

(I) Passage for questions 1 to 3

Martin Luther King's active career extended from 1957 to 1968. During this brief career he led numerous protest demonstrations in the South as well as in the North of the USA. He challenged the moral complacency of America and fought for the rights of the Negroes. He hated the eye-for-an-eye method like Gandhiji and fought with the weapon of non-violence - "a weapon", said King, "that cuts without wounding and ennobles the man who wields it. It is a sword that heals." And he raised a vast army. It was an army that would move but not maul. It was an army to storm bastions of hatred, to lay siege to the fortress of segregation, to surround symbols of discrimination. It was an army whose allegiance was to God and whose strategy and intelligence were the eloquently simple dictates of conscience. His creed of nonviolence was criticized and challenged by 'Black Power' militants who would not renounce the use of violence to achieve their goals. Nevertheless, his faith in non-violence never wavered.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

Question: 1

The agenda of Martin Luther King's army was to

- A. Maul while moving.
- B. To remove hatred, segregation and discrimination from the society through non-violent moves.
- C. Use swords to achieve their goals.
- D. Use violent methods to fight their causes.
- E. Make an army that fought using swords.

Question: 2

Martin Luther King fought for the rights of Negroes and

- A. Used violent methods to achieve his ends.
- B. Stood against the political policies of American government.
- C. Provided them with basic amenities.
- D. Challenged the moral complacency of America.
- E. Appreciated America's moral complacency.

Question: 3

His non-violent methods of fighting for the rights of Negroes were

- A. Appreciated and keenly followed by the militants of America.
- B. Disliked by the 'White Power' militants of America.
- C. Criticized and challenged by 'Black Power' militants, who followed violent means.
- D. Followed by 'Black Power' militants, who appreciated them.
- E. Hated and condemned by the 'Black Power' militants, yet followed by them.

(II) Passage for questions 4 to 6

The jobs do not get changed around from time to time. Started off on one of the nicer ones, I sat at a conveyor belt slipping a piece of cardboard under each cake as it came down the line. The thirst was difficult to keep up. An uneconomic movement, a fumble and four cakes have gone without cards. I got up to chase the four cakes, eight more appeared and for five minutes or so I had to work at twice the speed to work my way back to where I was sitting before. But it takes half a day or so to learn how it's done and soon it becomes quite automatic. The frenzy had quite worn off by the end of the first day and then there was only the monotony and the aching arms. Later I moved to another job on the line, as the girl who usually did it had left. I wasn't surprised. It was the nastiest job in that department. As the cake came out of a machine that had sliced it in three layers, two streams of artificial cream were poured over the layers. I had to stack the layers up again, a messy and very tiring job. The cakes are heavy and the cream is slippery. Anyone who has worked at all in a factory knows how deathly conveyor belt work is. At first it is difficult to keep up and when you're tired it is quite merciless. After a while, when you have become fairly used to it, the fact that you can't work faster is also infuriating.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

4. The first day's frenzy was ascended by

- A.Drowsiness, body ache and fatigue.
- B.The feeling of being overjoyed and excited.
- C.The feeling of satisfaction.
- D.A sense of monotony and ache in the arms.
- E.Happiness at being employed.

5. The layers of the cakes that came out of the machine

- A.Had to be poured over with cream and stacked on top of each other.
- B.Were required to be watched over.
- C.Needed to be packed in paper covers.
- D.Had to be collected and kept aside.
- E.Needed to be stacked straightaway.

6. Difficult to keep up in the beginning, the conveyer belt work

- A.Starts seeming enjoyable later on.
- B.Seems merciless and tires one badly after a while.
- C.Gradually makes one get used to it and enjoy it.
- D.Gives delighting experience afterwards.
- E.Is a drudgery filled experience later on.

(III) Passage for questions 1 to 3

The arrival of the train did not disturb Sir Mohan Lal's sangfroid. He continued to sip his Scotch and ordered the bearer to tell him when he had moved the luggage to a first class compartment. Excitement, bustle and hurry were exhibitions of bad breeding, and Sir Mohan was eminently well-bred. He wanted everything 'tickety-boo' and orderly. In his five years abroad, Sir Mohan had acquired the manners and attitudes of the upper class. He rarely spoke Hindustani. When he did, it was like an Englishman's, only the very necessary words and properly anglicized. But he fancied his English, finished and refined at no less a place than the University of Oxford, he was fond of conversation and like a cultured Englishman he could talk on almost any subject-books, politics or people. How frequently had he heard English people say that he spoke like an Englishman?

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

Question: 1

Sir Mohan Lal was not badly bred because

- A.He wore good clothes.
- B.His financial status was high.
- C.He was too modest.
- D.He had attained education at Oxford University.
- E.He didn't exhibit excitement, bustle and hurry.

Question: 2

The Hindustani that he spoke was like that of an Englishman's in the sense that

- A.He was English by birth.
- B.He used only the very necessary words, those too in an anglicized accent.
- C.His mother tongue was English.
- D.He had learned the language from an Englishman.
- E.He was very fluent in English and didn't know Hindustani well.

Question: 3

He conversed like a cultured Englishman for the reason that

- A.He had the talent to converse on any topic; like books, politics and people.
- B.He liked to imitate English people.
- C.He knew all the English etiquettes.
- D.He was fluent in English language as such.
- E.He was well aware of the British socio-political scenario.

(IV) Passage for questions 4 to 6

She regarded herself as the luckiest person on the earth. Each of her sons insisted that she should stay with him. Many times, there were hot exchanges among the brothers on the issue. Her husband had left her an abundance of wealth and large property. She was so much overwhelmed with their devotion and affection that she distributed all her wealth and property among them ignoring the advice of her well wishers. Now her sons began to avoid her as if she were suffering from some infectious disease. Each turned her out of his house with one excuse or the other. One said that her presence disturbed the peace of his family. Another said that the education of his children suffered on her account. The third accused her of stealing money. She died heartbroken in a home for the destitute.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

Question: 4

Impressed by her sons' affection and devotion towards her,

- A. She started loving them even more.
- B. She cooked meals for them.
- C. She gave gifts and presents to them.
- D. She ignored all the wise advices and handed over all her property and wealth to them.
- E. She devoted her time towards taking care of them.

Question: 5

The treatment that she received at the hands of her sons was as if

- A. She meant the whole world to them.
- B. She was affected by an infectious disease.
- C. She was a servant at their houses.
- D. She was the prime authority at their houses.
- E. She was a part of their family.

Question: 6

One of the excuses used to turn her out of the house was

- A. That she was not capable to be a part of the family.
- B. That she did not suit to the family status.
- C. That her behavior towards the family was not proper.
- D. That she was sick and could not be taken care of by the sons.
- E. That the education of the children suffered due to her.

(V) Passage for questions 1 to 3

Ravi Shankar has a large circle of friends and is very popular at parties. Everybody admires him for his fine sense of humor. Everybody, that is, except his six-year old daughter Meenakshi. Recently one of Ravi's friends asked him to make a speech at a reception. This is the sort of thing that Ravi loves. He prepared the speech carefully and went to the party with Meenakshi. He had included a large number of funny stories in the speech and, of course, it was a great success. As soon as he had finished, Meenakshi told him she wanted to go home. Ravi was a little disappointed by this but he did as his daughter asked. On the way home, he asked Meenakshi if she had enjoyed the speech. To his surprise, she said she hadn't. Ravi asked her why this was so and she told him that she did not like to see so many people laughing at him.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

1. Ravi's speech turned out to be a great success due to the fact that

- A.He was a great orator.
- B.He knew how to involve the audience in the speech.
- C.He was known for his sense of humor and he had included a large number of funny stories in it.
- D.He referred to great people and their views in his speech.
- E.His speech was based on a current topic.

2. Ravi was disappointed because

- A.Meenakshi, his daughter wished to go home soon after he finished speaking.
- B.His daughter, Meenakshi didn't like the speech made by him.
- C.The people at the reception didn't appreciate his speech.
- D.He forgot his speech while delivering it.
- E.Meenakshi was not comfortable at the reception.

3. His daughter didn't like the speech delivered by him as

- A.She did not share the views and opinions that he put forth in his speech.
- B.She hadn't liked the topic of his speech.
- C.In her view it was not properly delivered.
- D.She did not like to see her father become a laughing stock for the gathering.
- E.The people at the reception hadn't enjoyed it.

(VI) Passage for questions 4 to 6

"As a farmer I was determined that we should get on the computer bandwagon", says Krishnappa Jagannath, the 40-year old head of the Gram Panchayat who initiated the whole process three years ago. With tips from a computer, and his brother in the US, Jagannath drew up a plan and convinced others of its merit. Within no time, he was able to raise Rs. 65,000 from the public, enough for the purchase of two assembled Pentium II computers. That was easy enough, but who would operate these machines? Jagannath decided that it had to be the villagers themselves. He got in touch with a software company, which agreed to train the villagers. Although wary initially, the people knew it was worth a try. As they realized it was not so difficult, more and more villagers joined in. Those like T. S. Shobha who showed a greater aptitude were sent for extensive training.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

4. The urge in Krishnappa Jagannath's mind was

- A.To buy a computer for his home.
- B.To initiate a computer revolution in his village.
- C.To start cleanliness drives in the village.
- D.To acquire computer education.
- E.To spread awareness about computers among the masses.

5. After the purchase of computers, the great concern was

- A.Their maintenance and up keeping.
- B.Their installation.
- C.To find out who would be appropriate to operate them.
- D.Finding the correct software for usage.
- E.Looking for a proper place to keep them.

6. More villagers started showing interest in acquiring computer education

- A.When they came to know about its benefits.
- B.As they became sure that it was not dangerous.
- C.As more publicity was done for it.
- D.After they were fascinated by its features.
- E.Once they realized that it was not that tough a task to be handled.

(VII) Passage for questions 1 to 3

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the illustrious philosopher-statesman of India, was one of the greatest sons of our motherland. He cautioned the world against the domination of science in society. It is erroneous to claim that scientific knowledge would bring with it, perpetual progress and a steady improvement in human relations. The recent period of great scientific achievements has also increased human misery: two world wars, concentration camps, atomic destruction cold war and deadly wars in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and many other places in the world. Growth in human wisdom has not been commensurate with the increase in scientific knowledge and power. The fear of universal destruction hangs over the world. There is a feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and even despair. Science has failed to liberate man from the tyranny of his own nature, Mankind is passing through a critical period and an education of the human spirit has become essential. In order to remake society, man has to remake himself. If humanity is to survive, man must integrate his knowledge with a social responsibility.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

1. The recent great scientific achievements

- A. Have resulted in an increase in human misery.
- B. Have led people to have a better lifestyle.
- C. Are devoted to make life simpler for all.
- D. Have improved the ways in which we live.
- E. Are designed for solving the complexities of life.

2. The fear of universal destruction among the masses

- A. Has led to a sense of competition within various nationals.
- B. Is an indicator to the empowerment of nations world-wide.
- C. Has led to a feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and despair.
- D. Indicates a disturbing future.
- E. Refers to an increasing fear of the end of the world.

3. The requirement of these critical times is

- A. To provide for the needs of those under poverty line.
- B. Providing for the betterment of the people as such.
- C. To promote a healthier lifestyle.
- D. To educate the human spirit.
- E. To give better facilities of living in the world.

(VIII) Passage for questions 1 to 3

I was a late bloomer and always envied those people who stood out in high school because I didn't. I learned early on, although, that it's essential to set yourself apart from the group. Life is one struggle after another to succeed, particularly when you're starting out. If your bio-data is sitting at the bottom of a pile of junk mail, sometimes a distinctive approach will get you noticed, especially if the competition is fierce.

Once my partner Jerry and I asked the other freelance writers of a TV serial what characters they hated to write for the most. Everybody said the same thing - they disliked writing for the minor characters because they felt that writing for them wouldn't help them get other jobs. Jerry and I decided that we would write scripts for the minor characters because that's what was needed and we needed to set ourselves apart.

In the first script Jerry and I wrote; a school girl falls in love with a boy in her class. The producers loved the story. And with that one script, Jerry and I were no longer just another comedy- writing team.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

1. What can help one get identified above the rest in today's harsh competitive world?

- A. One's capabilities and talents.
- B. The urge to move with the times.
- C. A distinctive and unique approach of seeing things.
- D. Keeping one's bio-data on the top of the pile.
- E. The distinctively written bio-data.

2. Writing for minor characters in the TV serials was not preferred by many

- A. As there was less that could be written about them.
- B. As it was thought that it was considered to be offering fewer career opportunities for them in the future.
- C. Due to lack of depth in their characters and less attraction for them among the masses.
- D. Since writing for them would not provide the desired career opportunities.
- E. As they were less popular and didn't provide much details to the writers.

3. Which among the following best describes the content of the passage?

- A. A philosophical account of attaining success in professional life.
- B. The account of the way in which two high scoring young men scaled high in their careers.
- C. An inspirational description of the struggle that two young scholars undertook in their careers.
- D. The inspiring tale of two average high school scholars who stood above the rest in their careers by taking a road not taken.
- E. A narrative account of the way in which two young men attained high position in their careers by leaving others behind.

(IX) Passage for questions 4 to 6

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudon Moor School. He was then transferred to Dagvel School, which he attended with his brothers. Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four-mile downhill hike to school and the four-mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Dagvel School, he was sent to Kilmarnock Academy. After two years he joined his brothers, John and Robert, at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful oculist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen, he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school where he decided to study medicine.

Choose the single correct answer option from the list provided:

4. How did Alexander Fleming learn about nature?

- A.From his games with his brothers in fields spreading across four miles.
- B.Due to his innate interest in nature and its beauties.
- C.While his school lessons in Biology and nature studies.
- D.From his four mile long ride down and uphill while going and coming back from school.
- E.While his hikes up and down the hills that were located in his area.

Question 5

5. Who specialized in treatment of eye ailments in Alexander's family?

- A.John and Robert, his brothers.
- B.His uncle Thomas.
- C.Thomas, his elder brother.
- D.John and Thomas, his cousins.
- E.Robert and Thomas, his two uncles.

6. What is meant by the sentence "Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity"?

- A.The good fortune of Alexander was to be used by the humans around him.
- B.When good fortune and opportunities, subsequently knocked at the doors of Alexander's family, the human race was benefitted in turn.
- C.The human race and Alexander's family were lucky at the same time.
- D.Human race was to be given a monetary benefit by the pleasant fortune that Alexander's family experienced.
- E.The good fortune of Alexander's family was to be experienced by humanity at the same time.

