues of tact and restraint. They also learn how to win favours by a show of pleasant manners. They develop life long relationship with neighbours. Not only they win reliable friends, they also find uncles and aunts among neighbours who often prove to be more loving and understanding than one's real uncles and aunts. It is because of developing affectionate relationships in the neighbourhood that children feel miserable when they have to shift out to other cities on account of transfer of their

parents.

Good neighbours add spice to your life. They not only enliven your hours of leisure with their lively company, they can come to your aid and share your labour whenever you have to organise a family function, a birth day or a marriage ceremony. Your popularity among neighbours is really tested when there is a death in the family. Neighbours participate untiringly in making funeral arrangements. They stand by you throughout the period of mourning, offering loving care and assistance in going through the daily routines. The social reputation of man can be judged by the size of the funeral procession of his father or grandfather.

1. Which of the following is the characteristic of a good neighbour, as the passage makes out ?
 - A. Keeping abreast of the happenings and goings-on in the neighbour's family.
 - B. A good neighbour is of timely and valuable help in moments of adversity.
 - C. Neighbours help in removing envy and creating healthy feelings.
 - D. Neighbours help in spreading religion and moral education.
2. All of the following are true with respect to the passage, except that :
 - A. relationship with neighbours does not always remain rosy.
 - B. human psychology militates against the idea of selfless love for one's neighbour.
 - C. good neighbours add spice to your life.
 - D. neighbours test a person's patience and tolerance.
3. As per the passage, character of children are formed by the neighbours through :
 - A. development of social virtues like tact and restraint.
 - B. development of an open mind and the habit of listening.
 - C. an abstinence from hurting and causing annoyance.
 - D. All of the above.
4. A patch of bad feelings with neighbours is very trying and unbearable. The passage ascribes this to :
 - A. disputes on trivial issues.
 - B. the disapproving relationship developed between the adolescent boys and girls.
 - C. grown-ups making a big issue out of quarrels of children.
 - D. All of the above.
5. Which of the following negates what the author has to contend in the passage ?
 - A. Good neighbourly relations are mainly based on enlightened self-interest.
 - B. A good neighbour is a great support and a major convenience in modern life.
 - C. Neighbours create feelings of envy, and animosity and give birth to complexes.
 - D. Neighbours through their watchfulness help in the security against thefts, in the absence of the person.
6. The central idea of the passage is that :
 - A. neighbours cause nuisance and disrupt the privacy of a person.
 - B. neighbours cannot be a substitute for blood relatives.
 - C. loving relationship with the neighbour brings immense joy and enjoyment in one's daily life.
 - D. neighbour help in making funeral arrangements.

7. The passage has been handled in a manner which is :

- A. objective.
- B. biased.
- C. personal.
- D. psychological.

8. The passage can be classified as :

- A. an autobiography.
- B. an essay.
- C. a narration.
- D. description.

9. A suitable title for the passage could be :

- A. Neighbours - Far From Being Relatives.
- B. Nuisance Value Contributed By Neighbours.
- C. Neighbours- The Only Nearby Relative.
- D. Neighbours In Perspective Of Modern Times.

10. The passage is an excerpt from :

- A. a general article, highlighting the beauty and joy establishing a relationship with neighbours.
- B. a chapter on 'Social Behaviour', in a book on Sociology.
- C. a series of dos and don'ts regarding civic behaviour towards members of society.
- D. None of the above.

Answer Keys

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

FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. They stood _____ silence for a while.

A) on B) off C) with D) in

12. Exposure _____ radiation may result _____ sickness and even death.

A) to / in B) with / in C) of / with D) to / from

13. Robert was _____ a brother to me.

A) as B) of C) to D) like

14. It is always difficult to stand up _____ the opinion of the majority.

A) for B) to C) at D) against

ANSWERS

11-D

12-A

13-D

14-B

15. A tall order.

- A. an unreasonable or difficult demand
- B. A big problem

- C. A royal summon
- D. A big demand

Ans: A

16. Foar in the mouth.

- A. Bitten by a snake
- B. To reveal the secret
- C. To be furious
- D. To be in the exteme hatred

Ans: D

17. To run amuck.

- A. To run a race
- B. To run about in frenzy
- C. To feel exhausted
- D. To run to somebody's help

Ans: B

18. Adam's ale.

- A. Grace
- B. Pleasure
- C. Water
- D. Wine

Ans: C

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.

19. A. I am ready to say this at her face.
B. I am ready to say this oh her face.
C. I am ready to say this in her face.
D. I am ready to say this to her face.
20. A. On account of snortage of time both of them cannot finish their work.
B. On account of shortage of time none of them can finish their work.
C. On account of shortage of time neither of them can finish his work.
D. On account of shortage of time neither of them cannot finish his work.
21. A. Many problems are staring at my face.
B. Many problems are staring in my face.
C. Many problems are staring me into my face.
D. Many problems are staring me in my face.
22. A. The cow does not eat anything else. It lives on grass and leaves.
B. The cow does not eat anything else. It lives at grass and leaves.
C. The cow does not eat anything else. It lives in grass and leaves.
D. The cow does not eat anything else. It lives for grass and leaves.
23. A. As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate the loss to him.
B. As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate him for the loss.
C. As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate him in the loss.
D. As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate his loss.
24. A. Now I have cancelled my meeting though I was to go there.
B. Now I have cancelled my meeting though I have to go there.
C. Now I have cancelled my meeting though I am to go there.

- D. Now I have cancelled my meeting though I was to have gone there.
25. A. She insisted on me to stay there.
 B. She insisted on me staying there.
 C. She insisted on my staying there.
 D. She insisted in my staying there.
26. A. You can meet my father only when he goes to prison.
 B. You can meet father only when he goes into prison.
 C. You can meet my father only when he goes in prison.
 D. You can meet my father only when he goes to the prison.

ANSWERS

19	D
20	C
21	D
22	A
23	B
24	D
25	C
26	D

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

27. The normative model of strategic decision-making suggests that executives examine a firm's external environment and internal conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide on a strategy.

- (A) conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide
 (B) conditions, and they use the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses in deciding
 (C) conditions and, in using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, deciding
 (D) conditions and, using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, decide
 (E) conditions and, in their use of the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, they decide

The correct answer is D.

28. A patient accusing a doctor of malpractice will find it difficult to prove damage if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify about proper medical procedures.

- (A) if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify
 (B) unless there will be another doctor to testify
 (C) without another doctor's testimony
 (D) should there be no testimony from some other doctor
 (E) lacking another doctor to testify

The correct answer is C.

29. The energy source on Voyager 2 is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.

- (A) apart; rather
 (B) apart, but rather
 (C) apart, but rather that of
 (D) apart, but that of
 (E) apart; it is that of

The correct answer is B.

30. According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

- (A) According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
 (B) By skimming along the top of the atmosphere, proponents of a proposed new style of aircraft say it could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
 (C) A proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours, according to its proponents, with it skimming along the top of the atmosphere.

(D) A proposed new style of aircraft, say its proponents, could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours because of its skimming along the top of the atmosphere.

(E) According to its proponents, skimming along the top of the atmosphere makes it possible that a proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

The correct answer is A.

31. Lawmakers are examining measures that would require banks to disclose all fees and account requirements in writing, provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry minimal fees and require minimal initial deposits.

(A) provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry

(B) provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts carrying

(C) to provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts that carry

(D) to provide free cashing of government checks, creating basic savings accounts to carry

(E) to provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts that carry

The correct answer is E.

32. 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, oceans, and land surfaces

The correct answer is E.

33. Many kitchens today are equipped with high-speed electrical gadgets, such as blenders and food processors, which are able to inflict as serious injuries as those caused by an industrial wood-planing machine.

(A) which are able to inflict as serious injuries as those

(B) which can inflict serious injuries such as those

(C) inflicting injuries as serious as that having been

(D) capable to inflict injuries as serious as that

(E) capable of inflicting injuries as serious as those

The correct answer is E.

34. Under high pressure and intense heat, graphite, the most stable form of pure carbon, changes into the substance commonly referred to as diamond and remaining this way whether or not the heat and pressure are removed.

(A) remaining this way whether or not

(B) remaining like that even as

(C) remaining as such whether or not

(D) remains in this way although

(E) remains thus even when

The correct answer is E.

CRITICAL REASONING

35. On May first, in order to reduce the number of overdue books, a children's library instituted a policy of forgiving fines and giving bookmarks to children returning all of their overdue books. On July first there were twice as many overdue books as there had been on May first, although a record number of books had been returned during the interim.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the apparent inconsistency in the results of the library's policy?

(A) The librarians did not keep accurate records of how many children took advantage of the grace period, and some of the children returning overdue books did not return all of their overdue books.

(B) Although the grace period enticed some children to return all of their overdue books, it did not convince all of the children with overdue books to return all of their books.

(C) The bookmarks became popular among the children, so in order to collect the bookmarks, many children borrowed many more books than they usually did and kept them past their due date.

(D) The children were allowed to borrow a maximum of five books for a two-week period, and hence each child could keep a maximum of fifteen books beyond their due date within a two-month period.

(E) Although the library forgave overdue fines during the grace period, the amount previously charged the children was minimal; hence, the forgiveness of the fines did not provide enough incentive for them to return their overdue books.

The correct answer is C.

36. Often patients with ankle fractures that are stable, and thus do not require surgery, are given follow-up x-rays because their orthopedists are concerned about possibly having misjudged the stability of the fracture. When a number of follow-up x-rays were reviewed, however, all the fractures that had initially been judged stable were found to have healed correctly. Therefore, it is a waste of money to order follow-up x-rays of ankle fractures initially judged stable.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) Doctors who are general practitioners rather than orthopedists are less likely than orthopedists to judge the stability of an ankle fracture correctly.
- (B) Many ankle injuries for which an initial x-ray is ordered are revealed by the x-ray not to involve any fracture of the ankle.
- (C) X-rays of patients of many different orthopedists working in several hospitals were reviewed.
- (D) The healing of ankle fractures that have been surgically repaired is always checked by means of a follow-up x-ray.
- (E) Orthopedists routinely order follow-up x-rays for fractures of bones other than ankle bones.

The correct answer is C.

37. Traditionally, decision making by managers that is reasoned step-by-step has been considered preferable to intuitive decision making. However, a recent study found that top managers used intuition significantly more than did most middle- or lower-level managers. This confirms the alternative view that intuition is actually more effective than careful, methodical reasoning.

The conclusion above is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Methodical, step-by-step reasoning is inappropriate for making many real-life management decisions.
- (B) Top managers have the ability to use either intuitive reasoning or methodical, step-by-step reasoning in making decisions.
- (C) The decisions made by middle- and lower-level managers can be made as easily by using methodical reasoning as by using intuitive reasoning.
- (D) Top managers use intuitive reasoning in making the majority of their decisions.
- (E) Top managers are more effective at decision making than middle- or lower-level managers.

The correct answer is E.

38. A company plans to develop a prototype weeding machine that uses cutting blades with optical sensors and microprocessors that distinguish weeds from crop plants by differences in shade of color. The inventor of the machine claims that it will reduce labor costs by virtually eliminating the need for manual weeding.

Which of the following is a consideration in favor of the company's implementing its plan to develop the prototype?

- (A) There is a considerable degree of variation in shade of color between weeds of different species.
- (B) The shade of color of some plants tends to change appreciably over the course of their growing season.
- (C) When crops are weeded manually, overall size and leaf shape are taken into account in distinguishing crop plants from weeds.
- (D) Selection and genetic manipulation allow plants of virtually any species to be economically bred to have a distinctive shade of color without altering their other characteristics.
- (E) Farm laborers who are responsible for the manual weeding of crops carry out other agricultural duties at times in the growing season when extensive weeding is not necessary.

The correct answer is D.

39. A certain mayor has proposed a fee of five dollars per day on private vehicles entering the city, claiming that the fee will alleviate the city's traffic congestion. The mayor reasons that, since the fee will exceed the cost of round-trip bus fare from many nearby points, many people will switch from using their cars to using the bus. Which of the following statements, if true, provides the best evidence that the mayor's reasoning is flawed?

- (A) Projected increases in the price of gasoline will increase the cost of taking a private vehicle into the city.
- (B) The cost of parking fees already makes it considerably more expensive for most people to take a private vehicle into the city than to take a bus.
- (C) Most of the people currently riding the bus do not own private vehicles.
- (D) Many commuters opposing the mayor's plan have indicated that they would rather endure traffic congestion than pay a five-dollar-per-day fee.
- (E) During the average workday, private vehicles owned and operated by people living within the city account for 20 percent of the city's traffic congestion.

The correct answer is B.

40. Aroca City currently funds its public schools through taxes on property. In place of this system, the city plans to introduce a sales tax of three percent on all retail sales in the city. Critics protest that **3 percent of current retail sales falls short of the amount raised** for schools by property taxes. The critics are correct on this point. Nevertheless, implementing the plan will probably not reduce the money going to Aroca's schools. Several large retailers have selected Aroca City as the site for huge new stores, and these are certain to draw large numbers of shoppers from neighboring municipalities, where sales are taxed at rates of six percent and more. In consequence, **retail sales in Aroca City are bound to increase substantially**. In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first presents a plan that the argument concludes is unlikely to achieve its goal; the second expresses that conclusion.
- (B) The first presents a plan that the argument concludes is unlikely to achieve its goal; the second presents evidence in support of that conclusion.
- (C) The first presents a plan that the argument contends is the best available; the second is a conclusion drawn by the argument to justify that contention.
- (D) The first presents a plan one of whose consequences is at issue in the argument; the second is the argument's conclusion about that consequence.
- (E) The first presents a plan that the argument seeks to defend against a certain criticism; the second is that criticism.

The correct answer is D.