

INFOSYS MODEL TEST – 2

Logical Section: (15 questions)

1. Read the following statements and analyze which of them follow logically.

- A) All flowers has honey
- B) Rose is a flower
- C) Jasmine is a flower
- D) Rose doesn't has honey
- E) Jasmine has honey
- F) Rose has honey

- 1) ABC
- 2) ABF
- 3) ACD
- 4) CDE

2. This data sufficiency problem consists of a question and two statements, labeled (1) and (2), in which certain data are given.

You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient for answering the question.

Using the data given in the statements, plus your knowledge of mathematics and everyday facts

(such as the number of days in a leap year or the meaning of the word counterclockwise), you must indicate whether -

Choose 1 if the question can be answered by one of the statements alone and not by the other.

Choose 2 if the question can be answered by using either statement alone

Choose 3 if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone

Choose 4 if the question cannot be answered even by using both statements together

Question:

Is X a prime number, given that X is a positive integer?

- A. $X^4 > 3000$
- B. $X^4 < 10,000$

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3

3. Read the following statements and analyze which of them follow logically.

- A) No communist is a partisan
- B) Chartterjee is not a partisan
- C) Chartterjee is a communist
- D) Chartterjee is not a communist
- E) Chartterjee is a partisan

- a) ACB
- b) ABC
- c) ADE
- d) ABE

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

4. Joe's age, Joe's sister's age and Joe's father's age sums up to a century. When son is as old as his father, Joe's sister will be twice as old as now. When Joe is as old as his father then his father is twice as old as when his sister was as old as her father?

- A. 20,30,50
- B. 30,20,50
- C. 25,25,50
- D. 30,15,55

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

5. This data sufficiency problem consists of a question and two statements, labeled (1) and (2), in which certain data are given.

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Question:

What is the value of X , if X and Y are two distinct integers and their product is 30?

I. X is an odd integer

II. $X > Y$

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

6. Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Pesetas) per Annum Over the given Years.

What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period?

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

1) 32.43

2) 33.72

3) 34.18

7.

A) Excess cholesterol is known to cause heart disease.

B) Smoking may cause cancer

C) Mr. Pater does not smoke

D) Mr. Parter has excess cholesterol

E) Excess cholesterol does not cause heart disease

F) Mr. Pater runs the risk of having heart disease

a) BCF

b) BDE

c) DAF

d) BDF

1) a

2) b

3) c

4) d

8. Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Pesetas) per Annum Over the given Years.

Total expenditure on all these items in 1998 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2002?

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

1) 62

2) 69

3) 66

4) 71

9. Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Pesetas) per Annum Over the given Years.

The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

- 1) 0.1
- 2) 0.5
- 3) 1.0
- 4) 1.5

10. Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Pesetas) per Annum Over the given Years.

The ratio between the total expenditure on Taxes for all the years and the total expenditure on Fuel and Transport for all the years respectively is approximately?

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

- 1) 4:7
- 2) 10:13
- 3) 15:18
- 4) 5:8

11. Three friends divided some bullets equally. After all of them shot 4 bullets the total no.of remaining bullets is equal to that of one has after division. Find the original number divided.

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 40
- D. 34

12. Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Pesetas) per Annum Over the give Years.

The total expenditure of the company over these items during the year 2000 is?

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

- 1) 544.44
- 2) 501.11
- 3) 446.46
- 4) 478.87

13. Read the following statements and analyze which of them follow logically .

- A) All girls are beautiful
- B) Rita is a girl
- C) All girls get angry
- D) Rita get angry
- E) Rita does not get angry
- F) Rita is beautiful

- 1) ACD
- 2) ABC
- 3) CBE
- 4) ABF

14. This data sufficiency problem consists of a question and two statements, labeled (1) and

(2), in which certain data are given.

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Question:

Is m divisible by 6?

(A) m is divisible by 3

(B) m is divisible by 4

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

15. Identify which of the following Statements can logically follow and give your answer

A) Nectar is found in flowers

B) The rose is not a true flower

C) Chrysanthemum is a flower

D) Nectar is found in roses

E) Chrysanthemum is not a flower

F) Nectar is found in Chrysanthemum

a) BAD

b) EAF

c) EBA

d) ACF

1) a

2) b

3) c

4) d

Analytical Section: (10 Questions)

1. Three reporters Jack, Kerry and Lanny are supposed to visit France from Spain for covering an international conference. The duration of the conference is 8 days. Each day only one reporter will cover the event. Each reporter will be at the conference for at least 2 consecutive days out of the 8-day event. Jack does not cover the event for the sixth day. Kerry attends on the third day. If Kerry only covers the event for 2 days, which one of the following must be true?

a) Jack attends on the first day

b) Jack attends on the eighth day

c) Lanny attends on the fourth day

d) Kerry attends on the seventh day

e) Lanny attends on the sixth day.

2. Three reporters Jack, Kerry and Lanny are supposed to visit France from Spain for covering an international conference. The duration of the conference is 8 days. Each day only one reporter will cover the event. Each reporter will be at the conference for at least 2 consecutive days out of the 8-day event. Jack does not cover the event for the sixth day. Kerry attends on the third day. If Jack does not cover the event on the first, second, third and fourth day, which one of the following must be true?

a) Lanny will attend on the second day

b) Kerry will attend on the sixth day

c) Jack will attend on the seventh day

d) Jack will attend on the fifth day

e) Lanny will attend on the fourth day

3. Three reporters Jack, Kerry and Lanny are supposed to visit France from Spain for covering an international conference. The duration of the conference is 8 days. Each day only one reporter will cover the event. Each reporter will be at the conference for at least 2 consecutive days out of the 8-day event. Jack does not cover the event for the sixth day. Kerry attends on the third day. If Kerry covers the conference on fifth day, which one of the following cannot be true?

a) Lanny attends on the Saturday

b) Jack attends on the second day

c) Lanny attends on the eighth day

d) Jack attends on the first day

e) Kerry attends on the seventh day

4. Three reporters Jack, Kerry and Lanny are supposed to visit France from Spain for covering an international conference. The duration of the conference is 8 days. Each day only one reporter will cover the event. Each reporter will be at the conference for at least 2 consecutive days out of the 8-day event. Jack does not cover the event for the sixth day. Kerry attends on the third day. What is the maximum number of days any reporter can cover the conference?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) 6

5. Three reporters Jack, Kerry and Lanny are supposed to visit France from Spain for covering an international conference. The duration of the conference is 8 days. Each day only one reporter will cover the event. Each reporter will be at the conference for at least 2 consecutive days out of the 8-day event. Jack does not cover the event for the sixth day. Kerry attends on the third day. If Kerry covers the conference on the first, second and eighth day, how many different schedules are possible?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5

6. An arithmetic progression or AP is a sequence where the difference between two successive terms is always a constant. The sum of 3 consecutive terms of an AP is 27 and the product of these 3 terms is 704. The first term of this AP is

- a) 9 b) 22/3 c) 23/3 d) 28/3 e) None of these

7. The probability of Ronaldo shooting a goal is $\frac{3}{4}$. He takes 5 shots on the goal. What is the probability that he shoots a goal at least 3 times?

- a) 291/364 b) 371/464 c) 471/502 d) 459/512 e) 3/5

8. In a survey of 80 patients in a hospital, 20 were listed as taking apple juice, 30 as taking orange juice and 15 were listed as preferring both apple as well as orange juice. Find how many patients were taking neither apple juice nor orange juice?

- a. 45
- b. 70
- c. 65

d. 55

9. In a certain code, MONKEY is written as XDJMNL. How is TIGER written in that code?

- a. SDFHS
- b. QDFHS
- c. SHFDQ
- d. UJHFS

10. A and B together have Rs. 1210. If $\frac{4}{15}$ of A's amount is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have?

- a. 460
- b. 560
- c. 484
- d. 684

VERBAL SECTION - 40 QUESTIONS:

1. A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter.

It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention.

People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes

screaming along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either.

Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there.

At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different.

The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.

It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night,

I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors.

I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle

of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those

sounds in the daytime? I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the

bad sounds are.

I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises. The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it. The writer ...

- 1) 1. sleeps next to the window.
- 2) 2. has lived in Connecticut for a long time
- 3) 3. believes in ghosts.
- 4) 4. is interested in fire engines.

2. Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organisations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed

hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve.

All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult.

Arrogant

managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly

and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

Which of the following is similar in meaning of the word 'smother' as used in the passage?

- a. Suppress
- b. Encourage
- c. Instigate
- d. Criticise

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

3.

Harold a professional man who had worked in an office for many years had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became

the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realised that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put in to words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

In his dream Harold found the loathsome creatures

- A.in his village
- B.in his own house
- C.in a different land
- D.in his office

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

4. Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving.

Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly

changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with

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keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even

more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed

hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage

employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in

turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy

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managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly

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Which of the following characteristics help organisations in their transformation efforts?

- a. Emphasis on leadership but not management
- b. A strong and dogmatic culture
- c. Bureaucratic and inward looking approach
- d. Failing to acknowledge the value of customers and shareholders

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

5. Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty five years ago this was not so.

The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and spinal cord, causing stiffening and weakening of muscles, crippling and paralysis - which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with huge 23 year gap between the first and last. I was so fair and brown haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

In this passage, the word 'brood' refers to

- A. polio victims
- B. foreign children
- C. children in the family
- D. Indian Children

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C

6. A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

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screaming along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there.

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of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those

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sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

How does the author relate to sounds at night?

- 1) 1. He imagines sounds that do not exist.
- 2) 2. He exaggerates quiet sounds.
- 3) 3. He thinks taps should be turned off.
- 4) 4. He believes it's rather quiet at night.

7. 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

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

8. 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

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

9. 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

- 1) a
2) b
3) c
4) d

10. 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

- 1) a
2) b
3) c
4) d

11. Answer the question based on the given passage

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respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number?

- (A) Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes
(B) The large number of organisations were created as they needed managers in good number
(C) Organisations did not want to spend their scarce resources in training managers
(D) Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

12. A bar code consists of a printed series of wide, vertical lines that represent a numerical code. The Universal Product Code (UPC) is the standard bar-code format that lists the manufacturer's identification number and a product identification number. An optical scanner can read the bar code and the attached computer can match the product number with a list in its database. According to this passage, a bar code

- (A) is the same thing as a UPC.
- (B) is an optical scanner.
- (C) is put on products to discourage forgery.
- (D) represents a numerical code.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

13. Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

- A Every language has a lot of different words with similar but slightly differing meanings.
 - B Words are used with each other in fairly fixed ways in every language.
 - C Words do not only have meanings, they also have associations
 - D At an advanced level of any language, it is important to develop an impression of what connotations certain words have
- a. A only
 - b. A and C
 - c. A, B and C
 - d. All of the above are correct
 - e. Only B

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c

- 4) d
- 5) e

14. 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.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

15. 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.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

16. 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

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c

4) d

17.A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter.

It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention.

People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes

screaming along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there.

At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different.

The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.

It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night,

I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors.

I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle

of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime? I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are.

I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises. The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely

sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

How does the writer feel about sounds in general?

- 1) 1. They make him feel at home.
- 2) 2. He thinks they should be ignored.
- 3) 3. He believes they are part of our lives.
- 4) 4. He prefers silence to loud noises.

18.A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught

the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

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sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

People in New York ...It Suggests ?

- 1) 1. don't care about emergencies
- 2) 2. are used to sirens.
- 3) 3. are attracted by sounds.
- 4) 4. don't hear loud noises.

19.Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

A It's something I feel powerfully about.

B If I remember perfectly, it happened at about six thirty

C It is useful to learn which adverbs most typically modify particular types of objectives

D The majority of these adjectives has a negative connotation.

- a. C only
- b. B and C
- c. A only
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above are correct

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d
- 5) e

20. 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.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

21.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.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

22.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.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

23. Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly

changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with

that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and

only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organisations today don?t have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands

of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn?t have enough good managers to

keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it?s easier to teach than leadership. But even

more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because

that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in

turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve.

All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult.

Arrogant

managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly

and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to

respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

What is the historical reason for many organisations not having leadership?

- A view that leaders are born, they are not made
- Leaders lack managerial skills and organisations need managers
- Leaders are weak in carrying out traditional functions of management
- Leaders allow too much complacency in organizations

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

24. 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

- 1) a
 - 2) b
 - 3) c
 - 4) d
- 25.

25. A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

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compulsive noises. The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the

paper is a lovely

sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

The sound of a coin dropping makes people ...

- 1) 1. think of money.
- 2) 2. look at each other.
- 3) 3. pay attention to it.
- 4) 4.. stop crossing the street

26. Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

- A. A brash walk before dinner helps to enforce the appetite.
B. The death tally in the Pakistan earthquake has now risen to 300,000
C. Let's take a sluggish stroll along the beach, shall we?
D. If you want to stay at home tonight, that's perfectly OK with we.
- a. A only
b. B only
c. C only
d. D only
e. A and B only

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

27. Shooting a cat with a BB gun or anything else is animal cruelty and is illegal.

The recent incident in our neighborhood should be reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the local humane society, or the police.

We must as a community band together to find the perpetrators, prosecute them, and get the person or persons into some serious counseling program. It's important for all of us to be watchful and to speak up about this horrific behavior. These incidents must be stopped before these individuals cause even more serious harm.

In the above paragraph, which of the following best describes the author's tone?

- A. Happy about the situation
B. Biased in favor of cats
C. Angry about the situation
D. Depressed about the situation

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

28. 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 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.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

29. Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct

- A. The firefighters managed to save the people trapped in the burning third-floor flat.
B. The countryside round here is terribly flattened and BORING
C. To join the Lucknow Golf Club you pay a flattened fee of Rs.5 lacs.
D. He was able to erect the child's toy in five minutes flat.

- a. B and C only
b. A only
c. A and D
d. None of the above
e. A and B

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d
- 5) e

30. Piccadilly Circus was full of loneliness. It seethes and echoes with it.

To live near it. Looking down on it is a discomfiting exercise. You can't feel the pulse of London here, though people expect to. To Londoners it is a maddening obstruction

between one place and another, and few voluntarily linger there. The only locals are those who live off the lingerers; the lingerers are primarily sightseers, with a fair sprinkling of people hoping to draw attention to themselves - both typically from the provinces. They have come to see the heart of London and expect to see spectacle, glamour and vice. Piccadilly circus is

- A.the name of a circus company
- B.a lonely and resounding old building
- C.a centrally located area in London
- D.a huge heap of ruins

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

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

- a)landed,he was rushed
- b)was landing ,he was rushed
- c)was grounded,he was rushed
- d)could be landed,he went rushing.

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

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

- a)put a brave face
- b) make a face
- c)keep your hair on
- d) keep a straight face

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c

33. Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct

- A.Whereas nineteenth century Darwinists saw evolution
- B.as the story of the ascent of man from his brutish origins

C.today's darwinists want

D.to tell the tale rather of the fall of man back to beastliness

E.It is the story of ascent of man and descent of humanity.

- 1) A,B and E
- 2) B,C and E
- 3) C and D
- 4) A and E
- 5) A,C and D

34. Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

A. The project was underfunded from the outset.

B. During the cruise, a small cat fell board and drowned

C. Cooperation across the fronts has been very good

D. Cross-border cooperation has been exemplary good

- a. A only
- b. B only
- c. D and C
- d. None of the above
- e. Only Aand B

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d
- 5) e

35.

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

- a)Watched
- b)have watched
- c)have been watching
- d)should watch

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d

36. Bologna, Italy, is a city with 26 miles of covered walkways dating from the 1200s. The atmosphere of this beautiful city and its residents envelope you like a warm hug. In the center piazza of the city are two leaning towers, forming the most notable landmarks. Around the corner is the famous Roxy coffee bar, a hangout for many of the young university students who are studying medicine and political science. The nearby open marketplace bustles with color and excitement. Listening closely, you can hear many languages spoken by the tourists who visit each year. In the paragraph above, which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- A. Bologna is an old city.
- B. University students love Bologna.
- C. Bologna is an interesting place to visit.
- D. Bologna has two leaning towers.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

37. Thomas Alva Edison is one of the most well-known inventors in history. He is most famous for inventions like the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the light bulb. However, even Edison failed in a few attempts at invention, namely in trying to develop a better way to mine iron ore during the late 1880s and early 1890s.

He was tenacious in his attempts to find a method that worked, but he eventually gave up after having lost all the money he had INVESTED in iron-ore mining projects. In this context, the word tenacious means

- A. angry.
- B. persistent.
- C. lazy.
- D. happy.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

38. Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct

- .A. The firefighters managed to save the people trapped in the burning third-floor flat.
- B. The countryside round here is terribly flattened and BORING
- C. To join the Lucknow Golf Club you pay a flattened fee of Rs.5 lacs.
- D. He was able to erect the child's toy in five minutes flat.

- a. B and C only
- b. A only
- c. A and D
- d. None of the above
- e. A and B

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) d
- 5) e

39. Answer the question based on the given passage

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organisations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even

more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

How has the author defined management?

- a. It is the process of adapting organisations to changing circumstances.
- b. It is the system of aligning people with the direction it has taken.
- c. It refers to creating a vision to help direct the change effectively.
- d. Creating better performance through customer orientation.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

40.I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my

earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 810 water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module. The word 'Command Module' used twice in the given passage indicates perhaps that it deals with

- A.an alarming journey
- B. a commanding situation
- C. a journey into outer space
- D. a frightful battle

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) E