**Infosys Questions and Answers – Verbal English**

* [**Reading Comprehension**](http://prepinsta.com/infosys-reading-comprehension-questions-answers/)
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* [**Analogy**](http://prepinsta.com/infosys-analogy-questions/)
* [**Fill in the Blanks**](http://prepinsta.com/infosys-fill-blanks-questions-answers/)
* [**One Word Substitution**](http://prepinsta.com/infosys-one-word-substitution-questions-answers/)

## One Word Substitution H

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

The raison d'etre of a controversy is?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The enthusiasm with which it is kept alive |
| B | The fitness with which participants handle it |
|  | The reason or justification for its existence |
| D | The unending hostility the parties concerned have towards each other |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's bank?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Isthmus |
| B | Archipelago |
|  | Hinterland |
| D | Swamps |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

Study of the evolution of man as an animal

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Archaeology |
|  | Anthropology |
| C | Chronology |
| D | Ethnology |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

A disease of mind causing an uncontrollable desire to steal

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Schizophrenia |
| B | Claustrophobia |
|  | Kleptomania |
| D | Megalomania |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

To take secretly in small quantities?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Robbery |
|  | Pilferage |
| C | Theft |
| D | Defalcation |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

Detailed plan of a journey?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Travelogue |
| B | Travel kit |
| C | Schedule |
|  | Itinerary |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

Giving undue favors to one's own kith and kin

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Nepotism |
| B | Favouritism |
| C | Wordliness |
| D | Corruption |
| **Question 8**  **CORRECT** | |

Hater of learning and knowledge?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Mixologist |
| B | Bibliophile |
| C | Misogynist |
| D | Misanthropist |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

A place where monks live as a secluded community?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Cathedral |
| B | Diocese |
| C | Convent |
|  | Monastery |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

Incapable of being seen through?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Ductile |
|  | Opaque |
| C | Obsolete |
| D | Potable |

## nfosys One Word Substitution Quiz : OG

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Allowance due to a wife by her divorced husband:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Pocket money |
|  | Alimony |
| C | Livelihood |
| D | Sustenance |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

The acts of disrespect toward sacred things:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Abuse |
|  | Blasphemy |
| C | Indignity |
| D | Profanity |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

A man of free and easy habits, socially unconventional:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Gypsy |
|  | Bohemian |
| C | Free-bird |
| D | Rebel |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

A roundabout way of expression:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Wordiness |
|  | Circumlocution |
| C | Verbosity |
| D | Euphemism |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Cultivation and study of trees or shrubs:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Horticulture |
|  | Gardening |
|  | Arboriculture |
| D | Agronom |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

Broadcast report or news:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Announcement |
|  | Notice |
| C | Publication |
|  | Bulletin |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

A written statement on oath:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Vow |
|  | Affidavit |
| C | Draft |
| D | Promise |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

One who abandons one's religion, cause or party:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Apostate |
| B | Atheist |
|  | Treacherous |
| D | Cheat |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

One who can use both his left and right hands:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Double-dealing |
| B | Multi-tasker |
|  | Disingenuous |
|  | Ambidextrous |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

Of unknown authorship:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Incognito |
|  | Pseudo |
|  | Anonymous |
| D | Unidentified |

## Verbal One Word Substitution I – 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Medical study of skin and its diseases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Dermatology |
|  | Endocrinology |
| C | Gynealogy |
| D | Orthopaedics |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Expert |
|  | Intellectual |
| C | Snob |
| D | Literate |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

One who believes in the power of fate:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A. Fatalist |
| B | Optimist |
| C | Pessimist |
| D | Parsimonious |
| **Question 4**  **CORRECT** | |

A state of mental weariness from lack of occupation or excitement:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ennui |
| B | dejection |
| C | depression |
| D | fatigue |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

ennui

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **CORRECT** |

ther side of the globe

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Antipodes |
| B | poles |
| C | antipole |
| D | reverse |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

Something very hard or impossible to read

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Crabbed |
|  | Illegible |
| C | Scrawled |
| D | Hieroglyphic |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

Illegible

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Belonging to all parts of the world

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Multi cultural |
| B | Universal |
|  | Cosmopolitan |
| D | worldly |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

Cosmopolitan

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

The act of killing human beings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Slayer |
| B | Homophobia |
| C | Assassin |
|  | Homicide |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

Homicide

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

animals living on grass

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Frugivorous |
|  | herbivorous |
| C | graminivorous |
| D | agrivorous |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

herbivorous

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

Counterfeiting a document

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | fabrication |
| B | imitation |
| C | sham |
|  | forgery |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

forgery

## Verbal One Word Substitution I – 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

A speech made without preparation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | impromptu |
| B | improvisation |
| C | unprepared |
|  | extempore |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

xtempore

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

Person sent on an official mission

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | agent |
|  | delegate |
| C | herald |
|  | emissary |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

emissary

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

Compulsory enlistment for the military and other services

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Enrollment |
|  | Conscription |
| C | Induction |
| D | Admission |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

Conscription

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

Existing for ever, without any beginning or end

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Ageless |
| B | Indefinite |
|  | Eternal |
| D | Never-Ending |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

Eternal

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

One who is always trying to escape situations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | rescuer |
|  | avoider |
| C | evader |
|  | escapist |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

person who collects fairs on a public vehicle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | conductor |
| B | driver |
| C | collector |
|  | wayfarer |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

conductor

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

A place that provides refuge

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Sanatorium |
|  | Asylum |
|  | Shelter |
| D | orphanage |
| **Question 8**  **CORRECT** | |

A person who does not believe in the existence of god

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Theist |
| B | heretic |
|  | Atheist |
| D | Fanatic |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Snob |
|  | Intellectual |
| C | Expert |
|  | Literate |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Imbecility |
| B | Senility |
|  | Dotage |
|  | Superannuation |

## Fill in the Blanks

## Fill in the Blanks H

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

After the rain the weather ...... and the sun came out.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | cleared out |
| B | cleared up |
| C | cleared away |
| D | cleared off |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

When Varun left the cocktail party he was as ...... as a judge.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | sober |
| B | drunk |
| C | brave |
|  | wise |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

The building comprises ...... sixty rooms.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | of |
|  | onto |
| C | by |
|  | no preposition needed |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

Namrata was found to ...... the required qualifications for the job.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | contain |
|  | disclose |
|  | possess |
| D | acquire |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Government buildings are ...... on the Republic day.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | enlightened |
| B | lightened |
|  | illuminated |
|  | glowed |
| **Question 6**  **CORRECT** | |

The stenographer is very efficient. He is ...... to his firm.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | a boon |
| B | a credit |
| C | a blessing |
|  | an asset |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

However, the group's long-term strategy is to ...... on core

sector business connected with infrastructure and energy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | breed |
|  | develop |
|  | concentrate |
| D | depend |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

Nobody can ...... me to do anything which I do not want to do.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | encourage |
| B | request |
|  | oppose |
|  | compel |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

His conduct is bad, and his honesty is not ...... suspicion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | above |
| B | beyond |
|  | under |
| D | in |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

It being an ...... issue, it is not correct to introduce questions

of morality into the debate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | moral |
| B | immoral |
| C | amoral |
|  | irrelevant |

## verbal Fill in the Blanks I : 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

The speech at the conference became boring when main speaker

went\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | from 1 tangent to another. |
| B | Off on a tangent. |
| C | towards the centre of the circle. |
| D | None of these |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

The secretary was not very sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Delhi.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | about the duration of the minister’s visit to |
| B | when the duration of the ministers visit to |
| C | of the duration of the minister’s visit to |
| D | how long the duration of the minister’s visit to |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

Had I been there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and helped the child.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Could have stopped. |
|  | Would have stopped. |
| C | Might stopped |
| D | Should have stopped. |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

A rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of students having trouble in economics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Large amount |
| B | Large group |
| C | Large proportion |
|  | Large number |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **CORRECT** |

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Bangalore, when he got an offer to work abroad.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | was living |
| B | is living |
| C | had been living |
| D | lived |
| **Question 6**  **CORRECT** | |

Parks in Kodaikanal are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Bangalore.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | much better than those in |
| B | much better than those in |
| C | much better than |
| D | much better than that in |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Sheila was selected for the job as she already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | has a little experience |
| B | has little experience |
|  | had a little experience |
| D | had little experience |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

As she \_\_\_\_\_\_ interest, she was not selected by the company.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | has a little |
|  | has little |
| C | had a little |
|  | had little |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

The lawyer along with his associates, who was accused of the

crime, \_\_\_\_\_\_ finally going to jail.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | is |
|  | are |
| C | were |
| D | none |
| **Question 10**  **CORRECT** | |

A large percentage of the older population \_\_\_\_\_\_ not willing

to vote for her, so the chances of her winning are very less.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | is |
| B | are |
| C | were |
| D | none |

## verbal Fill in the Blanks I : 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

The Brahmanas, the Arayakas and the Upanishads are attached

\_\_\_\_\_\_ the four Vedas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | to one another of |
| B | with one another of |
| C | to one or the other of |
| D | to either of |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

A journalist's job is not always to make people smile\_\_\_\_\_\_things

that make them anxious and sit up and take notice.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | and to tell them |
| B | for telling them |
|  | but to tell them |
| D | in telling them |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

Due to the carelessness of the hunter, the driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | was nearly |
| B | nearly can have been |
| C | nearly could be |
| D | was almost nearly |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

Rameera and Sabeena ………. Want to play tennis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | doesn’t |
| B | haven’t |
|  | don’t |
| D | hasn’t |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

Rameera and Sabeena are two people. Plural nouns take don’t and singular nouns take doesn’t for the verb

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Ramesh was endowed……. natural talent for music.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | In |
| B | Of |
| C | By |
|  | With |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

Endowed is always followed by the preposition ‘with’.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

Ranjan jumped off the train while it ……..

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Had been moved |
|  | Was moving |
| C | Moved |
| D | Has moved |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

While is used for expressing an action in continuous tense. Since, jumped off is in past tense, past continuous form of the verb is ‘was moving’

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

The Lion jumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | upon |
|  | across |
| C | on |
| D | to |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

The Lion jumps across the river

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

If the Titanic had hit the iceberg head on, its water-tight

compartments might have saved it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, from but it swerved

to avoid the iceberg, and in the collision so many compartments

were opened to the sea that disaster was\_\_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | foundering.., inevitable |
|  | sinking.. .escaped |
| C | damage.. .limited |
| D | buoyancy…unavoidable |
| E | collapse.. .averted |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** | |

Linguistics is my \_\_\_\_\_?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Forte |
|  | Special |
| C | Promise |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

The field of linguistics is concerned with the study of human language as a universal part of human behavior and thinking. and forte means speciallity so Ans is Forte

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

If she--------then i will provide accommodation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | would be ready staying |
|  | is ready to stay |
| C | be ready staying |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

If she is ready to stay then i will provide accomdation.

## verbal Fill in the Blanks I – 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

\_\_\_\_ the two I prefer tea.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | From |
| B | In |
|  | Between |
| D | Among |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

Between the two I prefer tea is the correct sentence with suitable preposition.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

A four - year - old girl \_\_\_\_\_\_ her life after she was \_\_\_\_\_

from a 400 ft bore well she had slipped into.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Default, released |
| B | Made, treated |
| C | Maintained, sustained |
|  | Lost, rescued |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

Lost, rescued are the words which gives meaning to the sentence.For other options:Default – FailSustained – suffered are suitable and correct pairs.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

we were thinking \_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something like a requiem for

our age.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | for, because |
|  | for, as |
|  | of, as |
| D | of, since |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

C) of, as

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **CORRECT** |

Challenges must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to realize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a

greater regional economic integration.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Overcome….Potential |
| B | Suppressed….power |
| C | Ignored….benefits |
| D | Sustained….Advantages |
| E | Attempted….battles |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

Challenges must be overcome it will not be suppressed, ignored or sustained so it eliminates A, B and C. And potential fits in the second blank. Hence option A

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

He’s got a sharp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He might just get into trouble,

if he isn’t careful.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Tongue |
|  | Mouth |
| C | Intellect |
| D | Vision |
| E | Brain |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

It can be mouth and brain. vision and intellect are postive and cant get into trouble. co option B,C,D and E gets eliminated. Hence option A

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

We had lunch \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese restaurant yesterday

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | In |
|  | On |
|  | At |
| D | Inside |
| E | Around |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

We had lunch at a chinese restaurant yesterday. grammetically correct sentence. Hence option c

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

Vinod is clearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to speaking English.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | To a disadvantage |
|  | At a disadvantage |
| C | From a disadvantage |
| D | In a disadvantage |
| E | On a disadvantage |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

Key words: clearly, speaking English. the sentence is negative so it should be at a disadvantage it cannot be to, in,from or on disadvantage grammatically wrong. Eliminate option A,C,D,E. Hence option B

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

It was clear that there was no rationale behind his act; he went

solely by his \_\_\_\_\_ and somehow succeeded.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Logic |
|  | Interpretation |
|  | Intuition |
| D | Analysis |
| E | Compass |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

Key words: no rationale. The blank must take a word that opposes this theme of rationality.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** |

Sports for the visually challenged \_\_\_\_\_ their confidence and

help them to mingle with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of society.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | enrich …..stalwarts |
| B | plummet…..elite |
|  | boost…..mainstream |
| D | abate…..cream |
| E | curb…..best |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

Key words: help them to mingle with. A positive word must fill the first blank.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

For silent movies to succeed, the quality of acting has to

be\_\_\_ as there are no \_\_\_\_\_\_ dialogues or music for support.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Mediocre…engaging |
| B | Sublime…intimate |
| C | Realistic…melodramatic |
| D | Substantial…vehement |
|  | Extraordinary…mesmerizing |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

Key words: for support. Both the blanks must take positive and strong words.

## verbal Fill in the Blanks I – 5

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Every minister must be made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the public for his/her

acts of omission and commission.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | menacing |
| B | acceptable |
| C | approachabler |
|  | accountable |
| E | dispensable |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

Every minister must be made¬ accountable to the public for his/her acts of omission and commission. Accountable means to be responsible for one’s decisions or actions. Menacing means threatening. Acceptable and approachable do not fit the context.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

Suresh is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who can dupe even the not so gullible.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | smooth operator |
|  | perfect gentleman |
| C | knowledgeable person |
| D | jack of all trades |
| E | blabbermouth |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

Suresh is a smooth operator who can dupe even the not so gullible. The key part of the sentence is the expression ‘even the not so gullible’, which indicates that a negative word or expression will fit the blank.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

The news is too good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | to be bad |
| B | to be acceptable |
|  | to be true |
| D | and can be credible |
| E | to know |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

The news is too good to be true. The word ‘too’ indicates an excess. Hence, option c is the answer.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

I have never \_\_\_\_\_ such a problem and therefore confess I have

no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | left alone….inhibitions |
| B | chickened at ….solution |
| C | dreaded…panacea |
|  | come across….ready-made answer |
| E | marveled at ….. Compulsions |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

I have never come across such a problem and therefore confess I have no ready-made answer to it. The logic is that since this person has never encountered such a problem earlier he has no ready-made answer to it.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **CORRECT** |

Our job as teachers is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the thirst for knowledge and

\_\_\_\_\_ the spark of enthusiasm.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | quench….Ignite |
| B | substantiate…..quell |
| C | sensitize….douse |
| D | sustain …. mitigate |
| E | abate …. celebrate |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

Our job as teachers is to quench the thirst for knowledge and ignite the spark of enthusiasm. The word quench relates to thirst while ignite relates to spark.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

At a time when most charities seem to think of \_\_\_\_\_ increasing

their capital, Warren Buffet’s stipulation that what he gifts

must be spent within ten years comes as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ announcement.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | perennially ….. contradictory |
|  | merely…..surprise |
| C | eternally ….. Involuntary |
| D | sporadically…..refreshing |
|  | constantly ….. landmark |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

Though constantly, perennially and eternally are synonyms yet constantly fits the blank best as it simply means continuously, whereas perennially and eternally mean everlasting and are too strong for the given context. A landmark announcement is an important announcement.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Technology may have changed the way alliances are fixed in India

(now at the click of a button) but the\_\_\_ still is arranged

marriages with even most youngsters \_\_\_\_\_\_ the practice.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | preference….loathing |
|  | norm ….. endorsing |
| C | practice….Customizing |
| D | convention….disdaining |
| E | tradition…..avoiding |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

The conjunction but indicates a contrast. Technology may have changed something but still something has not changed and that is the practice/norm of arranged marriages. Youngsters too support this practice. Therefore, ‘endorsing’ fits the second blank best.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

The Maruti has become so \_\_\_\_\_\_ that snobbish customers, who

believe their tastes are superior to others, are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy

this car of the masses

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | reputed….shirking from |
| B | sought after…. queuing to |
|  | ubiquitous …. disinclined to |
| D | affordable …. waiting to |
| E | convenient …. craving to |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

A snobbish person considers himself to be superior. He thus will not go in for something common (ubiquitous).

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

Fate smiles ...... those who untiringly grapple with stark

realities of life

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | with |
|  | over |
|  | on |
| D | round |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

The miser gazed ...... at the pile of gold coins in front of him.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | avidly |
| B | admiringly |
| C | thoughtfully |
|  | earnestly |

## Analogy I

## Analogy I

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Fear : Panic :: Provocation : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Simulate |
| B | Temper |
|  | Angry |
| D | Tension |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

Ornithologist : Bird :: Archealogist : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Islands |
| B | Mediators |
|  | Archeology |
| D | Aquatic |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

BDF : GIK : : PRT : ……………..

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | UVW |
|  | UVZ |
|  | UWY |
| D | UWX |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

BDF : HIL : : MOQ : ……….

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | XVT |
| B | TVX |
| C | VTX |
|  | STW |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

LOGIC : BHFNK : : CLERK : ………….

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | XVRPA |
| B | QBKJA |
| C | LPRTU |
|  | JQDKB |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

Good : Bad : : Roof : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Window |
|  | Floor |
| C | Walls |
| D | Pillars |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Quartz : Clocks :: Gypsum : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Glass |
| B | Metal |
|  | Cement |
| D | Powder |
| **Question 8**  **CORRECT** | |

Lively : Dull

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Employed : Jobless |
| B | Flower : Bud |
| C | Factory : Labour |
| D | Happy : Gay |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

MO : 13 11 :: HJ : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 19 17 |
|  | 18 16 |
| C | 8 10 |
| D | 16 18 |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

ZRYQ : KCJB :: PWOV : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | GBHA |
| B | ISJT |
|  | ELDK |
| D | EOFP |

## Infosys Analogy Quiz : OG

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **CORRECT** |

Happiness : Sorrow :: Comfort : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | hardship |
| B | easy |
| C | difficult |
| D | erase |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

Automobile : Petrol :: ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | fire : fuel |
|  | plane : propeller |
| C | diesel : gas |
|  | man : food |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

Bacteria : Decomposition :: ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | volcano : eruption |
|  | oxygen : water |
| C | antibiotic : injection |
|  | yeast : fermentation |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

Ship : Captain :: Newspaper : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | reader |
|  | editor |
| C | publisher |
| D | printer |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Day : Week :: ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | year : week |
|  | second : time |
| C | time : duration |
|  | week : month |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

The second term is the finite collection of the first term.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

Sculptor : Statue then Poet : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Canvas |
|  | Pen |
|  | Verse |
| D | Chisel |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** | |

SEDATIVE : SLEEP

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | challenging : knowledge |
|  | mnemonic : memory |
| C | vocal : eloquence |
|  | dramatic : story |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

PALATE : MOUTH ::

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | rivulet : dam |
|  | ceiling : room |
| C | rainbow : sky |
|  | hill : range |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** | |

EXPEL: SCHOOL ::

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | export : factory |
| B | study : school |
|  | exile : nation |
| D | lecture : college |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

Flow : River :: Stagnant : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Rain |
|  | Stream |
|  | Pool |
| D | Canal |

## Verbal Analogy I – 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Oval: Circle ::  Rectangle :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Triangle |
|  | Square |
| C | Octago |
| D | Diagonal |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

‘Oval’ is the’ figure which is similar to the ‘Circle’. In the same way ‘Rectangle’ is the figure which is similar to ‘Square’, as both of them have four corners. Hence answer is B

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

Parliament : India ::  Congress :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Japan |
|  | India |
|  | USA |
| D | Netherlands |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

The supreme law making authority of India is Parliament. Likewise, the supreme law making authority of USA is known as Congress. Hence answer is C

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

Fish : Water ::  Bird :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Water |
| B | Food |
|  | Sky |
| D | Air |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

‘Fish’ swims in ‘Water’, in the same way ‘Bird’ flies in the ‘Sky’. Hence answer is C

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **CORRECT** |

Tree : Forest ::  Soldier :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Battle |
|  | Army |
| C | Bunch |
| D | Bunch |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

Tree’ is a part of ‘Forest’. In the same way ‘Soldier’ is a part of ‘Army’.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

‘Disease’ : ‘Medicine’ :: ‘Famine’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Drought |
| B | River |
| C | Waterfall |
|  | Adequate |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

Disease’ can be cured by taking proper ‘Medicine’. Famine means extreme scarcity of something or shortage. Famine can be avoided by adequate Hence answer is D

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

'Foot’ : ‘Shoe’ ::  ‘Neck’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Ornament |
|  | Necklace |
|  | Cut |
| D | Beauty |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

‘Shoe’ is used on ‘Foot’ .In the same way ‘Necklace’ is used in the Neck’

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Adroit : Skillful :: Mendacious : \_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Earthly |
|  | Begging |
|  | Lying |
| D | Frank |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

eaning of adroit is clever or skilful. In the same way, the meaning of Mendacious is not telling the truth; lying.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

‘Player’ : ‘Coach’ ::  ‘Pupil’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | School |
| B | Academy |
|  | Teacher |
| D | College |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

Coach’ guides the ‘Player’. In the same way, ‘Teacher’ guides the ‘Pupil’. Hence answer is C

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** |

‘Skirmish’ : ‘War’ ::  ‘Disease’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Infection |
| B | Epidemic |
| C | Patient |
| D | Medicine |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

‘Skirmish’, if uncontrolled gives rise to ‘War’. In the same way, ‘Disease’, if uncontrolled gives rise to ‘Epidemic.’

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

Paddy : Field :: Iron : \_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Mill |
| B | Factory |
| C | Steel |
|  | Mine |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

Paddy is collected from the filed. In the same way, iron is collected from the mine.

## Verbal Analogy I – 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Cyclone : Devastation :: Seaquake : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | shore |
|  | elegance |
| C | corrosion |
|  | huge waves |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

The first term results in the second term.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

Brick : Clay :: Ruby : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | graphite |
|  | corundum |
|  | diamond |
| D | pearl |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

The second term is used in making the first.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

Sugar : Molasses :: Gasoline : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Mine |
| B | Quarry |
| C | Gas |
|  | Petroleum |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

The first term is obtained from the second term.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

Happiness : Sorrow :: Comfort : ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | hardship |
| B | easy |
|  | difficult |
| D | erase |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

Both terms in their respective sets are antonyms of each other.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Numismatist : Coins :: ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | jeweller : jewellery |
|  | geneticist : chromosomes |
|  | philatelist : stamps |
| D | grisly : appearance |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

Just as a numismatist collects coins, a philatelist collects stamps.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **CORRECT** |

‘Marriage’ : ‘Divorce’::  ‘True’ :\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | False |
| B | Story |
| C | Fiction |
| D | Truth |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

‘Divorce’ is the antonym of ‘Marriage’. In the same way ‘False’ is the antonym of ‘True’

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

‘Tree’ : ‘Root’ ::  ‘Smoke’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Cigarette |
|  | Fire |
| C | Heat |
| D | Chimney |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

‘Tree’ originates from ‘Root’. In the same way ‘Smoke’ originates from ‘Fire’.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

‘Ocean’ : ‘Atlantic ’ ::  ‘Island’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Hindu |
| B | Pacific |
|  | Greenland |
| D | Asia |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

Atlantic is the name of an ocean. Similarly, Greenland is the name of an island. Hence , answer is C

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** |

Heart’ : ‘Blood’ ::  ‘Lung’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Oxygen |
| B | Respiration |
| C | Purification |
| D | Air |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

‘Heart’ is the organ which deals with the pumping and flow of ‘Blood’. In the same way, ‘Lungs’ deals with the storage and flow of ‘Oxygen’. Hence , the answer is A

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **CORRECT** |

‘Vendor’ : ‘Buyer’ ::  ‘Consultant’ :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Firm |
|  | Client |
| C | Advice |
| D | Consult |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

‘Buyer’ is the source of income for the ‘Vendor’. Similarly ‘Client’ is the source of income for ‘Consultant’.

## Para Jumbles I

## Para Jumbles I

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

1). Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at

a discount to peers due to bad reputation among investors.

2). A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck

business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback

have in recent years left investors bewildered.

3). The main problem with Volkswagen is the past.

4). Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away.

5). Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated

earnings, compared to BMW's 19 and are the second cheapest in

the sector.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 52134 |
|  | 13425 |
|  | 32451 |
| D | 13524 |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

1). The impetus for change in cargo handling, after years of

operational inefficiency, has come from new private sector

facilitators.

2). Other ports, both major and minor, have spurred into action.

3). And the government agrees this is having a cascading effect on

the functioning of other ports.

4). In terms of cargo handling efficiency, some of India's ports

have lately undergone a sea change.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 1324 |
|  | 4132 |
|  | 4213 |
| D | 4312 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

1). Since independence, every political party has played communal

card whenever election time draws near.

2). In fact, the caste and communal cards have been fine-tuned

to an art form in the political games that are played in this country.

3). This was seen when the Youth Congress(I) goons were given a

free hand to terrorise Sikhs all over the country after

Indira Gandhi's assassination.

4). When each party carefully selects political candidates on

the basis of religion or caste, it is encouraging and continuing

the divide-and-rule tactics of its colonial masters.

5). And no political party can absolve itself on this count; worse,

political parties take on board hoodlums and gangsters who use

their clout in political circles to settle scores and extract money.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 32514 |
| B | 13254 |
|  | 14253 |
| D | 14235 |
| **Question 4**  **CORRECT** | |

1.It lost the popular vote at the most recent election, remaining

in power thanks only to assiduous gerrymandering.

2.Since then news has emerged of the looting of hundreds of

millions of dollars from a state development agency.

3.Malaysia’s current government, alas, is unlike its predecessors.

4.Officials in America have indirectly accused Najib Razak

(pictured), the prime minister, of pocketing some of the missing

money, along with his stepson and others.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | CADB |
|  | CABD |
| C | BDCA |
| D | BADC |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

A. To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information

needed to thrive in the modern world.

B. Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.

C. It is by no means confined to “culture” narrowly understood as

an acquaintance with the arts.

D. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity

for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the

social determinism that now condemns them.

E. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major

domains of human activity from sports to science.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | AECBD |
|  | DECBA |
| C | ACBED |
| D | DBCAE |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

1. Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African

plain.

A. Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the

balance.

B. The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to

workers remains roughly the same, so that the queen and workers

can be protected by the soldiers, and the queen and soldiers can

be serviced by the workers.

C. But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile

queen, walled in well below ground level, lays eggs not only in

large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.

D. The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites

going about their distinct kinds of business.

6. How can we account for her mysterious ability to respond like

this to events on the distant surface?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | BADC |
|  | DBAC |
|  | ADCB |
| D | BDCA |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

1. The concept of a ‘nation-state’ assumes a complete correspondence

between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those

who live in a specific state.

A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in

other countries, making a mockery of the concept.

B. There are always people living in particular states who are

not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be)

members of the hegemonic nation.

C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which

are divided across several states.

D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is

virtually everywhere a fiction.

6. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis

of nationalist ideologies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | DBAC |
|  | ABCD |
| C | BACD |
| D | DACB |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate

dull children in school from average or bright children,

so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests

are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age

can do: what a 5-year-old can answer, but a 4-year-old cannot,

for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s

to find out which children in school needed special

attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | CDABE |
| B | DECAB |
|  | EDACB |
|  | CBADE |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

A. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime,

but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.

B. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in

life for military expertise.

C. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away

from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous

military training.

D. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all

kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse,

starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.

E. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and

those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BECDA |
|  | ECADB |
| C | BCDAE |
| D | ECDAB |
| **Question 10**  **CORRECT** | |

A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what

the young people who are going to be running our country in a

few decades are like.

B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night,

and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at

1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.

C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up

each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because

she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying

in her sleep.

D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate

students, and I sent them e-mails, inviting them out to lunch or

dinner in small groups.

E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a

paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it,

and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | DABCE |
| B | DACEB |
|  | ADBCE |
| D | AECBD |

## Infosys Para Jumbles Quiz : OG

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

1). Over the years, I have had the opportunities to observe

and understand the thought processes behind the ads that have

been flooding both the print and the TV media.

2). Although there is a huge shift in the quality of ads that

we come across on a daily basis-- thanks essentially to improvement

in technology--I somehow can't help but feel that the quality of

communication of the message has become diluted.

3). Proportionally, the number of ads that lack in quality, have

gone up exponentially as well!!

4). There is an increasing attempt by most companies to be seen

as cool and funky.

5). Another reason could be the burgeoning number of companies,

which means an exponential increase in the number of ads that

are being made.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 43125 |
| B | 43512 |
|  | 12453 |
| D | 21435 |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

1). His political career came to an abrupt end with China's

military operation.

2). He attracted as as repelled.

3). He was responsible for the debacle.

4). A man of paradoxes, Menon remained an enigma.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 4312 |
| B | 1342 |
|  | 4213 |
| D | 4132 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

1). Thus begins the search for relief: painkillers, ice, yoga,

herbs, even surgery

2). Most computer users develop disorders because they ignore

warnings like tingling fingers, a numb hand or a sore shoulder

3). They keep pointing and dragging until tendons chafe and scar

tissue forms, along with bad habits that are almost impossible to change

4). But cures are elusive , because repetitive stree injuries

present a bag of ills that often defy easy diagnosis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 2413 |
|  | 2143 |
|  | 2314 |
| D | 1234 |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

1). Let us take a look at the manner in which the traditional

bank adds value to the customer.

2). The ability to retain deposits, in itself, is not enough to

ensure long-term survival and growth.

3). The ability to deploy invested funds into productive economic

activity at a higher rate of return, hence contributing to the

prosperity of both the economy and the institution, is the other

loop in the banking cycle.

4). Further, as only a small portion of the actual deposit base is

retained with the bank in a liquid form, the very survival of the

bank lies in building enough trust with its clientele so as to

prevent the occurrence of a sizeable chunk of simultaneous customer

withdrawal (a run on the bank).

5). The bank's basic job is risk absorption- it takes money, which

has a lot of attached risk, and provides the customer an assured

rate of return.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 31425 |
| B | 51234 |
|  | 24153 |
|  | 15423 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

1). Otherwise the Congress would not have opposed PSU

disinvestment today.

2). It is clear that there is not consensus on economic reform.

3). Nor would allies of ruling NDA opposes privatisation.

4). All this would stop India from becoming the next superpower.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2134 |
|  | 1243 |
| C | 1234 |
| D | 2314 |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

1). By the time he got to Linjeflug four years later, he had

learned many lessons, in fact, he began his second stint as

top dog by calling the entire company together in a hanger and

asking for help, a far cry from his barking out commands just

48 months back.

2). At SAS, he arrived at a time crisis.

3). This book is chock-a-block full of intrusive stories and

practical advice, describing Carton’s activities at Vingresor

(where he assumed his first presidency at age 32), Linjeflug,

and SAS in particular.

4). He began at Vingresor as an order giver, not a listener –

neither to his people nor to his customers and made every mistake

in the book.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 2143 |
|  | 2134 |
| C | 3214 |
|  | 3412 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

1). They argue that it is this, which has led to the bankruptcy

in many states.

2). Here was a commission whose members worked very hard,

did exemplary research and homework, before coming up with a

list of recommendations that balanced economic efficiency with

safety nets for disadvantaged labour.

3). It reminds us of the political shenanigans during the

implementation of the Fifth pay Commission.

4). How many times have you heard experts, politicians and the

finance minister refer to the implementation of the pay hikes

following the commission's report as the singular cause for the

increase in government expenditure?

5). Barring P. Chidambram, who was then the finance minister, every

single political party and politician opposed the implementation of the

recommendations and are directly responsible for the current fiscal

crises in the Centre and the states.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 42513 |
|  | 34125 |
| C | C. 25143 |
|  | 45213 |
| **Question 8**  **CORRECT** | |

1). the main difference is that efficiency is a ration and

effectiveness is not.

2). But they reach efficiency in a different way than American

businesses.

3). The Japanese are very efficient and such concepts as "just in

time" are a witness to their efficiency.

4). They reach efficiency through the route of effectiveness.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 3241 |
| B | 1432 |
| C | 3142 |
| D | 3412 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** |

1). Mr D Gautam's personality sets him apart the rest.

2). Nothing is too small for his attention

3). He has a fanatical devotion to detail.

4). This is what makes him a different guy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1324 |
| B | 1234 |
| C | 2341 |
| D | 2134 |

## Verbal Para Jumbles I – 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

1). Electronic transactions are happening in closed group

networks and Internet. Electronic commerce is one of the most

important aspects of Internet to emerge.

2). Cash transactions offer both privacy and anonymity as it

does not contain information that can be used to identify the

parties nor the transaction history.

3). To support e-commerce, we need effective payment systems and

secure communication channels and data integrity.

4). The whole structure of traditional money is built on faith

and so will electronic money have to be.

5). Moreover, money is worth what it is because we have come

to accept it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 25413 |
| B | 12534 |
|  | 45123 |
| D | 43521 |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

This paragraph is about cash transaction vis-a-vis electronic commerce. The observation on cash transaction have to precede e-com . Therefore, the paragraph must start with 2.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

1). Food manufactures spend more on advertising than any

other manufacturing group and the nation's grocery stores

rank first among all retailers.

2). Food product lead in expenditures for network and spot

television advertisements, discount coupons, trading stamps,

contests, and other forms of premium advertising.

3). Foods are overwhelming the most advertised group of all

consumer products in the U.S.

4). In other media- newspapers, magazines, newspaper supplements,

billboard and radio, food advertising expenditures rank near the top.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 3421 |
|  | 3241 |
|  | 3142 |
| D | 4132 |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

2 follows 3 as it confirms the information of the statement in 3. Logically, more the advertisement, more the expenses. In 4 the expenditure mentioned in advertising on food products is further elaborated. 1 sums up the thought

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

1). If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside,

your mind never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting

2). Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed

people’s pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion

3). If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is

the opiate of the people.

4). Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate

because of their addictive tendencies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 2134 |
|  | 1423 |
| C | 2431 |
|  | 3241 |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

Sentence 2 has Marx (short Form) and sentence 3 has Karl Marx (Full form). So 3 will come before 2. Now in given options A and B and C, we can clearly see that 2 is placed before 3 and hence we reject option A, B and C which leaves us with only option D which is the correct option.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

1). A difference in the frequency of usage of counter proposing

between skilled and average negotiators suggests that counter

proposing may not be, as effective one tends to think it would be.

2). I may have suggested that my son buy a pair of trousers at a

certain price whereas my son would have made a counter proposal

that he would rather buy two pairs at half price each.

3). Research conducted across several negotiators ranging from

sales negotiators to purchase and labour negotiators shows that

average negotiators tend to counter propose more often than

skilled negotiators.

4). This happens in everyday life too.

5). Think back to the last time you were discussing completing an

assignment with one of your colleagues : you may have suggested

that you both come in on Saturday to finish the work and your

colleague may have counter proposed that you could stay back on

Friday evening and finish it instead.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 31452 |
|  | 52134 |
| C | 12534 |
|  | 34521 |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

3 is the opening statement. The other statements follow out of 3.Edit: Check, how Pallavi and Asha lean towards option (A) to be the correct answer choice. In their reply, Kasturi and Suzie justify the existing correct answer choice, ie. option (D).

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

1). Thrills, ranging from video games to burgers cover the rest.

2). This is because the returns from browsing cover only a

percentage of your costs.

3). The bigger your cafe, the more is the need for additional

mean of income.

4). Some cafes can get away with being plain vanilla.

5). These fruits will make your clients spend more time with you

and also add to your profits.

6). But others cannot.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 463215 |
| B | 423156 |
|  | 321564 |
| D | 346215 |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

4 is most appropriate begins the topic of cyber cafe. ‘But’ in 6 links it to 4.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

P). Exchange control does not altogether prohibit Indian banks

keeping open positions during the course of a day.

1). Indeed, unless they are willing to take open positions,

they will cease to be market-makers.

2). For market-makers offering two-way quotes in the international

markets, open positions are far more common.

3). Thus, depending on the policy of a bank, dealers may be allowed

to take intra-day positions in order to make profit.

4). For instance, a dealer expecting the dollar to weaken during the

day might deliberately create, through customer transactions and

transaction in the inter-bank market, an oversold position in the

hope of squaring it later during a day at a profit, should his

expectation about the dollar weakening materialise.

Q). Large overbought or oversold positions are often deliberately

built up in the hope of profiting from price movements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 1432 |
|  | 1342 |
|  | 3421 |
| D | 3241 |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

‘Thus’ of 3 is an explanation of P; ‘for instance’ of 4 an example. ‘Indeed’ of 1 has to make it one following a sentence which is ‘open portion’ talked about in 2.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

P). The one major cause for the current weakened state of Indian banks

is the level and volume of non-performing assets.

1). Yet, the fact remains that the banks allowed themselves to be

pressurized into lowering their guard in the one area of business

that is and should be their bread and butter of existence- risk assessment.

2). Description such as 'deceased portfolio' and figures running

into thousands of crores have all led to treating the problem as

a major one-time aberration requiring emergency treatment.

3). The causal explanations - political interference, wilful

defaults, targeted lending and even fraudulent behaviours by

banks - have some grain of truth in them.

4). The problem has not been looked at in its proper perspective.

Q). The response from the banks is to concentrate on somehow

reducing the amount and number of accounts in this category.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 4312 |
|  | 4231 |
| C | 2431 |
| D | 1432 |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

‘The problem’ in 4 is directly connected to P. ‘Description such as …..have led to treating the problem’, connects 2 to 4.‘The casual explanation’ of 3 continues on 2. ‘yet’ of 1 sums up the author’s comments leading to Q.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

1). The inherent expectations of a high short-term return on

advertising investment that is common to most traders who are

attempting to scale up operations is not conductive to a long-term

consistency in advertising direction.

2). The lack of significant players with national reach is only

one of the factors that explains the relatively low attention

given to mass marketing by the retail sector in India.

3). Mass marketing by Indian retail chains has hitherto been the

exception rather than the rule.

4). The focused brand image which leads to pithy, punchy

advertising has been difficult because most retailers have not

been focused in terms of their own vision for their retail brand.

Most advertising has tended to focus on the presence of locations

or the range.

5). Advertising then tends to focus significantly on announcement

of in store promotions and events, where the payoffs in terms of

immediate increases in customer entry and average cash memo size

are more visible.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 15342 |
|  | 32415 |
| C | 45123 |
| D | 23451 |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

3 tells us what the paragraph is all about and therefore it is opening statement. 2 is explanatory.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

1). The situations in which violence occurs and the nature

of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory,

as in the proverbial Irishman’s question: ‘Is this a private

fight or can anyone join in?’

2). So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher

than our societies, is calculable.

3). Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force

are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even

here there are probably some rules.

4). However binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding

families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled

if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 4123 |
| B | 1342 |
|  | 3214 |
| D | 4213 |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

The clue to this question comes from the word ‘calculable’ in sentence 2: So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.How does something become ‘calculable’? Sentence 1 gives the answer through the phrase ‘clearly defined theory’.Something becomes calculable when it is clearly defined in theory. No other sentence could give answers to ‘calculable’.Therefore, the link 12 was clearly marked. The link 12 is present in option A only

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

1). Wal-Mart has increased its Procter &amp; Gamble diaper business

by 50 percent and cut inventory by 70 percent because of this

collaboration.

2). Several years ago, senior executives from Procter &amp; Gamble

and Wal-Mart met for two days.

3). As a result of this meeting, a team of Procter &amp; Gamble

employees moved to Bentonville, Arkansas, Wal-Mart's headquarters,

to work with Wal-Mart executives on productivity and quality issues.

4). They wanted to explore how they could jointly apply quality

management principles to the disposable diaper business.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2431 |
| B | 4213 |
| C | 3142 |
|  | 2314 |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

Has to open with 2 as it is the only general statement. 2 must be followed by 4 as ‘they’ in 4 refers to ‘senior executives’ mentioned in 2.

## Verbal Para Jumbles I – 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

1). Merchants soon grew rich as the demand for products increased.

2). Trade started from person to person but grew to involve different

towns in different lands.

3). Eventually, people got a greater variety of things to choose from.

4). People found work in transporting the goods or selling them.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2413 |
| B | 2143 |
| C | 4123 |
|  | 4213 |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

Before, trade started to grow internationally; it must have started in its basic form as selling of goods from one person to another. Hence 2 would come before 4.Obviously when trade grew to involve different lands then merchants would grow rich and also people will get a variety of choices. Therefore, 2413

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

1). In my view, a priority sector should be an area of market failure.

2). Priority sectors include agriculture, small scale industries,

housing, exports, etc.

3). Economics say that a market has failed when the market does not

provide efficient outcomes for society.

4). The government of India directs substantial bank credit to what

it deems are 'priority sectors' for the Indian economy.

5). It is not clear how sectors get identified for the priority tag,

as there is no clearly articulated logic.

6). Markets fail for a variety of reasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 425136 |
| B | 361452 |
| C | 136452 |
|  | 254136 |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

2 follow 4 as 2 names the priority sector mentioned in 4. Hence option A is the answer.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

1). Of course, sitting out in the country I possessed less

information than anyone else at headquarters about was going

on, but they called me anyway.

2). But as soon I arrived at my country house, the telephone

began ringing.

3). And it kept right on ringing with questions from people back

at the office about the most mundane matters.

4). In the summer of 1992, the first year I became president of

XYZ, I decided to take a two-week vacation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 4213 |
|  | 4312 |
| C | 4123 |
|  | 4231 |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

Since all options begin with 4, 4 is the opening statement. ’23’ also form a mandatory pair as ‘it’ in 3 refers to the telephone mentioned in statement 2.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

1). More organisations today seek a transformation in their

businesses, yet most of them think of and talk about managing change.

2). Change is characterised by 'reactivity'. Most of us live

in the domain of change both as individuals and as organisations.

3). The characteristics of transformation are positive and actually

creative. They stem from a new found sense of purposefulness,

once a higher purpose is discovered.

4). The implications of this conflict will not be fully appreciated

until we learn to distinguish between change and transformation.

5). Clearly, we all aspire to live in the domain of transformation

even if we presently are in the domain of change.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 13245 |
|  | 13425 |
|  | 14235 |
| D | 15243 |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

1 is clearly the opening statement and 5 is the closing statement. 4 explains 1.Edit: Correct answer choice has been changed to option C

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **CORRECT** |

A.  One has to see if this is just a bubble and if it will burst

B. Biotech stocks have recently set the bourses on fire

C. Companies like Indrayani Biotech **have quoted a 200 per cent rise**

D. The latest craze for Biotech shares **led to a spurt in their prices.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | BDCA |
|  | ACDB |
| C | DCAB |
| D | DABC |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

Statement C is an example of what is mentioned in statement D. So DC is an obvious pair. Options B and D ruled out. Statement A should not be the starter as “this” may not have any reference. So option B is correct.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

A. Work done by Infosys in the US is called on site.

B. For **traditional companies** offshore work means work done abroad.

C. It is just the opposite in the **software business**

D.  And work done in Bangalore is called Offshore.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BCAD |
| B | ADCB |
|  | ADBC |
| D | BADC |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

Statement B is talking about traditional companies and introducing the topic. Statement C is stating only about software business. Statement A is talking about especially one company Infosys. So BCA is a mandatory pair

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

A. [Panther.com](http://panther.com/) is poised to roll out its internet service

B. It will be the first ISP to offer - free service.

C. Free connnectivity will be offered from next month

D. Customers are waiting to avail of this service

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BACD |
|  | ABCD |
| C | CADB |
| D | BADC |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

nly A can start the paragraph as it is introducing the company and its service.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

1). Its cargo consisted of 38 sacks of spices and Magellan

himself had been hacked to pieces on the beach of Mactan in

the Phillipines

2). So contrary to popular belief it was the crew of the

Victoria who were the first men to have sailed around the globe

3). In September 1522 Victoria , the sole survivor of the Armada,

limped into the Spanish port San Lucar , manned by a skeleton

crew of 15, so weak they could not talk

4). In September 1519 the Armada de Molucca of five ships and

250 sailors has set out from San lucar de Barrameda under the

command of Fernando de Magellan

5). It was to sail to the spice islands of the Malayan Archipelago

where they were to exchange an assortment of bells, mirrors and

scissors for cinnamon and cloves.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 45312 |
| B | 15432 |
|  | 34512 |
|  | 45123 |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

We can see its written Magellan in sentence 1 whereas Fernando de Magellan in sentence 4, therefore, sentence 1 will come after sentence 4..Sentence 1 cannot be the starting sentence as it describes the cargo but not about who’s cargo is it?Sentence 2 cannot be starting sentence also as it indicates the continuation of a similar idea. It will come after its supporting sentence.Furthermore, we can see its written armada in sentence 3 whereas full form armada de molluca is written in sentence 4 therefore 3 will come after 4.this rules out option C.4 will be the starting sentence here and 5 will follow 4 as it correctly shows the journey of armada ship. 1 describes the armada and in sentence 5 it is mentioned that he begins his journey.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

1). A good budget is one which makes a sincere attempt to

change the policy environment.

2). Government finances are terminally impaired with

uncontrolled fiscal deficits.

3). There are big gaps in perception and capability of managers.

4). Industry too is not ready to deliver growth, should even the

government pursue the right policies.

5). The current reforms pace is too slow.

6). The fiscal deficit has deteriorated.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 214356 |
| B | 512346 |
|  | 654321 |
|  | 143256 |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

54′ makes a mandatory pairs as they are linked with the word ‘too’. This pair is present in option C only.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** |

A.  Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste

is undoubtedly a separate cause of  disparity, its impact  is

all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.

B.  Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome

many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.

C.  It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation  -

being low class and being female  -  that massively impoverishes

women from the less privileged classes.

D.  A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can

blight the lives of poorer women very severely.

E.  Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality,

but it does not act independently of class.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | EABDC |
|  | EBDCA |
| C | DAEBC |
| D | BECDA |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

Statements B, C and D talk about class – which is introduced in statement E, along with gender. Hence E starts the paragraph. ‘A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination’ in statement D and ‘these two kinds of deprivation’ in statement C make DC a mandatory pair. Statement B can be very easily placed before this pair because of the reference to class and women, making EBDC the best sequence. The word ‘similarly’ in statement A and the reference to ‘caste’ something similar to class makes it easy to place statement A after EBDC.

## Sentence Completion – Subject Verb

## Sentence Completion – Subject Verb E

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

…………………it has been raining, game has to be continued.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | While |
| B | Since |
|  | Although |
| D | None |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** |

Planting of seeds…………more hard work than I thought.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | are |
|  | is |
| C | have been |
| D | are |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

The two boars standing silently next to the large tree…………………….

not seen by the two hunters.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | was |
|  | were |
| C | are |
|  | have been |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

Satish was endowed ……… a natural talent for music.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | in |
| B | by |
|  | for |
|  | with |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Everyday last week my aunt ………… a plate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | breaks |
|  | broke |
| C | was breaking |
|  | were breaking |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

I ………………….. for half an hour when it suddenly started to rain.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | have walked |
|  | has been walking |
|  | had been walking |
| D | have been walking |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

There was ……………. competition for electoral seats.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | sparse |
|  | cut-throat |
| C | rapid |
| D | diligent |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

The government is encouraging village upliftment ………………in the country.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | designs |
|  | programmes |
| C | propaganda |
| D | talks |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

She jumped off the bus while it ……………..

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | has moved |
| B | moved |
| C | had moved |
|  | was moving |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **CORRECT** |

When he lived in Hyderabad, he ……….. to the cinema once a week.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | goes |
|  | went |
| C | was going |
| D | None |

## Verbal sentence compilation I:2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

**Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of**

**words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole:**

Still in school, Richard Nixon’s debate coach noticed the young

debater’s ability to answer questions \_\_\_\_\_\_ and noted that Nixon

rarely seemed to address anything \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | audaciously … brazenly |
| B | ambiguously … disingenuously |
| C | unequivocally … absolutely |
|  | obliquely … directly |
| E | bluntly … explicitly |

**Question 1 Explanation:**

To figure out what the missing words are, try to predict their definitions by using key words from the prompt. Here, there are three key words: “answer,” “rarely,” and “address.” “Answer” and “address” are both modified by missing words that must refer to how the questions were answered/addressed, and the “rarely” gives the relationship between them, making it clear they should be opposites: Nixon was able to answer questions one way and rarely answered questions the other way. Thus, the missing words cannot be predicted, though their relationship can. Of the answer choices, only choice (D) provides a pair of antonyms, as obliquely means not in a straightforward manner while directly means in a straightforward manner.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

**Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words**

**for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole:**

Mrs. Rubin was taken aback by Timothy's \_\_\_\_\_\_, as she had never

before seen a child disrespect his elders so blatantly.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | jauntiness |
|  | reverence |
|  | impudence |
| D | humility |
| E | obsequiousness |

**Question 2 Explanation:**

To figure out what the missing words are, try to predict their definitions by using key words from the prompt. Here, the key words are “disrespect his elders,” which means that Timothy did or said something rude to an adult. The missing word is one that describes something Timothy possesses, and, as the only clue is that he is rude, the missing word must be one that connotes rudeness. Therefore, choice (C) is correct, as impudence means impertinence or audacious rudeness.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

**Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words**

**for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole:**

Many states use a point system in which each driving infraction is worth a certain number

of points, and if one exceeds a certain number of cumulative points in a year, his or her

driving privileges are \_\_\_\_\_\_ until a later date, at which time the driver may reapply for

his or her license.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | revoked |
|  | recuperated |
| C | reprimanded |
| D | curbed |
| E | instituted |

**Question 3 Explanation:**

To figure out what the missing word is, try to predict its definition by using key words from the prompt. Here, the key word is “reapply,” a word that implies that driving privileges must have been taken away from the driver who exceeded a certain number of points, as one would not need to “reapply” if one did not lose the license to begin with. The missing word must be one that means taken away, and, therefore, the correct choice is (A), as revoked means taken away.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

**Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for**

**each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole:**

Though usually \_\_\_\_\_\_, my neighbor’s cat was quite \_\_\_\_\_\_when

it came to defending what she considered her territory; luckily for her,

she would often win the fights she started.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | antagonistic … placatory |
|  | cantankerous … belligerent |
| C | serene … amicable |
| D | aggressive … pacifistic |
|  | peaceful … pugnacious |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

To figure out what the missing words are, try to predict their definition by using key words from the prompt. Here, the key words are “the fights she’d start,” which is something the cat would do in an effort at “defending…her territory.” The second missing word is one that, like “the fights started,” indicates what the cat would do to defend its territory. Thus, the second missing word must be one that means the cat would start fights. The first missing word hinges on the key word “though,” a word that implies that the rest of the sentence is contrary to what the first clause states. Thus, the first word must be one that means the cat does not usually start fights, as the rest of the clause explains that the cat does start fights. The two missing words are opposites. Choice (E) is the best choice, as peaceful means calm and pugnacious means quick to fight. These words are, as such, two opposites.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

**Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words**

**for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.**

The councilwoman accused the city manager of \_\_\_\_\_\_, alleging

that he abused his power to help secure a contract beneficial to his

own personal bank account.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | malfeasance |
| B | unscrupulousness |
|  | depravity |
| D | bribery |
| E | misconduct |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

To figure out what the missing word is, try to predict its definition by using key words in the prompt. Here, the key words are “abused his power,” something that the councilwoman “alleged” the city manager did. The missing word likewise describes an allegation or accusation made about the city manager, so the missing word must be one relating to an abuse of power. Choice (A) is the best answer choice then, as a malfeasance is a wrongdoing committed by a public official, such as a city manager in this case.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

**Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words**

**for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole:**

Though not appreciated in the author’s own lifetime, Thomas Paine’s

"The Age of Reason" has come to be recognized as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ work, one that

profoundly impacted Western theology for generations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | controversial |
|  | negligible |
|  | seminal |
| D | trifling |
| E | provocative |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

C To figure out what the missing word is, try to predict its definition by using key words from the prompt. Here, the key words come after the comma, in the descriptive clause “one that profoundly impacted Western theology for generations.” This clause elaborates on the “work” modified by the missing word, meaning the missing word must be one that means profoundly important. Choice (C) provides such a word: seminal means highly influential.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

That is a moving story -----------------

a) that had survived the centuries

b) that has survived the centuries

c) which is survived by the centuries. d)that is a survival in the centuries

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | a |
|  | b |
| C | c |
| D | d |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

The long ,lone hours on the trail gave doug a chance ----------

a)to get himself to know better

b)for getting to know himself better

c)to get to know himself better

d)in getting better to know himself

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | a |
| B | b |
|  | c |
|  | d |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** |

He had --------------his face grow larger than they should.

a)A unique disease that made bones from

b)a rare disease that made the bones of

c)an unnatural disease that will make the bones of

d)a special disease that made bones in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | a |
|  | b |
| C | c |
| D | d |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

The girl ---------------- a defect in her nervous system

a)was unable in feeling pain because of

b)was disabled to feel pain in

c)was incapacitated to feel pain because of

d)was unable to feel pain because of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a |
| B | b |
| C | c |
|  | d |

## Verbal sentence compilation I:3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

As soon as the plane --------- to a hospital

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | landed,he was rushed |
| B | was landing ,he was rushed |
| C | was grounded,he was rushed d |
|  | could be landed,he went rushing. |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

You try to ---------------when you want to control your laughter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | put a brave face |
| B | make a face |
| C | keep your hair on |
|  | keep a straight face |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

They ---------------- TV ever since they came.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Watched |
| B | have watched |
|  | have been watching |
|  | should watch |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

The Pakistan crickter last played a matcj in jan 2006.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from his

ancle fracture.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Yet he is recoverded |
| B | he is still recover |
|  | he is still yet to recover |
|  | he is still yet to recovered |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **CORRECT** |

He is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to  acuring knowledge but also to display it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | not only anxious. |
|  | anxious not only |
| C | only not anxious |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

Merry goes to work

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | By walking |
|  | By walk |
|  | on foot |
| D | while working |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

I always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the same mistake.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | seem to do |
| B | prefer to make |
|  | seem to make |
| D | Appear to do |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Banglore is an Expensive city.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | majority of the ppl tell |
|  | most ppl are telling. |
| C | most of the ppl speck |
|  | majority of the ppl say |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

A  rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_students  having trouble in Economics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Large amount |
| B | Large group |
|  | Large proportion |
|  | Large number |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

Professor John Brown sets extremely difficult class exam ques

tion papers for his students,for he believes that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mariner.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | an albatross was the undoing of the ancient |
|  | a smooth sea never made a skilled |
| C | a seagull has to be smart enough for the |
| D | a rough ride is part of a |

## Verbal sentence compilation I: 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **CORRECT** |

That is a moving story -----------------

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | that had survived the centuries |
|  | that has survived the centuries |
| C | which is survived by the centuries. |
| D | that is a survival in the centuries |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

The long , lone hours on the trail gave doug a chance ----------

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | to get himself to know better |
|  | for getting to know himself better |
|  | to get to know himself better |
| D | in getting better to know himself |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

He had --------------his face grow larger than they should

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | A unique disease that made bones from |
|  | a rare disease that made the bones of |
| C | an unnatural disease that will make the bones of |
|  | a special disease that made bones in |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

The girl ---------------- a defect in her nervous system

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | was unable in feeling pain because of |
| B | was disabled to feel pain in |
| C | was incapacitated to feel pain because of |
|  | was unable to feel pain because of |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

As soon as the plane --------- to a hospital

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | landed, he was rushed |
|  | was landing , he was rushed |
| C | was grounded, he was rushed |
| D | could be landed, he went rushing |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

You try to ---------------when you want to control your laughter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | put a brave face |
| B | make a face |
| C | keep your hair on |
|  | keep a straight face |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

They ---------------- TV ever since they came

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Watched |
|  | have watched |
|  | have been watching |
| D | should watch |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

He is --------------------to acquire knowledge but also to display

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | not only anxious |
|  | anxious not only |
| C | only anxious not |
|  | only not anxious |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

Mary goes to work

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | By walking |
|  | By walk |
|  | On foot |
| D | While walking |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

I always             the same mistake

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Seem to do |
| B | Prefer to make |
|  | Seem to make |
| D | Appear to do |

## Verbal sentence compilation I- 5

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Bangalore is an expensive city\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Majority of the people tell |
|  | Most people are telling |
| C | Most of the people speak |
|  | Majority of the people say |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

 A rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students having trouble in economics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Large amount |
|  | Large group |
| C | Large proportion |
|  | Large number |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

A Pakistan cricketer last played a match in Jan 2006\_\_\_\_\_ from

his ankle fracture

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Yet he is recovered. |
|  | he has still recover. |
|  | he is yet to recover. |
| D | he is yet to recovered. |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

Even though the two parties appear united in negotiations, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | the level of trust between them will always remain, at best, tenuous |
| B | they weren’t able to agree on the subject |
| C | they will eventually reach an agreement |
| D | it is impossible for him to succeed |
|  | the president unexpectedly rejected it |

**Question 4 Explanation:**

The presence of the contrasting keyword ‘even though’ suggests that the sentence talks about contrasting ideas. The first part of the sentence is positive. Hence the missing part should be negative. the only option that contextually fits the blank is option “the level of trust between them will always remain, at best, tenuous”.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Grammys are the highest rated.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | There are many music awards shows in the US |
|  | Although Grammys are considered to be highly prestigious |
| C | Because there is only one big music awards show in the US |
| D | Much as people are looking forward to next Grammy awards show |
|  | Of the “big three” music awards shows |

**Question 5 Explanation:**

The only option that grammatically and contextually fits the blank is option “Of the “big three” music awards shows”.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

Since flu viruses have been shown to be one of the major causes of bronchitis,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | acute and chronic bronchitis were both thought to be inflammations of the air passages |
| B | infants, young children, and the elderly are more likely to get the disease |
| C | The American Lung Association estimates that about 14 million Americans suffer from the disease |
|  | getting a flu vaccine may also help prevent acute bronchitis |
| E | the fever and most other symptoms, except the cough, disappear after three to five days |

**Question 6 Explanation:**

The first part of the sentence points out that flu viruses are a major reason for bronchitis. And option “getting a flu vaccine may also help prevent acute bronchitis” logically follows it by pointing out that flue vaccines can hence prevent bronchitis.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Guitar Hero is a rhythm-based game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | that it is one of the most favorite games today |
| B | to whom we are really grateful since we have great time playing it |
| C | but you had to be very good at playing guitar in order to participate |
|  | you could have played even if you didn’t have a guitar |
|  | where you have to play a “guitar” in time with many well known tracks |

**Question 7 Explanation:**

Option “where you have to play a “guitar” in time with many well known tracks” gives a detailed description of the game Guitar Hero, and hence should logically follow the first part of the sentence.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

When he was threatened\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | the owner of the company had informed the police about it |
|  | the businessman has receded from the auction |
| C | the prosecutor withdrew his charge |
|  | the young boy was imprisoned |
| E | the landlady took her tenants to court |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

The presence of past perfect tense in option 1 does not accord with the past tense used in the given sentence. Similarly, the presence of present perfect tense used in option 2 does not accord with the past tense used in the given sentence. Options 4 and 5 are logically incorrect. Hence the correct answer is option 3.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

Many people at that time believed that spices help preserve food; however, Hall found that many marketed spices were \_\_\_\_ bacteria, moulds and yeasts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | devoid of |
|  | teeming with |
| C | improved by |
| D | destroyed by |
| E | active against |

**Question 9 Explanation:**

The presence of contrasting keyword ‘however’ suggests that the missing part of the sentence contradicts what is given in the first part. The first part says spices helped preserve food. Therefore the missing part should oppose it. This is accomplished in option 2. Teeming with means ‘to be full of’.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 10**  **CORRECT** |

The two artists differed markedly in their temperaments; Palmer was reserved and courteous, Frazer \_\_\_\_ and boastful.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | phlegmatic |
|  | choleric |
| C | constrained |
| D | tractable |
| E | stoic |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

The missing word should have the opposite meaning of reserved and courteous. Hence the answer is option 2. choleric- made angry easily tractable- easily controlled phlegmatic, stoic- impassive, apathetic constrained- restricted

## English Sentence Correction

## English Sentence Correction M

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

When it was morning they decided to put at an inn.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | put out in |
| B | put off at |
| C | put at |
| D | put up at |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

He found the gold coin as he cleans the floor.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | which he is cleaning |
|  | while cleaning |
| C | as he had cleaned |
| D | while he cleans |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

The police has so far succeeded in recovering only a part of

the stolen property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | so far succeeded to recover |
|  | as for as succeeded in recovery of |
| C | so far succeeded in recovery of |
|  | No correction required |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

He is too important for tolerating any delay.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | to tolerate |
| B | at tolerating |
| C | to tolerating |
|  | with tolerating |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

Identify which part of the question has error

A property dealer was /shoot dead by four unidentified jacket

clad men /while taking a morning walk /in a park.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | A property dealer was |
|  | shoot dead by four unidentified jacket clad men |
|  | while taking a morning walk |
| D | in a park. |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

The fact of me/ being a stranger/ does not excuse his conduct.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The fact of me |
|  | being a stranger |
| C | does not excuse his conduct |
| D | No error |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

The number of tourists / is expected to rise / from seven to

ten percent / in the next ten years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The number of tourists |
| B | is expected to rise |
|  | from seven to ten percent |
| D | in the next ten years |
| E | No error |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

Being that my car is getting / its annual check up. / I will not be

/ able to pick you up tomorrow morning.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Being that my car is getting |
|  | its annual check up. |
| C | I will not be |
| D | able to pick you up tomorrow morning |
| E | No error |

**Question 8 Explanation:**

Change, Being that my car is getting → As my car is getting.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

The third season of / the popular television show will ends /

on a grand note with / celebrities dancing and having fun.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The third season of |
|  | the popular television show will ends |
|  | on a grand note with |
| D | celebrities dancing and having fun |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

Rose growers in / the city are waking up / to the benefits /

of collective action.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Rose growers in |
|  | the city are waking up |
|  | to the benefits |
| D | of collective action |
| E | No error |

**Question 10 Explanation:**

Change, to the benefits → of the benefits.

## Infosys Sentence Correction Quiz : OG

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

Among the litany of threats that many Israelis face, the

potential for a nuclear-armed Iran is perhaps the more scary

as this scenario could engulf the region in a violent war.

This would likely result in historically unseen amounts of

destruction, even for a region whose history is marred by

perennial violence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | perhaps the more |
|  | perhaps the most |
| C | possibly, perhaps the most |
|  | possibly the greatest |
| E | possibly the great |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

During the worst years of the Great Depression, America

faced tremendous challenges as unemployment topped 25%. Many

historians credit the New Deal and the World War II industrial

complex for propelling America out of the depression and into a

then-unparalleled time of economic prosperity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | for propelling |
| B | with having propelled |
| C | as propelling |
| D | to propelling |
|  | with propelling |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

The mole is a nocturnal insectivorous mammal regarded as pests

by gardeners because of their burrowing activity spoiling lawns

and gardens.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | regarded as pests by gardeners because of their burrowing activity spoiling |
|  | regarded to be pests by gardeners because of their burrowing activity’s spoiling |
| C | regarded as a pest by gardeners because of burrowing activity spoiling |
| D | considered as a pest by gardeners because of its burrowing activity spoiling |
|  | regarded as a pest by gardeners because its burrowing activity spoils lawns and gardens. |
| **Question 4**  **CORRECT** | |

After the Detroit Lions' abysmal 0 win and 16 loss season in 2008,

the owner of the team fired the head coach. In the days that

followed this decision, one professional sporting analyst said:

"the prospects of the Lions becoming a competitive franchise depends on if

the team can procure a talented and disciplined coach."

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | depends on if |
|  | depend on whether |
| C | depends on whether |
| D | depend on if |
| E | depend whether |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

After meeting together near Mediolanurn in 313, Roman Emperors

Constantine Augustus and Licinius Augustus issued The Edict of

Milan in the hopes to ending years of internal religious strife

and the persecution of minorities. The Edict expanded religious

toleration and ordered the return of property confiscated from

Christians, even if it had been subsequently resold.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | in the hopes to ending |
| B | in the hope to ending |
| C | with the hope to ending |
|  | with the hope of ending |
| E | in the hope to end |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

The population of tigers in the National Park is increasing

steadily, and this is a source of encouragement to those who

have worked so hard to fund the conservation effort.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | steadily, and this |
|  | steadily: which |
|  | steadily; this trend |
| D | steadily, this increase |
| E | steady, and this |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

Environmentalists associated with the United Nations Environment

Programme predict that if the current trends associated with global

warming continue, thousands of acres of pristine land **is in danger to undergo**

potentially irrevocable changes that could alter the planet's ecosystem forever.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | is in danger to undergo |
|  | are in danger of undergoing |
| C | is in danger of undergoing |
| D | are in danger to undergo |
| E | are in danger for undergoing |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather

than the garden, he might get a better display of flowers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden |
|  | If the gardener sowed the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden |
| C | If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than in the garden |
|  | If the gardener were to sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than in the garden |
| E | If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse instead of the garden |

## Verbal sentence correction I: 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **WRONG** |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) Men in my office love to take longer coffee breaks.

b) The men in my office love taking long coffee breaks

c) Men at my office take long coffee breaks and they love it.

d) Taking long breaks for coffee is what men in my office

love to do.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
| B | B |
|  | C |
| D | D |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a)My laptop was stolen at the airport yesterday while I was waiting

b)They had stolen my laptop yesterday at the airport while I was waiting

c)I was waiting at the airport yesterday when they stole my laptop.

d)While I was waiting at the airport yesterday,my laptop was stolen

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | A |
|  | B |
| C | C |
|  | D |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) The hostess found out that there was no more drink in Arvind?s glass.

b) The hostess noticed that there was no more drink in Arvind?s glass.

c) The hostess noticed that Arvind?s glass could contain no more drink

d) The hostess identified that Arvind?s had no more to drink in his glass.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
|  | C |
| C | A |
| D | D |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) General intelligence is essential for outstanding

achievement because it involves one? s natural ability

to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and to analyze them clearly.

b) General intelligence is essential in outstanding

achievement because it involves the natural ability of

one in comprehending difficult concepts more quicker and

to analyze them clearly

c) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement

because it involves one?s natural ability to comprehend difficult

concepts quicker and analyzing them with clearness

d) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement

because it naturally involves one?s ability to comprehend difficult

concepts quicker and an analysis of them clearly

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
|  | B |
| C | C |
| D | D |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a)I enjoyed a visit to the museum;It was far interesting than

I expected

b)My visit to the museum was by far interesting so I enjoyed it

c)I enjoyed the visit to the museum;It was far more

interesting than I had expected

d)I enjoyed our visit to the museum as it was far more interesting than

we expected.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
| B | B |
|  | C |
| D | D |
| **Question 6**  **CORRECT** | |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a)This year?s college trip to simla was the most enjoyable

vacation I have ever had.

b)This year?s college trip to simla was a more enjoyable

vacation I had.

c)The most enjoyable college trip I ever have was the simla

trip of this year.

d)I have enjoyed this year?s college trip in simla to the utmost.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
| B | B |
| C | C |
| D | D |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a)To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of

intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing

the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spend nights in the open

and to test to see how long he could hold out without food.

b)To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of

intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing

the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open

and to test to see how long he could hold out without food

c) In preparation for himself, he subjected himself to two weeks

of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing

the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and

testing to see how long he could hold out without food

d) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive

training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near

Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and testing to see how

long he could hold out without food.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | A |
| B | B |
|  | C |
|  | D |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** | |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) If Ram doesn't pay the mortgage to his house on time,

he will be out in the street.

b) Ram will be out in the streets if he does not pay mortgages of

his house in time.

c) If Ram does not pay the mortgage to his house he will be out of

the streets on time

d) If Ram does not pay the mortgage on his house on time, he will be

out on the streets.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
|  | B |
| C | C |
| D | D |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **WRONG** |

A)At a time when so many skilled workers are out of work

it will be easy to fill the vacancy

B)When so many skille workers are not working, it will be

easy to fill the vacancy

C)To fill the vacancy will not be a problem,

so many workers are there.

D)With so many skilled works being there,

it wont be a problem filling vacancies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
| B | B |
|  | C |
| D | D |
| **Question 10**  **CORRECT** | |

A conjunction is used to connect words and sentences together.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | words and sentences together |
| B | words or sentences together |
| C | words and sentences |
|  | words or sentences |
| E | words to sentences |

## Verbal sentence correction I: 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1**  **CORRECT** |

Antony, coming alongside Cleopatra's ship, climbed aboard

without seeing or being seen by her

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her. |
|  | climbed aboard without seeing Cleopatra or being seen by her |
| C | climbs aboard without Cleopatra seeing him |
| D | boarded without being seen by her |
| E | boarded without seeing Cleopatra |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

Bombast is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability,

are used.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used. |
|  | is the use of high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability. |
| C | is where high-sounding words are used for effect not suitability. |
| D | is the using of high-sounding words for effect only. |
| E | is when you use high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of

music: it has given me so much

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music: |
| B | I would like to thank whomever it was that has written that piece of music: |
| C | I would like to thank whomever it might be that wrote that piece of music: |
|  | Whoever it was that wrote that piece of music, I would like to thank because |
| E | I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music, |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father |
| B | Your taking a loan to buy a car aggravated Father. |
|  | You taking a loan to buy a car irritated Father. |
| D | You taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father. |
| E | Father was annoyed by you taking a loan to buy a car. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

In the initial stages of learning a new language we learn more

through listening and attempting to copy speech patterns and

not through reading grammar books.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books. |
|  | and attempting to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books. |
| C | and attempts to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books. |
|  | and attempts at copying speech patterns than through reading grammar books. |
| E | and attempts at copying speech patterns and not grammar books. |
| **Question 6**  **CORRECT** | |

Between you and I, I doubt that he will come

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | and I, I doubt that he will come. |
| B | and I, I doubt that he would come. |
|  | and me, I doubt that he will come |
| D | and me, I doubt that he would come. |
| E | and me, I doubt whether he will be coming. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

Work that is not finished is not work at all, it is merely a

botch, a failure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | all, it is merely a botch, a failure. |
| B | all, it is a botch merely, and a failure. |
|  | all; it is merely a botch, a failure. |
|  | all; the work merely is a botch and a failure. |
| E | all; the work being merely a botch, a failure. |
| **Question 8**  **CORRECT** | |

The small child does whatever his father was done.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | has done |
| B | did |
|  | does |
| D | had done |
| E | No correction required |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 9**  **CORRECT** |

The man to who I sold my house was a cheat.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | to whom I sell |
| B | to who I sell |
| C | who was sold to |
|  | to whom I sold |
| E | No correction required |
| **Question 10**  **WRONG** | |

They were all shocked at his failure in the competition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | were shocked at all |
| B | had all shocked at |
|  | had all shocked by |
| D | had been all shocked on |
|  | No correction required |

## English Reading Comprehensions M

The economic transformation of India is one of the great business

stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been

lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has

become a high-powered center for information technology and

pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are

powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M.

now have major research facilities in India employing thousands.

India’s seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers,

scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at

developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at

risk, and the country is frequently heralded as

“the next economic superpower.”

But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower

status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted.

Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet,

the head of Infosys said recently that there was an

“acute shortage of skilled manpower,” and a study by Hewitt

Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers

will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand

for skilled labor is outstripping supply.

How is this possible in a country that every year produces two

and a half million college graduates and four hundred thousand

engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians

get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty

per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent,

the vast majority go to one of India’s seventeen thousand colleges,

many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year

institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities,

but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement

put only two of them among the top hundred in the world.

Many Indian graduates therefore enter the workforce with a low

level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa,

of Duke University, has found that if you define “engineer” by U.S.

standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand

engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that,

of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only

two per cent acceptable.

There was a time when many economists believed that post-

secondary education didn’t have much impact on economic growth.

The really important educational gains, they thought, came from

giving rudimentary skills to large numbers of people

(which India still needs to do—at least thirty per cent of the

population is illiterate). They believed that, in economic terms,

society got a very low rate of return on its investment in higher

education. But lately that assumption has been overturned,

and the social rate of return on investment in university

education in India has been calculated at an impressive nine or

ten per cent. In other words, every dollar India puts into higher

education creates value for the economy as a whole.

Yet India spends roughly three and a half per cent of its

G.D.P. on education, significantly below the percentage spent

by the U.S., even though India’s population is much younger,

and spending on education should be proportionately higher.

The irony of the current situation is that India was once

considered to be overeducated. In the seventies, as its economy

languished, it seemed to be a country with too many engineers

and Ph.D.s working as clerks in government offices.

Once the Indian business climate loosened up, though,

that meant companies could tap a backlog of hundreds of

thousands of eager, skilled workers at their disposal.

Unfortunately, the educational system did not adjust to the

new realities. Between 1985 and 1997, the number of teachers

in India actually fell, while the percentage of students

enrolled in high school or college rose more slowly than it did

in the rest of the world. Even as the need for skilled workers

was increasing, India was devoting relatively fewer resources

to producing them.

Since the Second World War, the countries that have made

successful leaps from developing to developed status have all

poured money, public and private, into education.

South Korea now spends a higher percentage of its national

income on education than nearly any other country in the world.

Taiwan had a system of universal primary education before its

phase of hypergrowth began. And, more recently,

Ireland’s economic boom was spurred, in part, by an opening up

and expansion of primary and secondary schools and increased

funding for universities. Education will be all the more

important for India’s well-being; the earlier generation of

so-called Asian Tigers depended heavily on manufacturing,

but India’s focus on services and technology will require

a more skilled and educated workforce.

India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the

current government has made noises about doubling spending on

education, and a host of new colleges and universities have

sprung up since the mid-nineties.

But India’s impressive economic performance has made the problem

seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the

government to defer difficult choices.

(In a country where more than three hundred million people

live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem

like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to

pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time

when things seem to be going very well.

It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that

can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is

that the more certain its glowing future seems to be,

the less likely that future becomes

**Which of these could you infer according to the passage?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Wages in the Developing countries are less as compared to wages in the developed countries |
| B | Wages in the Developing countries are more as compared to wages in the developed countries |
| C | Wages in the Developing countries are same as wages in the developed countries |
| D | None of these |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** |

**What does "American jobs" in the last line of the first paragraph**

**of the passage imply?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Jobs provided by American companies |
|  | Jobs held (or to be held) by American people |
|  | Jobs open to only American citizens |
| D | Jobs provided by the American government |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

**According to the passage, why India does not have enough skilled labour?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The total amount of young population is low |
| B | The total number of colleges are insufficient |
| C | Students do not want to study |
|  | Maximum universities and colleges do not match global standards. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** |

**What can you infer as the meaning of 'stifling' from the passage?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Democratic |
| B | Liberal |
|  | Impeding |
|  | Undemocratic |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

**What is an appropriate title to the passage?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Growing Indian Economy |
| B | Higher education in India |
|  | India’s Skill Shortage |
|  | Entrepreneurship in India |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** |

**In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage,**

**the phrase "closer to community colleges " is used.**

**What does it imply?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Near to community colleges |
|  | Like community colleges |
| C | Close association to community colleges |
|  | None of these |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **CORRECT** |

**According to the passage, what is the paradox of the Indian**

**economy today?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The economic progress is impressive, but the poor (earning one dollar per day) are not benefited. |
|  | The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions. |
| C | There is not enough skilled workforce and the government does not realize this. |
| D | Government is not ready to invest in setting up new universities. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8**  **WRONG** |

**Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Companies are paying hire to lure skilled people to jobs |
| B | American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers. |
| C | Entrepreneurship is growing in India. |
|  | There is not enough skilled workers, while the demand for them is high. |

## English Reading Comprehensions – M 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours

before Britain’s Indian Empire was formally divided into the

nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and

his wife, Edwina, sat down in the viceregal mansion in New Delhi

to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, “My Favorite Brunette.” Large

parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the

implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines

became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on

the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million

people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on

that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences

of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the Mountbattens

probably felt they had earned their evening’s entertainment.

Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India, had arrived in New Delhi

in March, 1947, charged with an almost impossible task. Irrevocably

enfeebled by the Second World War, the British belatedly realized

that they had to leave the subcontinent, which had spiralled out of

their control through the nineteen-forties. But plans for brisk

disengagement ignored messy realities on the ground. Mountbatten

had a clear remit to transfer power to the Indians within fifteen

months. Leaving India to God, or anarchy, as Mohandas Gandhi, the

foremost Indian leader, exhorted, wasn’t a political option, however

tempting. Mountbatten had to work hard to figure out how and to whom

power was to be transferred.

The dominant political party, the Congress Party, took inspiration

from Gandhi in claiming to be a secular organization, representing

all four hundred million Indians. But many Muslim politicians saw

it as a party of upper-caste Hindus and demanded a separate homeland

for their hundred million co-religionists, who were intermingled

with non-Muslim populations across the subcontinent’s villages,

towns, and cities. Eventually, as in Palestine, the British saw

partition along religious lines as the quickest way to the exit.

But sectarian riots in Punjab and Bengal dimmed hopes for a quick

and dignified British withdrawal, and boded ill for India’s assumption

of power. Not surprisingly, there were some notable absences at the

Independence Day celebrations in New Delhi on August 15th. Gandhi,

denouncing freedom from imperial rule as a “wooden loaf,” had remained

in Calcutta, trying, with the force of his moral authority, to

stop Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. His great rival

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who had fought bitterly for a separate homeland

for Indian Muslims, was in Karachi, trying to hold together the

precarious nation-state of Pakistan.

Nevertheless, the significance of the occasion was not lost on many.

While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie,

India’s constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment

demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi’s closest disciple

and soon to be India’s first Prime Minister, provided it. “Long years ago,

we made a tryst with destiny,” he said. “At the stroke of the midnight hour,

while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment

comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old

to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long

suppressed, finds utterance.”

Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But

today his quaint phrase “tryst with destiny” resonates ominously, so

enduring have been the political and psychological scars of partition.

The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in

brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious

lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people,

abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were

fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir.

Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory

mass murders and displacement, was shot dead in January, 1948, by a Hindu

extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on

Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months

later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him.

Many of the seeds of postcolonial disorder in South Asia were sown much

earlier, in two centuries of direct and indirect British rule, but, as

book after book has demonstrated, nothing in the complex tragedy of partition

was inevitable. In “Indian Summer” (Henry Holt; $30), Alex von Tunzelmann

pays particular attention to how negotiations were shaped by an interplay of

personalities. Von Tunzelmann goes on a bit too much about the Mountbattens’

open marriage and their connections to various British royals, toffs, and fops,

but her account, unlike those of some of her fellow British historians, isn’t

filtered by nostalgia. She summarizes bluntly the economic record of the British

overlords, who, though never as rapacious and destructive as the Belgians

in the Congo, damaged agriculture and retarded industrial growth in India

through a blind faith in the “invisible hand” that supposedly regulated

markets. Von Tunzelmann echoes Edmund Burke’s denunciation of the East

India Company when she terms the empire’s corporate forerunner a “beast”

whose “only object was money”; and she reminds readers that, in 1877, the

year that Queen Victoria officially became Empress of India, a famine in

the south killed five million people even as the Queen’s viceroy remained

adamant that famine relief was a misguided policy.

Politically, too, British rule in India was deeply conservative, limiting

Indian access to higher education, industry, and the civil service.

Writing in the New York Tribune in the mid-nineteenth century, Karl Marx

predicted that British colonials would prove to be the “unconscious tool”

of a “social revolution” in a subcontinent stagnating under “Oriental

despotism.” As it turned out, the British, while restricting an educated

middle class, empowered a multitude of petty Oriental despots. (In 1947,

there were five hundred and sixty-five of these feudatories, often called

maharajas, running states as large as Belgium and as small as Central Park.)

**From the passage, what can we conclude about the view of the**

**author about Lord Mountbatten?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appreciative |
|  | Sarcastic |
| C | Neutral |
| D | Speculative |
| **Question 2**  **WRONG** | |

**What is the author likely to agree to as the reason for the**

**chaos in the sub-continent in 1947?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Because Gandhi was assassinated |
|  | Because the British left the sub-continent in haste. |
| C | Because the Hindus and Muslims could not live in peace. |
| D | Because Lord Mountbatten was watching a movie on 14th August 1947. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

What could possibly "grandiloquence" mean as inferred from

the context in which it has been used in the passage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Grand Party |
| B | Celebrations |
|  | Lofty speech |
| D | Destiny |
| **Question 4**  **CORRECT** | |

**What is the author primarily talking about in the article?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Mountbatten’s association with India. |
| B | Nehru’s speech |
| C | Gandhi’s assassination |
|  | The aftermath of the partition. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **CORRECT** |

**In the view of the author, What does the Nehru's phrase**

**"tryst with destiny" symbolise today?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | A celebration of Indian Independence |
| B | An inspirational quote |
| C | A reminder of Gandhi’s assassination |
|  | A symbol of the ills of the partition |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

**The author persists on talking about the " Bob Hope movie"**

in the article. Why?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Because the movie was a classic of 1947 |
| B | He thinks it caused the partition of the sub-continent. |
|  | He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent |
|  | It was Mountbatten’s favourite movie. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

What does the author imply about the future of the Pakistan?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | It becomes a secular country. |
|  | It becomes unsecular. |
| C | It is unprosperous. |
| D | It becomes a rogue state. |
| **Question 8**  **CORRECT** | |

Why was Gandhi assassinated?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Because he was favouring the Muslims. |
|  | His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims. |
| C | He got killed in the violence after partition. |
| D | None of these |

## English Reading Comprehensions – M 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

The stratosphere—specifically, the lower stratosphere—has, it

seems, been drying out. Water vapour is a greenhouse gas, and

the cooling effect on the Earth's climate due to this desiccation

may account for a fair bit of the slowdown in the rise of global

temperatures seen over the past ten years. These are the somewhat

surprising conclusions of a paper by Susan Solomon of America's

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and her colleagues,

which was published online by Science on January 28th. Whether the

trend will continue, stop or reverse itself, though, is at present unknown.

The stratosphere sits on top of the troposphere, the lowest, densest

layer of the atmosphere. The boundary between the two, the tropopause,

is about 18km above your head, if you are in the tropics, and a

few kilometres lower if you are at higher latitudes (or up a mountain).

The tropopause separates a rowdy below from a sedate above. In the

troposphere, the air at higher altitudes is in general cooler than

the air below it, an unstable situation in which warm and often moist

air below is endlessly buoying up into cooler air above. The resultant

commotion creates clouds, storms and much of the rest of the world's

weather. In the stratosphere, the air gets warmer at higher altitudes,

which provides stability

The stratosphere—which extends up to about 55km, where the mesosphere

begins—is made even less weather-prone by the absence of water vapour,

and thus of the clouds and precipitation to which it leads. This is

because the top of the troposphere is normally very cold, causing

ascending water vapour to freeze into ice crystals that drift and

fall, rather than continuing up into the stratosphere.

A little water manages to get past this cold trap. But as Dr Solomon

and her colleagues note, satellite measurements show that rather

less has been doing so over the past ten years than was the case

previously. Plugging the changes in water vapour into a climate

model that looks at the way different substances absorb and emit

infrared radiation, they conclude that between 2000 and 2009 a drop

in stratospheric water vapour of less than one part per million

slowed the rate of warming at the Earth's surface by about 25%.

Such a small change in stratospheric water vapour can have such a

large effect precisely because the stratosphere is already dry.

It is the relative change in the amount of a greenhouse gas, not

its absolute level, which determines how much warming it can produce,

and this change was about 10% of the total.

By comparison with the greenhouse effect caused by increases in

carbon dioxide, the stratospheric drying is hardly massive.

Dr Solomon and her colleagues peg the 2000-2009 cooling effect

at about a third of the opposite effect they would expect from

the carbon dioxide added over the same decade, and only a bit

more than a twentieth of the warming expected from the rise in

carbon dioxide since the industrial revolution. But it is surprising,

nonetheless.

It is for the most part only in the tropics that tropospheric air

can be drawn up into the stratosphere; it is also in the tropics

that one finds the most spectacular thunderstorms, and these can

reduce the temperature at the top of the troposphere, deepening

the cold trap that ascending water vapour must pass through and

thus impeding its rise. Over the past decade this stormy effect

seems to have been pronounced, with the coldest parts of the

tropical troposphere getting about a degree colder. But why this

should be is not clear. Sea-surface temperatures, which drive the

big tropical storms, have been high, and during the past few years

have seemed to correlate with increased coldness aloft. At other

times, though, they have seemed to predict a wetter stratosphere.

Dr Solomon cannot say what is driving the change she and her colleagues

have studied, nor how long it will last. It may be one of many aspects

of the climate that flop around, seemingly at random, over periods of

years to decades. Or it might be something driven by a long-term change,

such as the build-up of greenhouse gases (or, conceivably, layers of

sooty smog). Dr Solomon suspects the former, because of the way the

relationship between the stratosphere and the sea-surface temperature

has changed. Patterns of sea-surface temperature which come and go,

rather than absolute levels that continue to rise, may be the important thing.

That said, it is possible that the changes in the stratosphere are

linked to the effects humans are having on the atmosphere at large,

and that the drying may persist in providing a brake on warming. Or

it may be, as others have suggested in the past, that the long-term

trend, as the troposphere warms up, will be to a wetter, more warming

lower stratosphere, too. Whether this is the case depends on physical

subtleties that are currently undecided, but it is not implausible.

If it were true, then the current drying would be more a blip than a trend.

A better understanding of matters as diverse as how water vapour actually

gets across the tropopause and how the stratosphere circulates at the

global scale might help sort the question out, and Dr Solomon's high

profile contribution may help focus researchers on those problems.

Meanwhile, the good news (if further research bears it out) that the

world's warming has been slowed, at least for a few years, needs to be

leavened with the realization, yet again, that there are significant

uncertainties in science's understanding of the climate — and thus

unquantifiable risks ahead.

**What is the order of layers in the atmosphere, starting from the**

**lowermost and going to the topmost?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Tropopause, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere. |
|  | Troposphere, Tropopause, Stratosphere, Mesosphere. |
| C | Troposphere, Tropopause, Mesosphere, Stratosphere. |
| D | Troposhere, Stratosphere, Tropopause, Mesosphere. |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

What is the passage has been cited as the main reason

affecting global temperatures?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Relative change in water vapour content in the Stratosphere. |
|  | Drop in Stratospheric water vapour of less than one part per million. |
| C | The extreme dropness in the Stratosphere. |
| D | Absorption and emission of infrared radiation by different substances. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **CORRECT** |

Why is the situation in the troposphere defined as unstable?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Because, unlike the Stratosphere, there is too much water vapour in the Troposphere. |
| B | Because the Troposphere is not directly linked to the Stratosphere, but through the Tropopause which creates much of the world‘s weather. |
|  | Because of the interaction between warm and cool air which is unpredictable in nature and can leads to storms. |
| D | Because this layer of the atmosphere is very cloudy and can lead to weather related disruptions. |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

What accounts for the absence of water vapour in Stratosphere?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The layer of Stratosphere is situated too far above the water vapour to reach. |
| B | Rising global temperatures, leading to reduced water vapour that get absorbed in the Troposphere. |
|  | The greenhouse gas gets absorbed by the cloudes in the Troposphere and comes down as rain. |
|  | Before the vapour can rise up, it has to pass through below freezing temperatures and turns into ice |

## nfosys English Reading Comprehensions : OG

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

On August 22, 1939, Adolf Hitler summoned his top military

generals to Obersalzberg, where he delivered a speech explaining

his plans for war, first with Poland, then with the rest of Europe.

Despite resistance from those both inside and outside Germany,

Hitler felt exceedingly confident that he could defy the will of

the international community and conquer vast amounts of land.

In his speech at Obersalzberg, he laid out numerous factors he

believed would contribute to the success of his war plans.

Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen

war plans was German military quickness. Hitler said, "Our

strength lies in our quickness." On the advice of Colonel-General

von Brauchitsch, Hitler believed Poland could be captured in a

few weeks, an astonishingly short amount of time given the recent

history of trench warfare and the long history of protracted

European military engagements that resulted in minimal land

gains and high casualty counts.

Hitler's confidence in the ability of the German military to

inflict considerable brutality further strengthened his determination

to pursue an exceedingly ambitious plan of territorial aggrandizement.

He said, "I shall shoot everyone who utters one word of criticism"

and noted that "the goal to be obtained in the war is not that of

reaching certain lines but of physically demolishing the opponent."

In this vein, Hitler ordered his military to "be hard, be without

mercy, [and] act more quickly and brutally than others…for it

scares the others off." Hitler believed that enemies, not used to

this type of brutality, would surrender quickly.

In addition to speed and brutality, Hitler believed that, in the end,

history would overlook his inhumane conduct. To support this view,

which turned out to be anything but prescient, Hitler invoked a

Pollyannaish view of Asian leader Genghis Kahn. In Hitler's eyes,

Kahn "sent millions of women and children into death knowingly and

with a light heart," yet "history sees in him only the great founder

of States."

Although Hitler brimmed with confidence and experienced initial

yet widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark, he

overlooked important considerations. In many ways, Hitler made the

same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed

he could advance further and conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon,

Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed

by Britain's island status. Despite the damage inflicted at the

hands of the German Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain (1940),

British forces eventually won this important battle. Nevertheless,

Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried

echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR where his

forces suffered the decisive defeat of World War II at Stalingrad

in 1943. In the end, Hitler's reputation in history proved to be

as brutal and decisive as the battle plans and philosophy he

announced at Obersalzberg.

Q. According to the passage, Hitler's confidence in his military

strategy stemmed from its:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Surprise invasions |
| B | Emphasis on unconventional warfare |
| C | Reliance on air supremacy |
|  | Swift brutality |
| E | Napoleonic overtones |
| **Question 2**  **CORRECT** | |

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with explaining:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The logistics of Hitler’s war strategy and the mechanics of its failure |
| B | The philosophy of Hitler’s war strategy and the world’s reaction |
|  | Why Hitler believed his war plans would succeed and why they eventually failed |
| D | Hitler’s plans and their failure with an eye to pre-1900 history |
| E | Explaining the source of Hitler’s brutality and the reasons for its failure |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3**  **WRONG** |

Which of the following best characterizes the author's view

of the relationship between Hitler and Napoleon?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Governed with similar styles |
|  | Fought military conflicts with similar ideologies |
| C | In general, shared a legacy as overly ambitious leaders |
|  | At a high-level, some similarities in military missteps existed |
| E | Both suffered final defeats by impetuously charging east |
| **Question 4**  **WRONG** | |

According to the passage, what best describes the author's

understanding of why Hitler's military campaign eventually failed?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Failed to demoralise opponents |
|  | Overlooked important tactical and geographic considerations |
| C | Underestimated international resolve |
|  | Fell behind technological advancements of European enemies |
| E | Failed to consolidate initial military and land gains |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 5**  **WRONG** |

According to the passage, Hitler's confidence in the war plans

announced at Obersalzberg stemmed from all of the following EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The speed of the German military |
| B | The brutality of the German military |
|  | The plan to stifle dissent |
| D | The belief that instilling fear weakened enemies |
|  | The history of overlooking European military brutality |
| **Question 6**  **WRONG** | |

According to the passage, why did Hitler believe he

could conquer Poland in a few weeks?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The inaction of European neighbours |
| B | The example of Napoleon |
|  | The philosophy of Genghis Kahn |
|  | The counsel of a military general |
| E | The small size of Poland |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 7**  **WRONG** |

According to the passage, which of the following represents

the chronological unfolding of events?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Generals summoned to Obersalzberg; Invaded Poland; Invaded Denmark; the Battle of Britain; Battle at Stalingrad |
|  | Generals summoned to Obersalzberg; Invaded Denmark; Invaded Poland; the Battle of Britain; Battle at Stalingrad |
| C | Generals summoned to Obersalzberg; Invaded Denmark; Invaded Poland; Battle at Stalingrad; the Battle of Britain |
| D | Generals summoned to Obersalzberg; Invaded Poland; Invaded Denmark; Battle at Stalingrad; the Battle of Britain |
| E | Generals summoned to Obersalzberg; the Battle of Britain; Invaded Poland; Invaded Denmark; Battle at Stalingrad |

## Verbal Reading Comprehensions I : 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

**Read the passage and answer the questions:**

Alan Turing, the British mathematician whose concepts in the

early 1950s foreshadowed the modern-day digital computer,

proposed a simple test to check for artificial intelligence.

If a human judge, he said, engaged in a natural language text

conversation with two other parties, one a human and the other

a machine, and if the judge could not reliably tell which was which,

then the machine would for all purposes have passed the test.

As of 2006 no machine has managed to do that. But now a robot

messenger or chatbot has hit the Internet. It is so lifelike

in its responses that many people have been fooled into

thinking they're talking to a human being.

Invented by British scientists and nicknamed George, it's

programmed to show emotions, tell jokes, answer questions and

engage in intimate conversation on subjects as varied as love,

life and the universe.

It can also speak 40 languages as its vocabulary continues to

improve which, incidentally, is bound to happen considering

George has already chatted with some two million people since

its inception.

George is also capable of carrying on a conversation with

hundreds of different people at the same time from all over

the globe. To some people, though, the scary part is that

George continues to evolve.

From expressing itself only as a disembodied text interface,

a fully-animated 3D image of an androgynous-looking humanoid

capable of an extensive range of gestures and expressions has

recently been introduced to online audiences.

This new George, unlike many other conversational programs,

does not merely try to be logical but attempts to form relationships

and frequently behave illogically in order to seem more alive.

This is exactly what had been predicted by people ever since

the industrial revolution introduced the possibility of

creating mechanical human beings, and Mary Shelley wrote

Frankenstein based on a laboratory-made semi-human creature.

The paranoia generated by such things has only gathered

momentum since then, so that today with the advent of powerful

computers it has led to an overwhelming feeling of fear of a

complete takeover by machines in the future.

The reason is that robotic creatures can now also be imbued

with artificial intelligence which rivals that of human beings.

When robots supersede human beings there would no longer be any

need for the Turing Test.

Unless, of course, machines start testing us for intelligence

instead.

As understood from the passage, what makes ‘George’ seem more life-like?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Extensive range of gestures and expressions. |
| B | attempts to form relationships |
| C | Ability to talk on varied subjects |
|  | illogical behaviour |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2** |

**Read the passage and answer the questions:**

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need for the Turing Test.

Unless, of course, machines start testing us for intelligence

instead.

The robot messenger ‘George’ was invented by?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Alan Turing, the British mathematician. |
| B | American scientists |
|  | Scientists from Britain |
| D | Mary Shelley |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 3** |

**Read the passage and answer the questions:**

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early 1950s foreshadowed the modern-day digital computer,

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with artificial intelligence which rivals that of human beings.

When robots supersede human beings there would no longer be any

need for the Turing Test.

Unless, of course, machines start testing us for intelligence

instead.

According to the passage, what was it that no machine had

managed to do?

|  |
| --- |
| Pass the Turing test |
| B | Learn many languages |
| C | Participate in conversation |
| D | Show emotions and make gestures |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 4** |

**Read the passage and answer the questions:**

Alan Turing, the British mathematician whose concepts in the

early 1950s foreshadowed the modern-day digital computer,

proposed a simple test to check for artificial intelligence.

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conversation with two other parties, one a human and the other

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with artificial intelligence which rivals that of human beings.

When robots supersede human beings there would no longer be any

need for the Turing Test.

Unless, of course, machines start testing us for intelligence

instead.

What was the impetus for the new robot?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Mary Shelley’s book Frankenstein. |
| B | Industrial revolution which saw the possibility of making mechanical human beings. |
|  | Laboratory-made semi humans. |
|  | All of the above. |
| |  | | --- | | **Question 5** |   **Read the passage and answer the questions:**  Alan Turing, the British mathematician whose concepts in the  early 1950s foreshadowed the modern-day digital computer,  proposed a simple test to check for artificial intelligence.  If a human judge, he said, engaged in a natural language text  conversation with two other parties, one a human and the other  a machine, and if the judge could not reliably tell which was which,  then the machine would for all purposes have passed the test.  As of 2006 no machine has managed to do that. But now a robot  messenger or chatbot has hit the Internet. It is so lifelike  in its responses that many people have been fooled into  thinking they're talking to a human being.  Invented by British scientists and nicknamed George, it's  programmed to show emotions, tell jokes, answer questions and  engage in intimate conversation on subjects as varied as love,  life and the universe.  It can also speak 40 languages as its vocabulary continues to  improve which, incidentally, is bound to happen considering  George has already chatted with some two million people since  its inception.  George is also capable of carrying on a conversation with  hundreds of different people at the same time from all over  the globe. To some people, though, the scary part is that  George continues to evolve.  From expressing itself only as a disembodied text interface,  a fully-animated 3D image of an androgynous-looking humanoid  capable of an extensive range of gestures and expressions has  recently been introduced to online audiences.  This new George, unlike many other conversational programs,  does not merely try to be logical but attempts to form relationships  and frequently behave illogically in order to seem more alive.  This is exactly what had been predicted by people ever since  the industrial revolution introduced the possibility of  creating mechanical human beings, and Mary Shelley wrote  Frankenstein based on a laboratory-made semi-human creature.  The paranoia generated by such things has only gathered  momentum since then, so that today with the advent of powerful  computers it has led to an overwhelming feeling of fear of a  complete takeover by machines in the future.  The reason is that robotic creatures can now also be imbued  with artificial intelligence which rivals that of human beings.  When robots supersede human beings there would no longer be any  need for the Turing Test.  Unless, of course, machines start testing us for intelligence  instead.  What is the author’s greatest fear?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | Humans will be rivaled by machines. | |  | Machines ruling us in the future. | | C | Robots passing the Turing test | | D | Machines testing us for intelligence | | **Question 6** | |   Reviewing historical data, medical researchers in California  found that countries with the largest number of television sets  per capita have had the lowest incidence of a serious brain  disease, mosquito-borne encephalitis. The researchers have  concluded that people in these counties stay indoors more and  thus avoid exposure to the disease.  The researchers conclusion would be most strengthened if which  of the following were true?   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Programs designed to control the size of disease bearing mosquito populations have not affected the incidence of mosquito- borne encephalitis. | | B | The occupations of county residents affect their risk of exposure to mosquito-borne encephalitis more than does television-watching. | | C | The incidence of mosquito-borne encephalitis in counties with the largest number of television sets per capita is likely to decrease even further. | |  | The more television sets there are per capita in a country, the more time the average country resident spends watching television. | | **Question 7**  **WRONG** | |   Sales taxes tend to be regressive, affecting poor people more  severely than wealthy people. When all purchases of consumer  goods are taxed at a fixed percentage of the purchase price,  poor people pay a larger proportion of their income in sales  taxes than wealthy people do.  It can be correctly inferred on the basis of the statements  above that which of the following is true?   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Poor people constitute a larger proportion of the taxpaying population than wealthy people do. | |  | Poor people spend a larger proportion of their income on purchases of consumer goods than wealthy people do. | | C | Wealthy people pay, on average, a larger amount of sales taxes than poor people do. | | D | The total amount spent by all poor people on purchases of consumer goods exceeds the total amount spent by all wealthy people on consumer goods |  |  | | --- | | **Question 8**  **WRONG** |   Throughout the 1950's, there were increases in the numbers of  dead birds found in agricultural areas after pesticide sprayings.  Pesticide manufacturers claimed that the publicity given to bird  deaths stimulated volunteers to look for dead birds, and that  the increase in numbers reported was attributable to the  increase in the number of people looking.  Which of the following statements, if true, would help to  refute the claim of the pesticide manufacturers?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | The publicity given to bird deaths was largely regional and never reached national proportions. | | B | Pesticide sprayings were timed to coincide with various phases of the life cycles of the insects they destroyed. | |  | No provision was made to ensure that a dead bird would not be reported by more than one observer. | |  | Initial increases in bird deaths had been noticed by agricultural workers long before any publicity had been given to the matter. |  |  | | --- | | **Question 9**  **WRONG** |   **Directions for Q9: Read the following passage and answer**  **the questions given below.**  The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km  west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place  to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age?  How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did  they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions  prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment.Living in the open  and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia  led by 30 experts, built the first village in the ancient  encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay,  the roofs of hay - all based on original designs. Then came the  second stage - getting back to the basics of living. Families  were invited to stay in the 'prehistoric village' for a week or  two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style.Initially, this  experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to  central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something  to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers  learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems  were numerous - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready  fireplaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however,  have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay,  for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an  open fire, and when correctly stoked, they are practically  smokeless.By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been  able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns.  Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation,  have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking  methods.  What can be the title of the passage?   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Modern techniques find their way into pre-historic villages | | B | Co-existence of ancient and modern times | | C | Glad to be living in the 21st Century | |  | Turning back time |  |  | | --- | | **Question 10**  **WRONG** |   To outsiders, the magnitude of Indians' love for cricket is as  incomprehensible as its feverish intensity. In February 2014,  India awarded the Bharat Ratna, its highest civilian honour, to  Sachin Tendulkar, a recently retired batsman. Millions in India,  a country of 1.3 billion people and only one nationally popular  game, celebrated wildly. When India's national side plays a big  game, an estimated 400 million watch on television.  Contrary to what many believe, India’s success at cricket does  not explain it; if it did, hockey would be far more popular.  Between 1928 and 1956, India's hockey team won six consecutive  Olympic gold medals, a domination Indian cricketers have never  threatened to rival.  Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the above  passage?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | The Bharat Ratna can be conferred only to cricketers. | | B | Cricket being India’s national sport is loved by most of the countrymen. | |  | Hockey ought to be India’s national sport since India’s success at hockey is far greater. | |  | When an India plays an international game, around 400 million follow the game. |  English Reading Comprehensions I : 3  |  | | --- | | **Question 1** |   **Directions for Q1 to Q5 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow**.  Virtually everything astronomers known about objects outside the  solar system are based on the detection of photons-quanta of  electromagnetic radiation. Yet there is another form of radiation  that permeates the universe: neutrinos. With (as its name implies)  no electric charge, and negligible mass, the neutrino interacts  with other particles so rarely that a neutrino can cross the  entire universe, even traversing substantial aggregations of  matter, without being absorbed or even deflected. Neutrinos can  thus escape from regions of space where light and other kinds  of electromagnetic radiation are blocked by matter. Furthermore,  neutrinos carry with them information about the site and  circumstances of their production: therefore, the detection of  cosmic neutrinos could provide new information about a wide  variety of cosmic phenomena and about the history of the universe.  But how can scientists detect a particle that interacts so  infrequently with other matter? Twenty-five years passed between  Pauli’s hypothesis that the neutrino existed and its actual detection:  since then virtually all research with neutrinos has been with  neutrinos created artificially in large particle accelerators and  studied under neutrino microscopes. But a neutrino telescope, capable  of detecting cosmic neutrinos, is difficult to construct. No apparatus  can detect neutrinos unless it is extremely massive, because great mass  is synonymous with huge numbers of nucleons (neutrons and protons) ,  and the more massive the detector, the greater the probability of one  of its nucleon’s reacting with a neutrino. In addition, the apparatus must  be sufficiently shielded from the interfering effects of other particles.  Fortunately, a group of astrophysicists has proposed a means of detecting  cosmic neutrinos by harnessing the mass of the ocean. Named DUMAND, for Deep  Underwater Muno and Neutrino Detector, the project calls for placing an array  of light sensors at a depth of five kilometers under the ocean surface.  The detecting medium is the seawater itself: when a neutrino interacts with  a particle in an atom of seawater. The result is a cascade of electrically  charged particles and a flash of light that can be detected by the sensors.  The five kilometers of seawater above the sensors will shield them from the  interfering effects of other high-energy particles raining down through the  atmosphere.  The strongest motivation for the DUMAND project is that it  will exploit an important source of information about the  universe. The extension of astronomy from visible light to  radio waves to x-rays and gamma rays never failed to lead to  the discovery of unusual objects such as radio galaxies,  quasars, and pulsars. Each of these discoveries came as a  surprise. Neutrino astronomy will doubtless bring its own  share of surprises.    Which of the following titles suits the passages as a whole?   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | At the Threshold of Neutrino Astronomy | | B | Neutrinos and the History of the Universe | | C | The Creation and Study of Neutrinos | | D | The DUMAND System and How It Works |  |  | | --- | | **Question 2**  **CORRECT** |   With which of the following statements regarding neutrino  astronomy would the author be most likely to agree?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | Neutrino astronomy will supersede all present forms of astronomy | | B | Neutrino astronomy will be abandoned if the DUMAND project fails | |  | Neutrino astronomy can be expected to lead to major breakthroughs in astronomy | | D | Neutrino astronomy will disclose phenomena that will be more surprising than past discoveries |  |  | | --- | | **Question 3**  **WRONG** |   In the last paragraph, the author describes the development of  astronomy in order to   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | suggest that the potential findings of neutrino astronomy can be seen as part of a series of astronomical successes | |  | illustrate the role of surprise in scientific discovery | | C | demonstrate the effectiveness of the DUMAND apparatus in detecting neutrinos | | D | name some cosmic phenomena that neutrino astronomy will illuminate |  |  | | --- | | **Question 4**  **CORRECT** |   According to the passage, one advantage that neutrinos have for  studies in astronomy is that they   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | have been detected for the last twenty-five years | | B | possess a variable electric charge. | | C | are usually extremely massive | |  | carry information about their history with them |  |  | | --- | | **Question 5** |   According to the passage, the primary use of the apparatus  mentioned in paragraph 2 would be to   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | increase the mass of a neutrino | | B | interpret the information neutrinos | | C | study the internal structure of a neutrino | | D | Detect the presence of cosmic neutrinos |  |  | | --- | | **Question 6** |   **Directions for Q6-Q10**:Read the following passage. Then answer  the questions and check your answers.  Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty  seconds. When this short amount of time elapses, however, the  numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information  get there in the first place? Information that makes its way  to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage  area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is  of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the  working memory. There is much debate about the capacity and  duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory  comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who  suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks  of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of  information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter  or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the  capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying  similar information together. By organizing information, one  can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory  being passed on to long term storage. When making a conscious  effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam,  many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something  over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately,  this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no  interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the  information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and  paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone  number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog  barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a  phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly.\*  Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass  information from the short term to long term memory.\* A better  way is to practice "elaborate rehearsal". \*This involves  assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that  it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.\*  Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable.  Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall.  Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long  term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be  forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more  cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a  memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are  often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.  Glossary:  semantic: relating to the meaning of something  According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to  the STM?   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | They revert from the long term memory. | |  | They are filtered from the sensory storage area. | | C | They get chunked when they enter the brain. | | D | They enter via the nervous system. | | **Question 7**  **WRONG** | |   The word elapses in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | passes | | B | adds up | |  | appears | | D | continues |  |  | | --- | | **Question 8**  **WRONG** |   All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories  are stored EXCEPT the:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | STM | |  | long term memory | | C | sensory storage area | |  | maintenance area | | **Question 9**  **CORRECT** | |   Why does the author mention a dog's bark?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | To give an example of a type of memory | |  | To provide a type of interruption | | C | To prove that dogs have better memories than humans | | D | To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell |  |  | | --- | | **Question 10**  **CORRECT** |   How do theorists believe a person can remember more information  in a short time?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A | By organizing it | | B | By repeating it | |  | By giving it a name | | D | By drawing it | |  |