



Comprehension Passages:

1. 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 81° water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module. 1. 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.

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2. Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more as possible for the warning lights to be on?

- A. There was a shower of debris.
- B. Jack was yelling.

- C. A catastrophe was imminent.
- D. The moon was looming close and big.

3. The statement that the dazzling sunshine was "for once unfiltered by layers of air" means

- A. that the sun was very hot
- B. that there was no strong wind
- C. that the air was unpolluted
- D. none of above

Answer: 1. C 2. C 3. D

2. But I did not want to shoot the elephant. I watched him beating his bunch of grass against his knees, with the *preoccupied grandmotherly* air that elephants have. It seemed to me that it would be murder to shoot him. I had never shot an elephant and never wanted to. (Somehow it always seems worse to kill large animal.) Besides, there was the beast's owner to be considered. But I had got to act quickly. I turned to some experienced-looking Burmans who had been there when we arrived, and asked them how the elephants had been behaving. They all said the same thing; he took no notice of you if you left him alone, but he might charge if you went too close to him.

1. The phrase 'Preoccupied grandmotherly air' signifies

- A. being totally unconcerned
- B. pretending to be very busy
- C. a very superior attitude
- D. calm, dignified and affectionate disposition

2. From the passage it appears that the author was

- A. an inexperienced hunter
- B. kind and considerate
- C. possessed with fear

D. a worried man

3. The author did not want to shoot the elephant because he

- A. was afraid of it
- B. did not have the experience of shooting big animals
- C. did not wish to kill animal which was not doing anybody any harm
- D. did not find the elephant to be ferocious

Answer: 1. D 2. B 3. B

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.

1. 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
2. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?
 - A. Security bug and slimy tentacles
 - B. Fearful dream and slug-like animals
 - C. Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals
 - D. slug-like animals and security bug
3. The statement that 'he later threw off the security bug' means that
 - A. Harold succeeded in overcoming the need for security
 - B. Harold stopped giving much importance to dreams
 - C. Harold started tolerating social victimisation
 - D. Harold killed all the bugs troubled him

4. Harold's dream was fearful because A. it brought him face to face with reality

- B. it was full of vivid pictures of snakes
- C. he saw huge elephant in it
- D. in it he saw slimy creatures feeding on people's bodies

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. A

4. Laws of nature are not commands but statements of acts. The use of the word "law" in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities in nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature it is punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly started.

1. If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because
 - A. it is not binding to obey it
 - B. there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
 - C. it cannot be punished
 - D. it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by law
2. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because
 - A. the former state facts of Nature
 - B. they must be obeyed
 - C. they are natural
 - D. unlike human laws, they are systematic
3. The laws of nature based on observation are A. conclusion about the nature of the universe.
 - B. true and unfalsifiable.
 - C. figments of the observer imagination.
 - D. subject to change in the light of new facts.
4. The author is not happy with word 'law' because
 - A. it connotes rigidity and harshness

- B. it implies an agency which has made them
- C. it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity
- D. it gives rise to false beliefs

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A

5. Male lions are rather reticent about expanding their energy in hunting more than three quarters of kills are made by lionesses are in front, tensely scanning ahead, the cubs lag playfully behind and the males bring up the rear, walking slowly, their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. But slothfulness may have survival value. With lionesses busy hunting, the males function as guard for the cubs, protecting them particularly from hyenas.

1. According to the passage male lions generally do not go for huntings because A. they do not like it.

- B. they want lioness to get training
- C. they wish to save their vigour for other things
- D. they are very lazy

2. Male lions protect their cubs

- A. from the members of their own species
- B. from hyenas only
- C. from hyenas as much as from other enemies
- D. more from hyenas than from other animals

3. Lioness go for hunting | Collaborate | Code | Commit

- A. all alone
- B. with their male partners only
- C. with their cubs and male partners
- D. with their cubs only

4. When the lionesses go in search for their prey, they are very

- A. Serious

B. cautious

C. Playful

D. sluggish

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B

6. At this stage of civilisation, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

1. According to the author of 'Mentality' of a nation is mainly product of its

A. History

B. international position

C. Politics

D. present character

2. The need for a greater understanding between nations

A. was always there

B. is no longer there

C. is more today than ever before

D. will always be there

3. The character of a nation is the result of its

A. mentality

B. cultural heritage

C. gross ignorance

D. socio-political conditions

4. According to the author his countrymen should

A. read the story of other nations

B. have a better understanding of other nations

C. not react to other actions

D. have vital contacts with other nations

5. Englishmen like others to react to political situations like

A. us

B. themselves

C. others

D. each others

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

7. What needs to be set right is our approach to work. It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of time they spent in gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is negligible. The problem is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forget the ministers because they mix politics and administration. What do top bureaucrats do? What do the below down officials do? The administration set up remains weak mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

1. The employees in our country

A. are quite punctual but not duty conscious

B. are not punctual, but somehow manage to complete their work

C. are somewhat lazy but good natured

D. are not very highly qualified

2. According to the writer, the administration in India

A. is by and large effective

B. is very strict and firm

C. is affected by red tape

D. is more or less ineffective

3. The word 'assessment' means

A. enquiry

B. report

C. evaluation

D. summary

4. The leadership in administration A. sets a fine example to the employees

B. is of a reasonably high standard

C. is composed of idealists

D. is of a very poor standard

5. The central idea of passage could be best expressed by the following

A. The employee outlook towards work is justified

B. The employee must change their outlook towards work

C. The employees would never change their work culture

D. The employer-employee relationship is far from healthy

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B

8. Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

1. The best way to win a friend is to avoid

A. irony in speech

B. pomposity in speech

C. verbosity in speech

D. ambiguity in speech

2. While talking to an uneducated person, we should use

A. ordinary speech

B. his vocabulary

C. simple words

D. polite language

3. If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

A. flat

B. boring

C. foolish

D. democratic

4. A 'slip of the tongue' means something said

A. wrongly by choice

B. unintentionally

C. without giving proper thought

D. to hurt another person

5. Speech can be curse, because it can

A. hurt others

B. lead to carelessness

C. create misunderstanding

D. reveal our intentions

Answer: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C

9. Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialisation was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers. Such an idyllic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

1. The meaning of 'glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers is

A. pursuit of a commercialised material culture

B. replacement of rural by urban interests

C. complete removal of poverty

- D. absence of violence and corruption
2. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is
- A. rapid industrialisation of villages
 - B. self sufficiency in food clothes and simplicity of the lifestyle
 - C. bringing to the villages the glittering prizes of the 20th century
 - D. supporting those holdings powerful political positions
3. Which one of the following best illustrates the relationship between the phrases: (i) 'eschew the glittering prizes' and (ii) 'idyllic and rural paradise'?
- A. unless you do (i), you cannot have (ii)
 - B. (i) and (ii) are identical in meaning
 - C. first of all you must have (ii) in order to do (i)
 - D. the meaning of (i) is directly opposite to (ii)
4. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialisation of villages because
- A. it would help the poor and not the rich
 - B. it would take away the skill of the villagers
 - C. it would affect the culture of the Indians
 - D. it would undermine self-sufficiency and destroy the beauty of life of the villager
5. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' was not shared by
- A. those who did not believe in the industrialisation of the country
 - B. those who called him the Father of Nation

- C. those who inherited political powers after independence
- D. those who believed that villages should be self-sufficient in food and cloth

Answer: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A

10. Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for resource of the organisation, for example finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interests emerge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These preoccupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronic firms in the study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid scientists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicality and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close cooperation with the experts in an organic system would reveal their ignorance and show their experience was now redundant.

1. The theme of the passage is A. groupism in organizations

B. individual ambitions in organizations

C. frustration of senior managers

D. emergence of sectional interests in organizations

2. "Organic system" as related to the organization implies its

A. growth with the help of expert knowledge

B. growth with input from science and technology

C. steady all around development

- D. natural and unimpeded growth
3. Policy decision in organization would involve A. cooperation at all levels in the organization
- B. modernization of the organization
- C. attracting highly qualified personnel
- D. keeping in view the larger objectives of the organizations
4. The author makes out a case for A. organic system
- B. Research and Development in organisations
- C. an understanding between senior and middle level executives
- D. a refresher course for senior managers
5. The author tends to the senior managers as A. ignorant and incompetent
- B. a little out of step with their work environment
- C. jealous of their younger colleagues
- D. robbed of their rank, power and privilege

Answer: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

Sometimes we went off the road and on a path through the pine forest. The floor of the forest was soft to walk on; the frost did not happen it as it did the road. But we did not mind the hardness of the road because we had nails in the soles and heels nails bit on the frozen ruts and with nailed boots it was good walking on the road and invigorating. It was lovely walking in the woods.

1. 'Frozen ruts' means A. very cold roads

B. wheel marks in which frost had become hard

C. the road covered with frost

D. hard roads covered with snow

2.

2. The floor of the forest was soft because

A. the forest did not harden it on account of trees

B. the travellers were wearing boots

C. the shoes had nails on their sole and heel

D. they enjoyed walking in the woods

3.

3. We did not mind the hardness of road because

A. we had nailed boots on

B. it was good walking on the road

C. the walk was refreshing

D. the nails bit on the frozen roads

4.

4. We found great joy on account of

A. wearing nailed boots

B. the good long walk on the road

C. walking occasionally through the forest

D. walking on frost with nailed boots on

5.

5. Sometimes we walked through the pine forest as

- A. the path was unaffected by the frost
- B. it was good walking with nails in the boots
- C. the walks was invigorating

it was sheer joy to walk in the forest

D. Q 26.

Many sociologists have argued that there is functional relationship between education and economic system. They point to the fact that mass formal education began in industrial society.

They note that the expansion of the economies of industrial societies is accompanied by a corresponding expansion of their educational systems. they explain this correspondance in terms of the needs of industry for skilled and trained manpower, needs which are met by the educational system. Thus, the provision of mass elementary education in Britain in 1870 can be seen as a response to the needs of industry for a literate and numerate workforce at a time when industrial processes were becoming more complex and the demand for technical skills was steadily growing.

1. The industry needs a literate work-force because

- A. its expansion needs sound learning
- B. it relies heavily on expertise
- C. it promotes a competitive spirit
- D. its operations need intricate technical knowledge

2. The author argues that

- A. formal education can be traced to industrial society
- B. industrial society is responsible for expansion of education at mass level
- C. industrial society gave rise to vocational education
- D. industrial society changed the pattern of education

3. The observation of the Sociologists are based on a study of

- A. the statistical data available in a historical context
- B. economic system of the 19th century

C. the correlation between industry and education in a historical context

D. growth of industry 19th century

4. The Sociologists referred to it in the passage say that the relationship between industry and elementary education was one

A. based on mutual need

B. based entirely on the need of the industry

C. based entirely on economic need

D. based on some inexplicable historical forces

5. By 'functional relationship' is meant

A. a short-term relationship

B. practical and utilitarian relationship

temporary arrangement

Q 27.

C. The Indian middle class consist of so many strata that it defies categorisation under a single term class, which would imply a considerable degree of homogeneity. Yet two paradoxical features characterise its conduct fairly uniformly; extensive practice and intensive abhorrence of corruption.

In the several recent surveys of popular perceptions of corruptions, politicians of course invariably and understandably top the list, closely followed by bureaucrats, policemen, lawyers, businessmen and others. The quintessential middle class. If teachers do not figure high on this priority list, it is not for lack of trying, but for lack of oppurtunities. Over the years, the sense of shock over acts of corruption in the middle class has witnessed a steady decline, as its ambitions for a better material life have soared but the resources for meeting such ambitions have not kept pace. What is fascinating, however, is the intense yearning of this class for a clean corruptionless politics and society, a yearning that has again and again surfaced with any figure public or obscure, focus on his mission of eradicating corruption. Even the repeated failure of this promise on virtually every man's part has not subjected it to the law of diminishing returns.

1. The intense Middle Class intensely yearns for
 - A. better material resources
 - B. extensive practice of corruption
 - C. clean honest society
 - D. law of increasing returns
2. Teachers are not high on the list of corruption because they do not have
 - A. courage
 - B. opportunities
 - C. support
 - D. ambition
3. The Indian Middle class is
 - A. defiant
 - B. mysterious
 - C. homogeneous
 - D. stratified
4. Who figure on top of the list of corruption?
 - A. businessmen
 - B. lawyers
 - C. politicians
 - D. policemen
5. This yearning, over the years, has
 - A. persisted
 - B. Soared
 - C. Q 28

C4 PROJECTS

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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.

1. 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
2. The passage implies that
 - A. some Londoners love to spend their time near the Piccadilly circus
 - B. no Londoner wants to be in Piccadilly circus
 - C. Piccadilly circus is a hazardous place
 - D. Piccadilly circus is place of vice
3. According to this passage, people from outside London go to Piccadilly circus because it is
 - A. a historical place
 - B. full of glamour
 - C. full of exciting people
 - D. the pulse of London
4. For those who live near Piccadilly circus, it is
 - A. a very noisy place
 - B. crowded with people
 - C. an obstruction to traffic
 - D. an awkward structure

5. The lingerers found in Piccadilly circus are mainly
- A. the citizens of London
 - B. sightseers from provincial areas of Britain
 - C. people who want to show off
 - D. local idlers

Q 29.

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.

1. In his childhood, the narrator was
- A. a weakling
 - B. very healthy
 - C. tall and slim
 - D. short and stout
2. In this passage, the word 'brood' refers to
- A. polio victims
 - B. foreign children
 - C. children in the family
 - D. Indian Children
3. The narrator was the seventh child in a family of
- A. 8 children

- B. 16 children
- C. 23 children
- D. 4 children

4. In this passage, the narrator is a patient of

- A. heart disease
- B. polio
- C. paralysis
- D. nervous weakness

5. In his childhood, the narrator looked "more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri" This was because he was

- A. a foreign child
- B. a very healthy boy
- C. tall and smart
- D. fair and brown haired

Q 30. Soft bodied animals like caterpillars often fall a prey to voracious hunters like birds or reptiles. Despite having no means to 'actively' defend themselves, with weapons like claws or jaws, they have nevertheless, evolved other equally effective deterrents. A particular species of the caterpillar lives at an altitude over 2.500 metres in the Himalayas. It uses prominent colour to inform would be predators of its in edibility. In the event that an inexperienced or adventurous bird did eat the caterpillar, it would probably vomit it soon after, and subsequently desist from attacking similar species in future. Though this would do the unfortunate victim no good, the species benefits. A rare example of the martyr among animals.

1. The expression "others equally effective

deterrents" mean A. preventive

weapons which have equal effect of others

- B. mechanism which scares everyone equally well

- C. preventive equipment which it is as effective as something that has been already mentioned in the passage
- D. deterrents that are as powerful as those the caterpillars have

2. Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillars because they are

- A. repulsive
- B. very aggressive
- C. inedible
- D. Diseased

3. The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to

- A. warn the predator
- B. attack the predator
- C. reveal itself
- D. defend itself

4. Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because

- A. are passive animals
- B. are lazy
- C. cannot acquire weapons
- D. have no claws or jaws

5. In the context of this passage, a martyr is one who dies

- A. without putting up resistance
- B. without any gain to oneself
- C. while defending ones homeland
- D. to save others

Q 31.

Courage is not only the basis of virtue; it is its expression. faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage. the first an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolly his career, happiness, his whole future or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.

I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face a situation boldly.

1. A man of courage is
 - A. cunning
 - B. intelligent
 - C. curious
 - D. careful
2. Physical courage is an expression of
 - A. emotions
 - B. deliberation
 - C. uncertainty
 - D. Defiance
3. A man with moral courage can
 - A. defy his enemies
 - B. overcome all difficulties
 - C. face a situation boldly
 - D. be very pragmatic
4. People with physical courage often lack
 - A. mental balance

- B. capacity for reasoning
- C. emotional stability
- D. will to fight

5. All virtues become meaningful because of

- A. faith
- B. charity
- C. courage

Q 32. The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton Motorcycle which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploits their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at their low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of other people's ideas churned out of a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

1. It is evident from the passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon

- A. original research
- B. international cooperation
- C. dedicated workforce
- D. electronic development

2. The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers to

- A. the inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British
- B. the inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese
- C. the lack of variety in Japanese inventions
- D. the poorer marketing ability of British

3. The TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter etc. are the symbols of

- A. Japanese success
- B. British failure
- C. British success
- D. Japanese failure

4. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon

- A. productivity
- B. inventiveness
- C. marketing ability
- D. official patronage

5. The main theme of this passage is

- A. Electronic industry in Japan
- B. industrial comparison between Japan and Britain
- C. the role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity

C4 PROJECTS

Q 33. The object underlying the rules of natural justice "is to prevent miscarriage of justice" and secure "fair play in action" As pointed out earlier the requirement about recording of reasons for its decision by an administrative authority exercising quasi-judicial functions achieves his object by excluding changes of arbitrariness and ensuring a degree of fairness in the process of decision making. Keeping in view the expanding horizon of the principle of natural justice which govern exercise of power by administrative authorities. The rules of natural justice are not embodied rules. The extent of their application depends upon the particularly statutory framework where under jurisdiction has been conferred on the administrative authority. with regard to the exercise of particular power by an administrative authority including

exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions the legislature, while conferring the said power, may feel that it would not be in the larger public interest that the reasons for the order passed by the administrative authority be recorded in the order and be communicated to the aggrieved party and it may dispense with such a requirement.

1. "The rules of the natural justice are not embodies rules" means that these rules
 - A. are left deliberately vague
 - B. cannot be satisfactorily interpreted
 - C. are flexible
 - D. cannot be visualised
2. From the passage it is clear that it is the legislature that
 - A. invests the administrative authority with enormous powers
 - B. embodies rules
 - C. has the larger interests of public welfare
 - D. leaves administrative authority enough discretion to interpret rules
3. According to the passage, there is always a gap between
 - A. rules of natural justice and their application
 - B. conception of a rule and its concretisation
 - C. demand for natural justice and its realisation
 - D. intention and execution
4. "To dispense with a requirement" means
 - A. to do without the demand
 - B. to drop the charge
 - C. to cancel all formal procedure
 - D. to alter the provisions of the case
5. According to the passage, natural justice can be brought about by
 - A. administrative authority remaining vigilant

- B. administrative authority upholding rules of natural justice
- C. administrative authority farming rules suitably
- D. administrative authority observing the rules of fair play

Q 34. It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of physical world hastily and superficially acquired by population unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in time, but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in time to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement. No previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous; and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future.

1. What does science liberate s from? It is liberate us from
 - A. fears and destructive passions
 - B. slavery to physical nature and from passions
 - C. bondage to physical nature
 - D. idealistic hopes of glorious future
2. Should human sciences be developed because they will
 - A. provide more knowledge of the physical word
 - B. make us conscious of the changing world
 - C. make us conscious of the changing in ourselves
 - D. eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
3. If man's bestial yearning is controlled
 - A. the future will be tolerable
 - B. the future will be brighter than the present

- C. the present will be brighter than the future
- D. the present will become tolerable

4. Fears and hopes according to the author

- A. are closely linked with the life of modern man
- B. can bear fruit
- C. can yield good results
- D. are irrational

5. To carve out a bright future man should

- A. analyse dangers that lie ahead
- B. try to avoid dangers
- C. overcome fear and dangers
- D. cultivate a positive outlook

Q 35. In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine and this includes many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. The healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health: he should be using health for work. The work does the work that good health makes possible.

1. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with

- A. promotion of good health
- B. people suffering from imaginary illness
- C. people suffering from real illness
- D. increased efficiency in work

2. The passage suggests that A. health is an end in itself

B. health is blessing

C. health is only means to an end

D. we should not talk about health

3. Talking about the health all time makes people

A. always suffer from imaginary illness

B. sometimes suffer from imaginary illness

C. rarely suffer from imaginary illness

D. often suffer from imaginary illness

4. The passage tells us

A. how medicine should be manufactured

B. what healthy man should or should not do

C. what television programmes should be about

D. how best to imagine illness

5. A healthy man should be concerned with

A. his work which good health makes possible

B. looking after his health

C. his health which makes work possible

D. talking about health

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Q 11. Corduroy is fast establishing itself at this year's fabric, While the ribbed cotton itself provides utilitarian tenacity, texture and warmth. it is the fabric's long held associations may provide a hint to its current revival as a fabric for all seasons.

It is Corduroy's link with the good breeding and country living that made it an essential ingredient in the gentleman's wardrobe along with Wellington boots and decent wool. It combines the comfortable nonsense appeal of cotton with

the perfectly correct luxury finish of velvet. Corduroy has the ability to appear either supremely sophisticated or rough and ready.

1. Which one of the following best describes the passage?

- A. It tell us about the usefulness of corduroy
- B. It talks us about the virtues of corduroy
- C. It persuades us to buy corduroy
- D. It makes as understand the everlasting appeal of corduroy to the young

Answer: Option B

2. According to the author, the special quality of corduroy is that

- A. it needs no ironing
- B. it combines the virtues of both cotton and velvet
- C. it contains the correct mixture of cotton and velvet
- D. both the rich and that not-so rich can afford to buy it

Answer: Option D

3. Corduroy is a fabric for all seasons because

- A. it can be worn not only in winter but also in summer
- B. of its peculiar texture and warmth
- C. it is made popular by catchy advertisements
- D. gentleman can wear it in both formal and informal occasions

Answer: Option A

4. According to the passage, corduroy is essential in a gentleman wardrobe because

- A. it goes with Wellington boots

- B. its current revival gives a taste of the latest fashion
- C. it has its associations with good upbringing and a conservative lifestyle
- D. it can be an idea alternative to the woollen clothes

Answer: Option C

5. When the writer refers to corduroy's 'utilitarian tenacity' he means that



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A. though expensive, it is economic in the long run

B. it is useful because it is durable

C. it has remained fashionable over several years

D. it does not need frequent washing

Answer: Option B

Q12. The enjoyment of physical possession of things would seem to be one of the prerogatives of wealth which has been little impaired. Presumably nothing has happened to keep the man who can afford them from enjoying his Rembrandt and his homegrown orchids. But enjoyment of things has always been associated with the third prerogative of wealth which is the distinct it confers. In a world where nearly everyone was poor, the distinction was very great. It was the natural consequence of rarity. In England it is widely agreed, the ducal families are not uniformly superior. There is a roughly normal incidence of intelligence and stupidity, good taste and bad taste, morality, immorality. But very few people are dukes and duchesses, although the later have become rather more frequent with modern easing of divorce laws. As a result, even though they may be intrinsically unexceptional they are regarded with some awe. So it has long have been with the rich. Were dukes numerous their position would deteriorate. As the rich have become more numerous, they have inevitably becomes a debased currency.

1. The distinction conferred by wealth

A. was unfair to the poor

B. was unlikely to spread throughout the world

C. was very great when there were many rich people

D. was very great when there were few rich people

Answer: Option D

2. The enjoyment of the physical possession of things

A. is one of the privileges of wealth which has not been changed

B. is one of the privileges of wealth which should be curtailed

C. has little to do with the prerogatives of wealth

D. is a prerogative of wealth which cannot be disputed

Answer: Option A

3. Ducal families in England

A. are generally agreed to be fairly common

B. are generally agreed to be fairly superior

C. are superior because they are rich

D. are generally agreed not to be always better than others

Answer: Option D

4. There are more duchesses now because A. it is easier for dukes to divorce and remarry

B. dukes are more immoral than they used to be

C. their position has deteriorated

D. they are debased

Answer: Option A

5. Among the ducal families

A. there is great deal of immortality

B. there is a fairly even spread of virtues and vices

C. there is a great deal of bad taste

D. there is either great intelligence or great stupidity

Answer: Option B

Q13. Nehru's was a many sided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or resisting tyranny. In him, the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance. While he kept looking at special problems from a scientific standpoint. He never forgot that we should nourish the total man. As a scientist, he refused to believe in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs. but, as a self proclaimed non-believer, he loved affirming his faith in life and the beauty of nature. Children he adored. Unlike Wordsworth, he did not see him trailing clouds of glory from the recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as a blossoms of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

1. Nehru thought that children A. were trailing clouds of glory

- B. held promise for a better future
- C. were like flowers to be loved and admired
- D. held no hope for mankind

Answer: Option B

2. Nehru enjoyed

- A. reading and writing books
- B. fighting political and social evils
- C. resisting tyranny
- D. doing all the above and much more

Answer: Option D

3. Which of the statements reflects Nehru point of view?

- A. Humanism is more important than science
- B. Science is supreme and humanism is subordinate to it
- C. Science and Humanism are equally important
- D. There is no ground between science and humanism

Answer: Option C

4. In this passage, 'a benevolent power interested in men's affairs' means
- A. a supernatural power of god

- B. beauty of nature

- C. the spirit of science

- D. the total man

Answer: Option A

5. A 'many-side personality' means

- A. a complex personality

- B. a secretive person

- C. a person having varied interests



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D. a capable person

Answer: Option C

Q14. Until the end of his first year at school, Cyril retained many of the pleasures and pursuits he had brought with him from home, and he kept an old interest in butterflies and fossils. His grandmother had presented him with a fine bird's eggs cabinet, but he could never bring himself to risk in climbing trees. Once or twice he dissected dead birds from sheer determination to overcome his horror of the operation. Probably it was his envy of those physically unlike himself that brought on a phase during which he drew massive athletes with thick necks and square shoulders. Again he was pitying himself for what he could never be.

1. The reason Why Cyril made drawings of athletes was that A. though he admired them, he lacked a fine physique himself

B. he loved violent exercises

C. athletics was a passion with him

D. he had to complete an assignment

Answer: Option A

2. Cyril dissected dead birds to

A. see if he would like to become a doctor

B. please his grandmother

C. satisfy his curiosity

D. overcome the fear of act

Answer: Option D

3. Until the end of first year, Cyril retained his interest in

A. bird's eggs

B. butterflies and fossils

C. dissecting bird's

D. drawing pictures of athletes

Answer: Option B

4. Cyril did not want to climb trees because he

A. loved to play on the ground

B. was scared of falling down

C. disliked trees

D. thought it was childish

Answer: Option B

5. Cyril's early schooling was in some ways like home life because

A. he had all his old friends with him

B. the food and the climate were same as at home

C. he kept on doing what gave joy and recreation at home

D. his family visited him often

Answer: Option C

Q15. The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantage of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we worsen water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, that are also the first victims of environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small and relatively short time. The new hazards neither local nor brief. Modern air pollution covers vast areas of continents: Radioactive fallout from the nuclear explosion is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the earth surface will be found there for generations, and in case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

1. The widespread use of insecticides has A. reduced the number of wild animals

B. caused imbalance in the relationship between living beings and their environment

C. eliminated diseases by killing mosquitoes and flies

D. caused biological hazards

Answer: Option B

2. The passage emphasizes that modern technology

A. is an unmixed blessing

B. has caused serious hazards to life

C. has produced powerful chemicals

D. has benefited highly developed nations

Answer: Option B

3. According to the passage the increasing use of fertilisers is responsible for

A. abundance of food

B. disturbance in the ecological system

C. water pollution

D. increase in diseases

Answer: Option C

4. The harmful effects of modern technology are

A. widespread but short-lived

B. widespread and long-lasting

C. limited and long-lasting

D. severe but short-lived

Answer: Option B

5. Radioactive pollutants A. are limited in their effect

B. will infect the atmosphere for thousands of years

C. will be on the surface of earth for a very long time

D. will dissipate in short span of time

Answer: Option C

Q16. There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. they had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their souls they said they were down in their luck. The miserable's who would pause on the remoter bridge of a politer stamp persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of his species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the town ward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to parapet to survey the passer-by, one on this never faced the road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive on his own condition, watched the current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the rivers years before.

1. In this passage the author is trying to

A. explain the difference between the construction of the two bridges

B. describe the way different sections of people like to dress

C. explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated

D. describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy

Answer: Option D

2. People belonging to lower strata in their moments of distress

A. remembered the days of glory

B. dressed shabbily to earn sympathy

C. visited the brick made bridge

D. felt ashamed of their failures

Answer: Option C

3. The attitude of lowly and genteel towards strangers was

A. virtually the same

B. entirely different

C. completely indifferent

D. virulently hostile

Answer: Option B

4. The bridge of stone was frequented by

A. all the sections of society

B. those fond of fishing

C. the sophisticated but luckless

D. none of the above

Answer: Option C

5. The two bridges were known

A. for their similar design

B. for being equidistant from town

C. for being haunted places

D. for attracting dejected people to them

Answer: Option D

Q17. Nationalism, of course, is a curious phenomenon which at a certain stage in a country's history gives life, growth and unity but, at the same time, it has a tendency to limit one, because one thinks of one's country as something different from the rest of world. One's perceptive changes and one is

continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism which is the symbol of growth for a people becomes a symbol of the cessation of that growth in mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found. Otherwise something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good become not only static but aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you find a balance, I don't know. Apart from the political and economic problems of the age , perhaps, that is the greatest problem today because behind it there is tremendous search for something which it cannot found. We turn to economic theories because they have an undoubted importance. It is folly to talk of culture or even of god. When human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else one must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economies comes in. Human beings today are not in mood to tolerate this suffering and starvation and inequality when they see that the burden is not equally shared. Others profit while they only bear the burden.

1. The greatest problem in the middle of the passage refers to the question

- A. how to mitigate hardship to human beings
- B. how to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism.
- C. how to share the economic burden equally
- D. how to curb international hatred

Answer: Option B

2. Negative national feeling can make a nation

- A. selfish
- B. self-centred
- C. indifferent

D. dangerous

Answer: Option B

3. Suitable title for this passage can be

- A. Nationalism breeds unity

B. Nationalism - a road to world unity

C. Nationalism is not enough

D. Nationalism and national problems

Answer: Option C

4. 'Others' in the last sentence refers to

A. other people

B. other nations

C. other communities

D. other neighbours

Answer: Option A

5. Aggressive nationalism

A. breeds threat to international relations

B. leads to stunted growth

C. endangers national unity

D. isolates a country

Answer: Option D

Q18. Detective glories tend to glorify crime. Murderers, gangsters and crooks all kinds are described as tough, cunning and courageous individuals who know how to take care of themselves and how to get what they want. In James McCain's *The Postman Always Rings twice*, for instance the villain is much more a impressive character than his victim. He is casual brave smart and successful with women. It is true that he finally gets caught. But he is punished for a crime that he did not commit, so that his conviction is hardly a triumph of justice. Besides, looking back over the exciting life of the criminal, the reader might conclude that it was worth the risk.

1. The passage mention James McCain A. as an author of detective stories

B. as brave, smart, and successful with women

- C. as tough cunning and courageous
- D. as being more impressive than others

Answer: Option A

2. Murderers, gangsters and crooks referred to in the passage given above
- A. always manage to get away

- B. are often glorified in detective stories

- C. are wiser than their victims

- D. know how to escape from law

Answer: Option B

3. According to this passage, a criminal in a detective story generally gets caught

- A. for the crimes he has committed

- B. because of his careless mistakes

- C. because the police is smarter than the criminals

- D. for the crimes he has not committed

Answer: Option D

4. According to the passage, the life of a criminal

- A. is exciting

- B. is hardly worth the risk

- C. is seldom presented in the right perspective

- D. ends in a triumph of justice

Answer: Option C

5. According to the passage given above, detective stories

- A. make interesting reading

- B. are hardly worth reading

- C. encourage readers to content crimes
- D. tend to create wrong notion about crimes and punishment

Answer: Option D

Q19. There is modicum of truth in the assertion that "a working knowledge of ancient history is necessary to the intelligent interpretaion of current events". But the sage who uttered these words of wisdom might well have added something on the benefits of studying, particularly, the famous battles of history for the lessons they contain for those of us who lead or aspire to leadership. Such a study will reveal certain qualities and attributes which enabled the winners to win and certain deficiencies which caused the losers to lose. And the student will see that the same patterns recurs consistently, again and again, throughout the centuries.

1. A person who aspires to lead could learn from the history of battles
 - A. what led the previous leaders win a battle
 - B. what made them lose a battle
 - C. the qualities and deficiencies of commanders of these battles
 - D. the strategies that they have evolved in course of these battles

Answer: Option C

2. In this context, "intelligent interpretation of current event" means
 - A. rational explanation of events
 - B. appropriate understanding of events
 - C. intellectual outlook on events
 - D. skilful interpretation of events

Answer: Option A

3. The expression "more than a modicum of truth" means
 - A. some truth
 - B. much truth

C. more than a small amount of truth

D. nothing but truth

Answer: Option C

4. According to the writer, a study of famous battles of history would

A. be beneficial to wise men

B. provide food to modern leaders for reflection

C. be more useful than a general knowledge of ancient history



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C.

D.

D. help us understand the art of modern warfare

Answer: Option B

5. A knowledge of history is necessary to interpret current problems because

A. they have roots in the past

B. they can be contrasted with the past events

C. they may be repetitions of past events

D. only then they can be put in a proper context

Answer: Option C

Q20. The casual horrors and real disasters are thrown at newspaper reader without discrimination. In the contemporary arrangements for circulating the news, an important element, evaluation is always weak and often wanting entirely. There is no point anywhere along the line somewhere someone put his foot down for certain and says, "This is important and that does not amount to row of beans; deserves no ones attention, and should travel the wires no farther". The junk is dressed up to look as meaningful as the real news.

1. Evaluation of news would imply

A. less dependence on modern systems of communication

B. more careful analysis of each news story and its value

C. separating beans from junk

D. discriminating horrors from disasters

Answer: Option B

2. The writer of the above passage

A. seems to be happy with the contemporary arrangements for circulating news

B. is shocked by the casual stories about horrors and disasters reported in the newspapers

- C. wants better evaluation of news before publication
- D. wants to put his foot down on news stories

Answer: Option C

3. In the above passage, the phrase "amounts to a row of beans" means that the news

- A. is weak and often wanting entirely
- B. deserves no one's attention
should travel the wires
- C. is junk dressed up as real news

Answer: Option B

4. Newspapers lack a sense of discrimination because

- A. they do not separate the real news from mere sensationalism
- B. they have to accept whatever is received on the wires
- C. limited manpower makes serious evolution impossible
- D. people don't see the difference between 'junk' and 'real' news

Answer: Option A

5. The passage implies that

- A. there has to be censorship on newspapers
- B. there is no point in having censorship
- C. newspapers always dress up junk to look meaningful
- D. one has to be strict in selecting news items

Answer: Option C

Q21. The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle or mere idle curiosity even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children because it makes life difficult to be faced everyday with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why

C.

D.

grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. With the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is what a university for. some of the questions which the scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking, let alone answering. they asked questions too minute and specialised for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility. But to you who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it, the way the mountain climber wants to climb a mountain, simply because it is there. Similarly a historian asked by an outsider why he studies history may come out with the argument that he has learnt to respect to report on such occasions, something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler, something happened and he would like to know what. All this does not mean that the answers which scholars to find to their enormous consequences but these seldom form the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary scholars. For the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

1. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline means
 - A. children retaining their curiosity in spite of being discouraged by their parents
 - B. children pursuing their mental curiosity
 - C. children's curiosity subdued due to parents intervention
 - D. children being disciplined by their parents

Answer: Option A

2. According to their passage, the children make life difficult for their parents
 - A. by their ceaseless curiosity
 - B. by unceasing bombardment of questions
 - C. by asking irrelevant questions

D. by posing profound questions

Answer: Option A

3. The common people consider some of the questions that the scholars ask unimportant

A. as they are too lazy and idle

B. as they are too modest

C. as it's beyond their comprehension

D. as it is considered a waste of time

Answer: Option C

4. A historian really studies the past

A. to comprehend the present and to reconstruct the future

B. to explain the present and plan the future

C. to understand the present and make fortune

D. to understand the present and mould the future

Answer: Option D

5. According to their passage, parents do their best to discourage curiosity in their children

A. because they have no time

B. because they have no patience to answer them
because they feel that their children ask stupid questions continuously

because they are unable to answer all the questions

Answer: Option D

Q22. He saw nothing, he had no knife or sharp instrument, the grating of the window was of iron and he had too often assured himself of its solidity. His furniture consisted of a bed, a chair, a table, a pail, and a jug. The bed had iron

C.

D.

clamps, but they were screwed to the wall and it would have required a screwdriver to take them off.

Dantes had but one resource which was to break the jug and with one of the sharp fragments attack the wall. He left the jug fall on the floor and it broke in pieces. He concealed two or three of the sharpest fragments in his bed, leaving the rest on the floor. The breaking of the jug was too natural an accident to excite suspicion, and next morning gaoler went grumblingly to fetch another, without giving himself the trouble to remove the fragments. Dantes heard joyfully the key grate in the lock as guard departed.

1. Dantes was in

- A. a hostel
- B. a dining room
- C. an army barracks
- D. a prison

Answer: Option D

2. Dantes heard the key grate in the lock when the

- A. cell door was shut
- B. cell door was opened
- C. storeroom was opened
- D. storeroom was shut

Answer: Option D

3. The guard left the fragments because he

- A. didn't notice them
- B. wished to punish Dantes

C. was too lazy to bother

D. wanted Dantes to clear up

Answer: Option C

4. Dantes probably broke the jug

A. in the morning

B. during the night

C. after breakfast

D. at exactly 3pm

Answer: Option B

5. Dantes was planning to

A. carve his name

B. make his escape

C. tease the guard

D. call for breakfast

Answer: Option B

Q 23. The greatest thing this age can be proud of is the birth of man in the consciousness of men. In his drunken orgies of power and national pride man may flout and jeer at it. when organised national selfishness, racial antipathy and commercial self seeking begin to display their ugly deformities in all their nakedness, then comes the time for man to know that his salvation is not in political organisations and extended trade relations, not in any mechanical re-arrangement of social system but in a deeper transformation of life, in the liberation of consciousness in love, in the realisation of God in man

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1. In this passage, the phrase "God in man" implies

A. God having assumed the shape of man

B. neither fully godly nor fully human

C. man being transformed into God

D. the divine qualities in man

C.

D.

Answer: Option D

2. The author uses the expression 'ugly deformities' to show his indignation at

A. political organisations

B. the liberation of human consciousness
selfishness and materialism of the people

the drunken orgies of power

Answer: Option C

3. According to the author, "salvation" of human beings lies in the

A. extended trade relations

B. spiritual transformation of life

C. orgy of national pride

D. wholehearted participated in political organisations

Answer: Option B

4. In the phrase "the birth of Man in the consciousness of men", AMn stands for

A. power and arrogance

B. egocentricity

C. noble human qualities

D. an idealistic notion of the human self

Answer: Option D

5. People jeer at the 'birth of Man' in the human consciousness when they

A. begin to think of themselves as God

B. become power hungry

C. restructure the social system

D. become mentally deranged

Answer: Option B

Q 24. Modern economies does not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials, as its method is to measures everything by means of a money price. Thus, taking various alternatives fuels, like coal, oil, wood or water power: the only difference between them recognised by modern economics is relative cost per equivalent unit. The cheapest is automatically the one to be preferred, as to do otherwise would be irrational and 'uneconomic'. From a Buddhist point of view of course this will not do, the essential difference between non-renewable fuels like coal and oil on the one hand and renewable fuels like wood and water power on the other cannot be simply overlooked. Non-renewable goods must be used only if they are indispensable, and then only with the greatest care and the highest concern for conservation. To use them carelessly or extravagantly is an act of violence, and while complete non-violence may not be possible on earth, it is nonetheless the duty of man to aim at deal of non-violence in all he does.

1. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be false from the information in the passage?
 1. The writer finds the attitude of modern economists towards natural resources to be uneconomic.
 2. Buddhist economists are in different to the cost of fuels
 3. To use oil on non-essentials is contrary to the Buddhist economic philosophy
 4. To fell a tree is an act of violence not permitted by Buddhist economists

Of the above statements

A. 1 and 2 are false

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B. 1, 2 and 4 are false

C. 3 and 4 are false

D. All 1, 2, 3, and 4 are false

Answer: Option B

2. According to the passage, Buddhist economists are not in favour of

C.

D.

A. measuring everything in terms of money

B. using non-renewable sources

C. economic development

D. applying non-violence to every sphere of life

Answer: Option B

3. In this passage the author is trying to

A. differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials

B. show that the modern economist is only concerned with costs

C. underline the need for conserving natural resources

D. different between two economic philosophies

Answer: Option D

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pair of phrases:

The passage suggests that while a modern economist, considers it uneconomic to use form of fuel, a

Buddhist economist considers it uneconomic to use form a fuel

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- A. a cheap, a renewable
- B. an irrational, an essential
- C. an expensive, an non-renewable
- D. a rational, an unessential

Answer: Option C

5. The Buddhist economist's attitude implies that fuels like coal and oil must be used only if

- A. there is a plentiful supply
- B. wood and water can be dispensed with
- C. the relative cost of each is than of wood and water
- D. there is no alternative fuel available

Answer: Option D

Q 25. Sometimes we went off the road and on a path through the pine forest. The floor of the forest was soft to walk on; the frost did not happen it as it did the road. But we did not mind the hardness of the road because we had nails in the soles and heels nails bit on the frozen ruts and with nailed boots it was good walking on the road and invigorating. It was lovely walking in the woods.

1. 'Frozen ruts' means A. very cold roads

- B. wheel marks in which frost had become hard
- C. the road covered with frost
- D. hard roads covered with snow

Answer: Option C

2. The floor of the forest was soft because

- A. the forest did not harden it on account of trees
- B. the travellers were wearing boots

C. the shoes had nails on their sole and heel

D. they enjoyed walking in the woods

Answer: Option A

3. We did not mind the hardness of road because

A. we had nailed boots on

B. it was good walking on

the road C. the walk was

refreshing

D. the nails bit on the frozen roads

Answer: Option A

4. We found great joy on account of

A. wearing nailed boots

B. the good long walk on the road

C. walking occasionally through the forest

D. walking on frost with nailed boots on

Answer: Option D

5. Sometimes we walked through the pine forest as

A. the path was unaffected by the frost

B. it was good walking with nails in the boots

C. the walks was invigorating

D. it was sheer joy to walk in the forest

Answer: Option A

What does Talcott Parson's statement, now reads Spencer?" imply?

Option 1 : No one read Spencer in 1937

"What could possibly "laissez-faire" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?

Option 2 : Not interfered by the government

According to the author, why was Spencer so popular in the 19th Century?

Option 3 He had one broad and simple idea

Why did Spencer have a large enthusiastic following in the United States?

Option 2 : Because his work was perceived to justify capitalism

Which of the following will the author agree to?

Option 1

Mill_ Marx and Darwin are more famous than Spencer as of today

What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

Option 3 Spencer's idea Of evolution preceded that of

What must have been the most-likely response/reaction of the New York audience to Spencer's talk in 1882?

Option 2 : Surprise

Which people is the author referring to in the statement: "people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galapagos"?

Option 3

_ People who were not interested in animal species or natural evolution

What of the following is true about Christensen and Mead?

Option 2 : They have a patent agreement

What best describes the statement: "Build a worse mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." ? Option 3 : Satirical

Which of the statements is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

Option 2

. Internet is an instance of Christensen's model of innovation_ but unsuccessful.

According to the author, what is the problem companies had with the internet?

Option 3

_ The companies could not make money with it.

What does the author imply by the phrase thanks mainly to "The Innovator's Dilemma," paragraph?

in the first

Option 3

The author implies that the phrase "Build a worse..." comes from Christensen's book

Which segment of society are initial users to Christensen's "disruptive technology" and Type One innovation of Mead?

Option 2.

low and high respectively

What does 'giddy' mean in context of its usage in the third paragraph of the passage?

Option 4 : Nervous

What does the statement of Schumpeter imply?

Option 3

_ Incremental changes cannot lead to an Innovation

What is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

Option 3 : Social networking may benefit the corporate sector to some extent.

According to the author, how does social networking help recruitment? Option 2 : Making available a larger pool of passive candidates.

Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?

Option 1

Social Networking and Business

Which of the following statements is Reid Hoffman most likely to agree to?

Option 1

Social networking has other uses apart from recruiting_

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

What meaning of avid could you infer from the passage?

Option 4 : Enthusiastic

Ques 226 : Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

What is the most probable context in which the author is talking about Pizza Hut?

Option 1

Social networking created problems for it.

Why does the author call Lotus Connections a social software platform?

Option 2 : It has a feature to allow employees to interact and cooperate With each other.

What are the hurdles that social networking has to overcome in order to benefit the business world? Option 3 : Misalignment of Interests and confidentiality

What is the author likely to agree to in the following? Commit

Option 1

_ Bribery is not a cultural phenomena.

Which of the following the author does not identify as linguistic manifestation of corruption? _ Relate to food item.

What is bribe generally called in China?

- Envelopes

In summary what does the passage primarily suggest and provide evidence for?
_ Corruption is always concealed in some way both linguistically and in the process.

What could be the meaning of the word dissimulation, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

option 1 : Hypocrisy

What best represents the author's attitude towards the rich people in the West? Option 3 : Mildly critical

What is the author most likely to agree to?

Option 3 _

People hide money taken as bribe from view even if detection possibility is low.

What could be the meaning of the word 'obscurantist' as inferred from the passage? Option 2 : Unclear

Why does the author call 'progress' as peculiar?

Option 2 : Because of its unbalanced nature.

What do you infer from the sentence -'For some of us, life in ..but emotionally and intellectually'?

Option 1

The nation is moving in two different directions

What does the sentence "We grow like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions." imply?

-- We are progressing in some areas

What do you infer from the sentence in context of the passage-'India lives in several centuries at the same time.' ?

Option 1 : We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.

What do you infer from the following lines-'In the lane behind my house, every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated labourers digging a trench to lay fiber-optic cables to speed up our digital revolution. In the bitter winter cold, they work by the light of a few candles.' ?

Option 1 : Progress is unbalanced

What does the phrase 'cultural insult' imply?
_ Disrespect Of British towards Indian Culture.

Why does the response towards 'Globalisation in India' differs in different parts of India? Option 3 : It will not benefit all sections of the society_

What is the phrase 'Sacrificing merit' referring to?
Option 3 : Encouraging reservation

What do you mean by the word 'Egalitarian'?
Characterized by belief in the equality of all people.

What does the statement- and not to convert it into a fetish of 'political correctness' in the passage imply?
Option 1 : Reservation issue should not be converted into a political propaganda.

What is the author most likely to agree with?
Option 4 None Of these

What do you mean by the word 'Votaries'?
Option
Advocates

What do you infer from the sentence 'The idea of caste-based reservations is justified by the logic of social justice'? Option 4 :
All of these

What does caste-based reservation system need to be assessed and audited from time to time? Option 2 : To make sure that it achieves social justice for all.

What is the tone of the passage?
Option 1
Neutral

From the passage, what can we conclude about the view of the author about Lord Mountbatten? Option 1 : Sarcastic

What is the author likely to agree to as the reason for the chaos in the sub-continent in 1947? Option 1 : Because the British left the sub-continent

What could possibly 'grandiloquence' mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?
Lofty speech

What is the author primarily talking about in the article?
The aftermath of the partition

In the view of the author, What does the Nehru's phrase "tryst with destiny" _ A symbol of the ills of the -tion

The author persists on talking about the Bob Hope movie" in the article. Why?
_ He uses it to show the attitude of the Britishers towards the sub-continent

Ques 259 : Select the correct answer option based on the passage.
What does the author imply about the future of Pakistan?
_ It becomes unsecular _

Why was Gandhi assassinated?
His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims.

Which of these could you infer according to the passage?
_ Wages in the Developing countries are less as compared to wages in the developed countries

What does "American jobs" in the last line of the first paragraph of the passage imply?
-Jobs held (or to be held) by American people

According to the passage, why India does not have enough skilled labour?
- Maximum universities and colleges do not match global standards.

What can you infer as the meaning of 'stifling' from the passage?
Option 1 : Impeding

What is an appropriate title to the passage?

Option 3 : India's Skill Shortage

In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage, the phrase is used. What does it imply? Option 1 : Like community colleges

According to the passage, what is the paradox of the Indian economy today?

Option 1

The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions.

Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

Option 1

There is not enough skilled workers while the demand for them is high

What is the experimental approach being discussed in the first paragraph?

-Word of mouth Marketing

What is the tone of the passage?

-Neutral

What can we infer from Walter Carl's statement?

Option 1

- Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.

None of these

What is the effect of internet on Word-of-mouth marketing?

Option 1 _ It is encouraged by the Internet.

According to the passage, in what order did different companies use word of mouth marketing? Option 1

Nintendo after Sony; Nestle and Philips _

According to Peter Kim, what happened to Microsoft's marketing campaign for Vista? Option 1 : It failed

Where does BzzAgent operate?

USA and UK

What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

Option 2 : There is enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing IS useful_

Who are the 'new breed of Maharajas' ?

Option 3 : The new class of rich people which emerged in India post liberalisation.

What is the author most likely to agree to as the reason for the inflow of luxury good groups in India? Option 1 : The fast growth in Indian economy leading to bright future prospects.

Why do different rules apply to Wal-Mart and luxury good firms?

Option 1 : There are different rules for retail firms and those that sell their own product.

What does Devyani Raman's statement imply?

-The luxury goods market is becoming disorganized.

What could be the meaning of the word modish, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

Option - Stylish

What is the author most likely to to?

Option 2 : The current number of dollar millionaires In India is low

What is a good estimate of the middle class population in India today as inferred from the passage? -58m

According to the author, which of these is not a problem for the luxury good firms in the Indian market?

Option 3 : Restriction on firms to enter Indian markets,

Option 4 : All of these

What could be the meaning of the word panacea in the passage?

Option 3 : Solution to all problems.

Why according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India?

Option 1 : Both 1 and 2

Why are saving products not available?

Option 2 : Due to regulatory restrictions.

Why does the author talk about the 'entrepreneurial talent of poor' in the concluding paragraph? Option 1 : Entrepreneurship among poor IS encouraged by microfinance.

Which of the following is not a challenge faced by microfinance in India? - Does not help the poorest.

Which of the following is correct with regard to microfinance?
Option 2 : The demand is more than supply

What is the author's view about interest rates?
Option 5 : Both 2 and 3 _

Which of the following will the author agree to?
-Indian economy growth is not enough to solve the problem of poverty.

Which of the following will Dr. George agree to?
Option 3 : The girl child IS more safe after bifill as compared to the mother's womb.

What is the solution to the problem of female foeticide as envisioned by Dr. Bedi? Option 2 : Mass public outrage.

What is the tone of the passage?
Factual

What is Akhila Sivadas's opinion on the PCPNDT act?
Option 4 : This act is sound, but needs enforcement

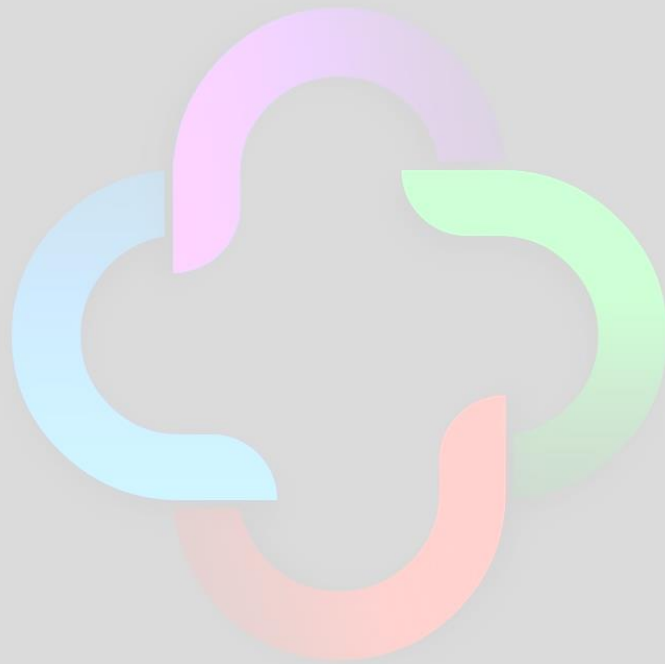
What does the word sanitised imply in the first paragraph of the passage?
Option 3 : Free from diff

What is the doctors' explanation for foeticide?
Option 2 : They do it because people demand it.

Which of the two people mentioned in the passage suggest similar solution to the problem?

Option 1 : Dr. George and MISS Sivadas

Which "demand" does the author refer to, in paragraph 5?
-Demand for sex determination and abortion.



C4 PROJECTS

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