



VERBAL ENGLISH – and Comprehension

AMCAT Previous Year Papers and study materials



Important Note - AMCAT will change the Question Bank on 1st Feb 2018. Thus, no questions will be repeated from this PDF post 1st Feb 2018 and this PDF **will be of very limited use(or No USE)** as no questions will be repeated. Thus will suggest buying new one if you're using this post **1st Feb 2018**.

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QUANTS-

Topics	Subtopics	Expected Questions
Basic Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisibility • HCF and LCM • Numbers, decimal fractions and power 	6 - 8 Questions
Applied Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profit & Loss ,Simple & Compound Interest • Time, Speed and Distance • Work & Time • Ration & Allegation 	8 - 10 Questions
Engineering Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logarithms • Permutation and Combinations • Probability 	8 - 10 Questions

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COMPUTER SCIENCE

Topics	Subtopics	Expected Questions
Basic Programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Types • Iteration, Recursion, Decision • Procedure, functions and scope 	10 - 12 Questions
Data Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrays, Linked Lists, Trees, Graphs • Stacks, Queues • Hash Tables • Heaps 	6 - 8 Questions
OOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polymorphism • Abstraction 	4 - 6 Questions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encapsulation 	
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and Sorting • Complexity Theory • Core Computer Science 	4 - 5 Questions

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ENGLISH

Topics	Subtopics	Expected Questions
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synonyms • Antonyms • Sentence based Synonyms • Sentence based Antonyms 	7 - 8 Questions
Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject-Verb Agreement • Tenses and Articles • Prepositions and Conjunctions • Speech and Voices 	10 - 12 Questions
Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inferential and Literal Comprehension • Contextual Vocabulary • Comprehension ordering 	5 Questions

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LOGICAL REASONING

Topics	Subtopics	Expected Questions
Deductive Reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coding deductive logic • Blood Relation • Directional Sense • Objective Reasoning • Selection decision tables 	5 Questions

Inductive reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analogy and Classification pattern recognition • Coding pattern and Number series pattern recognition 	5 Questions
Abductive Reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logical word sequence • Data sufficiency 	6 Questions

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Computer Science

Topics	Subtopics	Expected Questions
OPERATING SYSTEM & COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of OS • Computer Architecture • Process Management and Synchronisation • Memory and I/O Management 	10-11 Questions
DBMS - DataBase Management Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data model • Relational Algebra and SQL • Normalisation, Architecture, Indexing 	8-9 Questions
Computer Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of networking and communication • OSI, TCP/IP layers and protocols • Network Devices and Routing Algorithms 	5 -6 Questions

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AMCAT Score vs Correct Questions

Score	300	400	500	550	600	650	700	750	820
English(18 Ques)	5	9	11	13	14	15	16	17	18 Ques
Quants(16 Ques)	6	8	10	11	12	14	14	15	16 Ques
Reasoning(14 Ques)	2	5	7	9	11	12	12	13	14 Ques
Computer Programming(25 Ques)	6	9	11	15	20	20	21	22	25 Ques
Computer Science(26 Ques)	6	10	15	17	19	20	21	23	26 Ques

If you take lesser time than designated for a question for e.g. if there are 16 question in quants and total time is 18 mins.

Thus, total time for one question = 67 seconds.

If for quants any question is solved 10 seconds before i.e 57 seconds you get +15 points.

Similarly, if it is solved after 77 seconds - 5 points.

AMCAT Score vs Percentile(if percentile 100 then score 820/800)

Percentile	<50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-95	95+
English Score(800)	470	495	525	540	560	620	670
Quants Score(800)	480	500	550	575	615	640	685
Logical Score(800)	460	495	515	535	570	600	680
Computer Programming Score(800)	350	390	435	480	520	565	595
Computer Science Score(800)	380	415	440	470	500	535	580

Set 1

These are actual questions asked in AMCAT exam. Please do not share this with anyone since, your percentile is decided by how others are scoring as well. If they score good as well with this pdf your relative percentile will become lesser.

AMCAT resets percentile score each year on 1st January.

Knowledge has turned out to be man's greatest asset in mastering and conquering nature. The word science means literally knowledge. It is this quest and thrust for knowledge and the curiosity of man to know things beyond his reach that resulted in his becoming the lord of this planet. His never ending pursuit to unearth the reason behind phenomenon has resulted in endless discoveries and inventions, which have proved to be the great stepping stones in the progress of mankind.

Inventions like the telephone, radio, t.v, telegraph, transistors, airplanes, automobiles, steam engine, electricity, wireless, telescopes, microscope etc, have changed man's life forever. There have been inventions and discoveries in all aspects of life. Science has worked greater miracles in the fields of health and medicine and has been the greatest weapon in man's battle against diseases of various kinds. Vaccination is a miracle in the field of science. Penicillin, streptomycin, radium and x-rays have turned out to be great blessings.

The discovery of the atom and its structure has been one of the most remarkable discoveries made by man. The quantum theory, the electricity along with the great findings of Einstein, Neils Bohr etc, have revolutionised the world of science forever. Computer and information technology are the latest revolutions in the field of science. With the coming of mobiles, internet, web conferencing etc, the world has shrunk into a cyber village where time and distance have no meaning or at least are no longer barriers.

Technology is on a rise every day. Each new day brings better technology with it. However, we should learn to use our knowledge constructively. Only constructive uses of science can guarantee the continuation of mankind on this earth. Moreover, it is man who is the great generator, creator and inventor of all this knowledge and technology. We should be warned of becoming slaves to our own creations and inventions. Only then, can science be a blessing and a miracle. Science, if used for the betterment of mankind and society can bring about changes in our lives by making better, more comfortable and worthwhile.

1. What was the first thing that the man learnt to do?

- A. To conquer the nature. B. To battle with his fellow men.
- C. To live leisurely in the nature. D. To eat and sleep.

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

2. How has the world shrunk for man technologically?

- A. Continents on the earth are drifting closer to each other

- B. Video conferencing, the internet has made this possible
- C. Development of medicines
- D. The planet is becoming smaller

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

3. According to the given passage, is the miracle in the field of science
- A. computers B. vaccination C. atoms and its structure D. airplane

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

4. Mark the option which is closest to the meaning of the word given below
ABNEGATE
- A. renounce B. assert C. give up D. continue

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

5. The following sentence consists of a word or a phrase which is highlighted. Each of them is followed by four words or phrases. Choose the word or the phrase which is closest in meaning to highlighted word or phrase.

My only major complaint was that the remote was thin and felt flimsy.

- A. meager B. substantial C. sturdy D. plausible

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

6. For the given question, choose the alternative which best expresses the sentence in Active/Passive voice.

Mr. Tirupati reviewed the book.

The book has been reviewed by Mr. Tirupati.

The book had been reviewed by Mr. Tirupati.

The book is reviewed by Mr. Tirupati.

The book was reviewed by Mr. Tirupati.

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

7. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.

_____ the police immediately.

To call Call Been calling Called

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

8. Choose the option which gives the closest meaning to the phrase given below.

Back Seat Driver

Extra weight

Instructor from backend.

People who criticize from the sideline

Second person

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

9. Choose the option which gives the closest to the phrase given below.

To sink fast

To evaporate fast

Absorbing fast

To sink down

Becoming worse and worse

ans: Becoming worse and worse

10. Mark the option which is closest to the meaning of the word given below.

IRKSOME

Appease

Alleviate

Mollify

Aggravating

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

11. Mark the option which is the closest to the opposite in meaning of the word given below.

FALLACY

Illusion

Elusion

Misconception

Frankness

ans: Misconception

12. Find of which part of the sentence below has an error and mark the option accordingly

When asked

To catch

Rose

Teacher's attention

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

13. Fill in the blank(s) with the most suitable option.

The history of Hindu religion dates _____ ancient times.

From

For

None of the mentioned options

Since

ans: Since

14. For the given question, choose alternative which best expresses the sentence in Active/Passive voice

Let the door be closed at once

Close the door at once

Please close the door

Let the door be closed at once

You are advised to close the door at once

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

15. Mark the option which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.
Through he was born in squalid surroundings of slums, he rose to stratospheric heights.

Clean Dirty Disorderly Mean

Ans: Answer not available please comment below the answer for other students references :)

16. Fill in the blank(s) with the most suitable option.

The court has yet to serve him _____ summons for the suit med against him.

On With To None of the mentioned options

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

VORACIOUS Op 1: Wild

Op 2: Hungry Asking for a favour.

Option 3 : Use of quasi-official terminology.

B. Use of double meanings. D.Relate to food item.

Option 3 : Envelopes 4 : Baksheesh

Op 3: Angry Op 4: Quick Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : TIMID

Op 1: Fast

Op 2: Slow

Op 3: Medium

Op 4: Shy

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : IRONIC

Op 1: Inflexible

Op 2: Bitter

Op 3: Good-natured

Op 4: Disguisedly sarcastic Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

CORRESPONDENCE Op 1: Agreements

Op 2: Contracts

Op 3: Documents

Op 4: Letters Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

DISTANT Op 1: Far

Op 2: Removed

Op 3: Reserved

Op 4: Separate Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : LAMENT

Op 1: Complain

Op 2: Comment

Op 3: Condone

Op 4: Console Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

WRETCHED Op 1: Poor

Op 2: Foolish

Op 3: Insane

Op 4: Strained Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

RESTRAINT Op 1: Hindrance

Op 2: Repression

Op 3: Obstacle

Op 4: Restriction Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

MENDACIOUS Op 1: Full of confidence

Op 2: False

Op 3: Encouraging

Op 4: Provocative Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

ADMONISH Op 1: Punish

Op 2: Curse

Op 3: Dismiss

Op 4: Reprimand Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

CORPULENT Op 1: Lean

Op 2: Gaunt

Op 3: Emaciated

Op 4: Obese Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

GRATIFY Op 1: Appreciate

Op 2: Frank

Op 3: Indulge

Op 4: Pacify Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

RECKLESS Op 1: Courageous

Op 2: Rash

Op 3: Bold

Op 4: Daring Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : VENT

Op 1: Opening

Op 2: Stodgy

Op 3: End

Op 4: Past tense of go Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :
The claims of students look hollow when they attribute their poor performance to difficulty of examination.

Op 1: infer

Op 2: impute

Op 3: inhere Op 4: inundate Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

He is averse to the idea of holding elections now.

Op 1: convinced

Op 2: angry

Op 3: agreeable Op 4: opposed Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

True religion does not require one to proselytise through guile or force.

Op 1: translate

Op 2: hypnotise

Op 3: attack Op 4: convert Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

She corroborated the statement of her brother.

Op 1: confirmed Op 2: disproved Op 3: condemned Op 4: seconded Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

The great dancer impressed the appreciative crowd by her nimble movements.

Op 1: unrhythmic

Op 2: lively

Op 3: quickening Op 4: clear

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

Swift is known in the world of letters for his misogyny.

Op 1: hatred for mankind

Op 2: hatred for womankind

Op 3: love for the reasonable Op 4: love for womankind Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. : A person unrestrained by the rules of morality or tradition is called a licentious person.

Op 1: libertine

Op 2: loafer-type

Op 3: criminal Op 4: freelance Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

His style is quite transparent.

Op 1: verbose

Op 2: involved

Op 3: lucid Op 4: witty Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

Only those who are gullible take every advertisement seriously.

Op 1: fallible

Op 2: enthusiastic

Op 3: unsuspecting Op 4: unrealistic Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

We didn't believe in his statement, but subsequent events proved that he was right.

Op 1: later

Op 2: many

Op 3: few

Op 4: earlier Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

The angry villagers have lynched two suspected child-lifters already.

Op 1: beaten up

Op 2: captured

Op 3: killed

Op 4: mutilated Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

He has a propensity for getting into debt.

Op 1: natural tendency

Op 2: aptitude

Op 3: characteristic Op 4: quality

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

The agnostic demanded proof before he would accept the statement of the secretary.

Op 1: The pessimist

Op 2: The sceptic

Op 3: Sceptic about the existence of god or any ultimate reality Op 4: The atheist

Op 5: The altruist

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :

The economic cataclysm which followed the industrial revolution brought with it complex problems hitherto unknown.

Op 1: Depression
 Op 2: Boom
 Op 3: Regeneration
 Op 4: Sudden and violent change
 Op 5: Unprecedented collapse
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :
 The environment left a deleterious effect on his health.

Op 1: Fatiguing
 Op 2: Weakening
 Op 3: Aesthetic Op 4: Harmful Op 5: Health Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :
 By his speech he fermented trouble in the ranks of the army.

Op 1: Quietened
 Op 2: Channelized into healthy directions
 Op 3: Stirred up
 Op 4: Contained and suppressed Op 5: None of these
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :
 He has got a meretricious style which does not produce a lasting effect.

Op 1: Capricious
 Op 2: Whimsical
 Op 3: Flamboyant
 Op 4: Pretentious
 Op 5: Showily attractive Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in bold. :
 The liberal school of thought trusts in education reform, and the sporadic use of force to remedy the depravity of certain isolated individuals or groups.

Op 1: Infrequent, irregular
 Op 2: Persistent, constant
 Op 3: Continuous
 Op 4: Sparing
 Op 5: Corrective and preventive both Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : A person who readily believes others. Op 1: Creditable

Op 2: Credible
 Op 3: Credulous
 Op 4: Sensitive Op 5: Sensible
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : Flowers and insects or anything lasting only for a day.

Op 1: Transitional

Op 2: Ephemeral

Op 3: Transient Op 4: Transitory Op 5: Monumental Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : Last part of speech. Op 1: Epilogue

Op 2: Conclusion

Op 3: Peroration

Op 4: Permutation Op 5: Percussion Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

OPALESCENT Op 1: Iridescent

Op 2: Transparent

Op 3: Translucent

Op 4: Pollutant

Op 5: Giving off an odour Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

PERIPATETIC Op 1: Worldly

Op 2: Disarming

Op 3: Moving

Op 4: Inherent Op 5: Seeking Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

TAUTOLOGICAL Op 1: Pertaining to charms or magic

Op 2: Highly sensitive

Op 3: Needlessly repetitious

Op 4: Highly touchy Op 5: Fleeting Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : AVERT

Op 1: entertain

Op 2: transform

Op 3: turn away

Op 4: lead toward Op 5: displease Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : CITE Op

1: galvanize

Op 2: visualize

Op 3: locate

Op 4: quote Op 5: signal Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

CORPULENT Op 1: regenerate

Op 2: obese

Op 3: different

Op 4: hungry Op 5: bloody Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

EMACIATED

Op 1: garrulous Op 2: primeval Op 3: vigorous Op 4: disparate Op 5: thin Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

GARNISH Op 1: paint

Op 2: garner

Op 3: adorn

Op 4: abuse Op 5: banish Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

INCULCATE Op 1: exculpate

Op 2: educate

Op 3: exonerate

Op 4: prepare Op 5: embarrass Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

EGREGIOUS Op 1: pious

Op 2: outrageous

Op 3: anxious

Op 4: sociable Op 5: gloomy Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

MISDEMEANOUR Op 1: felony

Op 2: misdeed

Op 3: indignity

Op 4: fiat

Op 5: illiteracy Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : MUSTY

Op 1: stale

Op 2: necessary

Op 3: indifferent

Op 4: nonchalant Op 5: vivid Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

PHLEGMATIC Op 1: calm

Op 2: cryptic

Op 3: practical

Op 4: salivary Op 5: dishonest Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

REPRISAL Op 1: revaluation

Op 2: assessment

Op 3: loss

Op 4: retaliation Op 5: nonsense Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : WAIF Op

1: soldier

Op 2: urchin

Op 3: surrender

Op 4: breeze Op 5: spouse Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

SAGACIOUS (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: foolish

Op 2: bitter

Op 3: voracious Op 4: veracious Op 5: fallacious Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

TRANSIENT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: carried

Op 2: close

Op 3: permanent Op 4: removed Op 5: certain Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

IGNOBLE (OPPOSITE) Op 1: produced by fire

Op 2: worthy

Op 3: given to questioning

Op 4: huge Op 5: known Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

NEFARIOUS (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: various

Op 2: lacking

Op 3: benign Op 4: pompous Op 5: futile Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

CHAFFING (OPPOSITE) Op 1: achieving

Op 2: serious

Op 3: capitalistic

Op 4: sneezing Op 5: expensive Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : COZEN

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: amuse

Op 2: treat honestly

Op 3: prate

Op 4: shackle Op 5: vilify Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

DILATORY (OPPOSITE) Op 1: narrowing

Op 2: prompt

Op 3: enlarging

Op 4: portentous Op 5: sour Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : GRISLY

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: suggestive

Op 2: doubtful

Op 3: untidy

Op 4: pleasant Op 5: bearish Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

IRREVERENT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: related

Op 2: mischievous

Op 3: respective Op 4: pious

Op 5: violent Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : JAUNTY

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: youthful

Op 2: ruddy

Op 3: strong

Op 4: unravelled Op 5: sedate Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : LEVITY

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: bridge

Op 2: dam

Op 3: praise

Op 4: blame

Op 5: solemnity Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

UNSEEMLY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: effortless

Op 2: proper

Op 3: conducive Op 4: pointed

Op 5: informative Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

AFFABLE (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: rude

Op 2: ruddy

Op 3: needy

Op 4: useless Op 5: conscious Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : BLASÉ

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: fiery

Op 2: clever

Op 3: intriguing

Op 4: slim

Op 5: ardent Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

EQUILIBRIUM (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: imbalance

Op 2: peace

Op 3: inequity Op 4: directness Op 5: urgency Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

EXTROVERT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: clown

Op 2: hero

Op 3: ectomorph Op 4: neurotic Op 5: introvert Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : PERT

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: polite

Op 2: perishable Op 3: moral

Op 4: deliberate Op 5: stubborn Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : RUDDY

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: robust

Op 2: witty

Op 3: wan

Op 4: exotic Op 5: creative Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : MINOR

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: Big

Op 2: Major

Op 3: Tall

Op 4: Heavy Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

PROVOCATION (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: Vocation

Op 2: Pacification

Op 3: Peace

Op 4: Destruction Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

QUIESCENT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: Indifferent

Op 2: Troublesome

Op 3: Weak

Op 4: Unconcerned Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

VICTORIOUS (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: Defeated

Op 2: Annexed

Op 3: Destroyed Op 4: Vanquished Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

NIGGARDLY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: Frugal

Op 2: Thrifty

Op 3: Stingy Op 4: Generous Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : FRUGAL (OPPOSITE) Op 1: Copious

Op 2: Extravagant

Op 3: Generous

Op 4: Ostentatious Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : SUBSERVIENT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: Aggressive

Op 2: Straightforward

Op 3: Dignified

Op 4: Supercilious Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : VALUABLE (OPPOSITE) Op 1: Invaluable

Op 2: Worthless

Op 3: Inferior

Op 4: Lowly Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : IMPASSE (OPPOSITE) Op 1: Resurgence

Op 2: Breakthrough

Op 3: Continuation

Op 4: Combination Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : Like poverty, affluence can sometimes create its own problems. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: indigence

Op 2: opulence

Op 3: sorrow

Op 4: exuberance Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : I abhor the ideas he sometimes expresses. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: admire

Op 2: respect

Op 3: applaud

Op 4: appreciate Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : The members thought that the task was feasible. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: impractical

Op 2: impossible

Op 3: difficult

Op 4: impracticable Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : They had an insipid conversation. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: lively

Op 2: argumentative

Op 3: loud Op 4: curious Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : Ram displays enthusiasm whenever he is posed with a problem. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: eagerness

Op 2: weakness

Op 3: indifference Op 4: softness Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : The incessant noise of the boring machine made it difficult for us to go to sleep at night. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: intermittent

Op 2: harsh

Op 3: soft

Op 4: constant Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : The leader was pragmatic in her approach to the problem facing the country. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: indefinite

Op 2: vague

Op 3: idealistic Op 4: optimistic Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : She used to disparage her neighbour every now and then. (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: please

Op 2: praise

Op 3: belittle Op 4: denigrate Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : PROTRACT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: retrace

Op 2: distract

Op 3: curtail Op 4: expose Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

DECADENT (OPPOSITE) Op 1: ethical

Op 2: impetuous

Op 3: succinct Op 4: lewd

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

HAPLESS (OPPOSITE) Op 1: cheerful

Op 2: consistent

Op 3: fortunate

Op 4: shapely Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

ORTHODOXY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: renown

Op 2: trepidation

Op 3: unconventionality Op 4: remoteness

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

SUMPTUOUS (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: open

Op 2: frequent

Op 3: partial

Op 4: restrained Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

DISSOLUTION (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: retribution

Op 2: compliance

Op 3: futility

Op 4: establishment Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : STILTED

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: informal

Op 2: verbose

Op 3: secretive

Op 4: senseless Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

DISPARITY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: timidity

Op 2: bigotry

Op 3: likeness Op 4: influence Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

BELLIGERENT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: seditious

Op 2: genial

Op 3: corporal Op 4: wary Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

BENEDICTION (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: antidote

Op 2: intonation

Op 3: endowment Op 4: anathema Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

LISTLESS (OPPOSITE) Op 1: energetic

Op 2: confined

Op 3: minuscule

Op 4: enlisted Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

FAR-FETCHED (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: ingenious

Op 2: facile

Op 3: myopic Op 4: credible Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : GAUNT

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: emaciated

Op 2: sombre

Op 3: plump

Op 4: piquant Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : PERT

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: impudent

Op 2: brash

Op 3: savvy

Op 4: polite

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

PRANKISH (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: whimsical

Op 2: machiavellian

Op 3: impish Op 4: serious Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

INGENUITY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: skillfulness

Op 2: cunning

Op 3: inventive Op 4: dullness Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

PHILANTHROPIC (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: uxorious

Op 2: parsimonious

Op 3: carnal Op 4: chary Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : AUGUST

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: gloomy

Op 2: inglorious

Op 3: cherubic

Op 4: affable

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : VANITY

(OPPOSITE) Op 1: pride

Op 2: humility

Op 3: conceit

Op 4: ostentious Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

TANGIBLE (OPPOSITE) Op 1: ethereal

Op 2: concrete

Op 3: actual

Op 4: solid Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

EPILOGUE (OPPOSITE) Op 1: dialogue

Op 2: prelude

Op 3: post script

Op 4: epigram Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

PERTINENT (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: irrational

Op 2: irregular

Op 3: insistent Op 4: irrelevant Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

STATIONARY (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: active

Op 2: mobile

Op 3: rapid Op 4: busy Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

STARTLED (OPPOSITE) Op 1: amused

Op 2: relaxed

Op 3: endless

Op 4: astonished Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . :

PERENNIAL (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: frequent

Op 2: regular

Op 3: lasting Op 4: rare

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) At the end of the year/(B) every student who had done adequate work/(C) was automatically promoted./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A) Op 2: (B) Op 3: (C) Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) One of the members/(B) expressed doubt if/(C) the Minister was an athiest./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error,

the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) The meeting adjourned abruptly/(B) by the CEO after/(C) about three hours of deliberation./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) You will come/(B) to my party tomorrow,/(C) isn't it ? /(D) No error Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Do the roses in your garden smell/(B) more sweetly/(C) than those in ours?(D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) I had hoped to have met him yesterday/(B) to discuss the matter with him/(C) but he was not in his house, and so I could not meet him./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) The retiring principal asked his old pupils/ (B) to take the interest in the school/(C) after he has retired./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Hemant persisted/(B) to do it/(C) in spite of my advice/(D) No error. Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) With little patience/(B) you will be able to/(C) cross this hurdle./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) It is true/(B) that God helps those/(C) who helps themselves./(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Umesh is/(B) five years/ (C) senior than me./ (D) No error.

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Can I lend/(B) your pencil/(C) for a minute, please ?/(D) No error.

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) Ganguly is one of the finest batsmen/ (B) that India have produced/ (C) over the decades./ (D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) She sang/ (B) very well/(C)isn't it?./ (D) No error.

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) The man told to her/ (B) that he had not brought his dog/ (C) out for a walk as he was afraid that it would rain./ (D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C)

Op 4: (D)

Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : To get one's name in the Rowland Ward's book of hunting records was the hot ambition of every serious hunter.

Op 1: extreme

Op 2: burning

Op 3: reluctant

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Whatever to our other problems, we have no shortcoming to cheap labour in India.

Op 1: default

Op 2: deficit

Op 3: scarcity

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Neha was fined for careless driving.

Op 1: got fined

Op 2: fined

Op 3: was to be fined

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : You have come here with a view to insult me.

Op 1: to insulting me

Op 2: of insulting me

Op 3: for insulting me

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.

Op 1: had known

Op 2: was knowing

Op 3: have known

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. :Due to these reason we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.

Op 1: Out of these reasons

Op 2: For these reasons

Op 3: By these reasons

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : When it was feared that the

serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes at crushing them.

Op 1: into crushing

Op 2: in crushing

Op 3: without crushing

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : The dissidents hold a great problem in every political party.

Op 1: cause

Op 2: give

Op 3: pose

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : I shall not go until I am invited.

Op 1: till I am invited

Op 2: unless I am invited

Op 3: if not I am invited

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : They are social insects, living in communities, regulated by definite laws, each member of society bearing a well-defined and separate part in the work of a colony.

Op 1: who are living in communities Op 2: living among a communities Op 3: who lives with a communities Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. :
Please remind me of posting these letters to my relatives.

Op 1: by posting

Op 2: to post

Op 3: for posting

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : The reason why he wrote the letter was because he could not contact him over the phone.

Op 1: why he wrote the letter was since

Op 2: for which he wrote the letter was because Op 3: why he wrote the letter was that

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. :
While crossing the highway a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.

Op 1: away

Op 2: up

Op 3: down

Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.

Op 1: did they speak
 Op 2: they will speak
 Op 3: they had spoken
 Op 4: No improvement needed
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : The mother has not seen the child for several months and now eagerly looks forward to seeing him.
 Op 1: looks ahead to

Op 2: looks for
 Op 3: looks onto
 Op 4: No improvement needed Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The ruling party will have to put its own house order.
 Op 1: in
 Op 2: on

Op 3: to
 Op 4: into Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to
 Op 1: back up
 Op 2: back in

Op 3: back at Op 4: back out Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In school many of us never realised the importance that grammar would in later life.

Op 1: figure

Op 2: portrary

Op 3: play

Op 4: exercise Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : 'Please' and ' Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the of life oiled and running smoothly.

Op 1: path

Op 2: machine

Op 3: garden Op 4: river Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : He in wearing the oldfashioned coat inspite of his wife's disapproval.

Op 1: insists

Op 2: persists

Op 3: desists Op 4: resists Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Monika is quite intelligent but rather

Op 1: idealistic

Op 2: generous

Op 3: lazy

Op 4: optimistic Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The boy fell the bicycle.

Op 1: of

Op 2: off

Op 3: from Op 4: under Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Ravi put the light and slept.

Op 1: for

Op 2: down

Op 3: in

Op 4: out

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Radha felt very much grateful . . . her boss for the kindness he had shown in granting her leave.

Op 1: To

Op 2: For

Op 3: Towards Op 4: With

Op 5: After Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The consequence of his haughtiness was that his services were dispensed . . . by his master.

Op 1: About

Op 2: From

Op 3: With Op 4: Round

Op 5: Up Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Rati just chimes the opinion of her husband and seems to have no mind of her own.

Op 1: From

Op 2: With

Op 3: In with Op 4: On about Op 5: Up with Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Most children remain school . . . the ages of seven and eight.

Op 1: In/in

Op 2: At/between

Op 3: Inside/of

Op 4: Under/beyond Op 5: Beyond/under Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : When Shankar remembered his wife long dead he was moved tears.

Op 1: For

Op 2: With

Op 3: To

Op 4: Through Op 5: Off Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The protracted illness has reduced him skeleton.

Op 1: Till

Op 2: Round

Op 3: Through

Op 4: To

Op 5: From Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Social psychology studies the behaviour of human groups organised or unorganised.

Op 1: With

Op 2: Of

Op 3: In

Op 4: About

Op 5: None of these Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Because she had a reputation for we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so Op 1: insolenceirately

Op 2: insouciancecordially

Op 3: graciousnessamiably Op 4: arrogancedisdainfully Op 5: querulousnessaffably Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Raghav is not attracted by the life of the , always wandering through the country-side, begging for charity.

Op 1: proud almsgiver

Op 2: noble philanthropist

Op 3: affluent mendicant

Op 4: natural philosopher

Op 5: peripateticvagabond

Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Legislation was passed to punish brokers who their clients funds.

Op 1: Devastate

Op 2: Devour Op 3: Embezzle Op 4: Defalcate Op 5: Dawdled Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Now that he was prosperous and affluent, he gladly contributed funds to assist the . . . and the disabled.

Op 1: Begging

Op 2: Impecunious

Op 3: Penitent Op 4: Impervious Op 5: Impetuous Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : To the dismay of the student body, the class president was . . . berated by the principal at a school assembly.

Op 1: ignominiously

Op 2: privately

Op 3: magnanimously Op 4: fortuitously

Op 5: inconspicuously Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The result does not . . . my original conception of the master.

Op 1: Accord with

Op 2: Reconcile with

Op 3: Reconcile to

Op 4: Correspond with Op 5: Correspond to Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a . . . web of good and evil.

Op 1: Complicated Op 2: Intricate

Op 3: Entrapped Op 4: Entangled Op 5: Tangled Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : The consequences of the growing materialism of the modern age will be

Op 1: Destructive

Op 2: Revolting

Op 3: Disastrous Op 4: Unfailing

Op 5: Compounded Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet.

Op 1: enthralling

Op 2: accomplished Op 3: pedestrian Op 4: auspicious Op 5: masterful Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : New concerns about growing religious tension in northern India were this week after at least fifty people were killed and hundreds were injured or arrested in rioting between Hindus and Muslims.

Op 1: lessened

Op 2: invalidated Op 3: restrained Op 4: dispersed Op 5: fueled Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In a revolutionary development in technology, several manufacturers now make biodegradable forms of plastic; some plastic six-pack rings, for example, gradually when exposed to sunlight.

Op 1: harden

Op 2: stagnate Op 3: inflate

Op 4: propagate Op 5: decompose Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Unlike other examples of verse, Milton's Lycidas does more than merely mourn the death of Edward King; it also denounces corruption in the Church in which King was ordained.

Op 1: satiric

Op 2: elegiac Op 3: free

Op 4: humorous Op 5: didactic Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In Japanese art, profound emotion is frequently couched in images of nature, observed with conditioned by life in a land of dramatic seasonal change, where perils of earthquake and typhoon make nature's bounty and its processes awesome and beautiful.

Op 1: an intimacy. . . . precarious

Op 2: a fidelity munificent

Op 3: a skill excessive

Op 4: an indifference chancy

Op 5: a sensivity distinctive

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Because it arrives so early in the season, before many other birds, the robin has been called the of spring.

Op 1: hostage

Op 2: autocrat

Op 3: compass Op 4: newcomer Op 5: harbinger Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In place of the more general debate about abstract principles of government that

most delegates probably expected, the Constitutional Convention put . . . proposals on the table.

Op 1: theoretical

Op 2: vague

Op 3: concrete Op 4: tentative Op 5: redundant Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up.

Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : It is easy to excuse

P: but it is hard

Q: in a boy of fourteen

R: the mischief of early childhood

S: to tolerate even unavoidable faults

Op 1: RPQS Op 2: QRSP Op 3: QRPS Op 4: RPSQ Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up.

Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : I saw that

P: but seeing my host in this mood

Q: I deemed it proper to take leave

R: as I had frequently done before

S: it had been my intention to pass the night there

Op 1: QPSR Op 2: QRPS Op 3: SPQR Op 4: SRPQ Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up.

Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : People

P: at his dispensary

Q: went to him
 R: of all professions
 S: for medicine and treatment

Op 1: QPRS Op 2: RPQS Op 3: RQSP Op 4: QRPS Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up.
 Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : He told us that
 P: and enjoyed it immensely

Q:in a prose translation
 R: he had read Milton
 S: which he had borrowed from his teacher

Op 1: RSQP Op 2: QRPS Op 3: RQSP Op 4: RQPS Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up.
 Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : We have to
 P: as we see it

Q: speak the truth
 R: there is falsehood and darkness S: even if all around us

Op 1: RQSP Op 2: QRPS Op 3: RSQP Op 4: QPSR Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up.
 Re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence. : It was P: in keeping with my mood

Q: a soft summer evening
 R: as I walked sedately
 S: in the direction of the new house

Op 1: SRPQ Op 2: QRPS Op 3: QPRS Op 4: SQPR Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Metals are today being replaced by polymers in many applications.

S6: Many Indian Institutes of Science and Technology run special programmes on polymer science. P: Above all, they are cheaper and easier to process, making them a viable alternative to metals. Q: Polymers are essentially long chains of hydrocarbon molecules.
 R: Today polymers are as strong as metals.

S: These have replaced the traditional chromium-plated metallic bumpers in cars.

Op 1: QRSP Op 2: RSQP Op 3: RQSP Op 4: QRPS Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: The cooperative system of doing business is a good way of encouraging ordinary workers to work hard.

S6: The main object is to maintain the interest of every member of the society and to ensure that the members participate actively in the projects of the society.
 P: If the society is to be well run, it is necessary to prevent insincere officials being elected to the committee which is solely responsible for the running of the business.

Q: They get this from experienced and professional workers who are not only familiar with the cooperative system, but also with efficient methods of doing business.

R: To a large extent, many cooperative societies need advice and guidance.

S: The capital necessary to start a business venture is obtained by the workers' contributions.

Op 1: SQPR Op 2: PQSR Op 3: SRQP Op 4: PSRQ Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up.

These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: American private lives may seem shallow.

S6: This would not happen in China, he said.

P: Students would walk away with books they had not paid for.

Q: A Chinese journalist commented on a curious institution: the library. R: Their public morality, however, impressed visitors.

S: But in general they returned them.

Op 1: PSQR Op 2: QPSR

Op 3: RQPS Op 4: RPSQ Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up.

These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe.

S6: Finally a man walked over to me and whispered, "Hey buddy this guy's your waiter and he wants your order."

P: At one point, he bent over with a big smile, showing me a single gold tooth and a dingy face.

Q: Soon I felt the presence of someone standing alongside me.

R: But this one wouldn't budge.

S: We had been cautioned about beggars and were told to ignore them.

Op 1: SQR P Op 2: SQPR Op 3: QSRP Op 4: QSPR Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.

S6: This is because Venice has no streets.

P: There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the island of Venice. Q: In this city there are no motor cars, no horses and no buses.

R: These small islands are near one another.

S: It is not an island but a hundred and seventeen islands.

Op 1: PQRS Op 2: PRQS Op 3: SRPQ Op 4: PQSR Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: I keep on flapping my big ears all day.

S6: Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant ?

P: They also fear that I will flap them all away.

Q: But children wonder why I flap them so.

R: I flap them so to make sure they are safely there on either side of my head. S: But I know what I am doing.

Op 1: SRQP Op 2: QPSR Op 3: QPRS Op 4: PSRQ Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up.

These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Jawaharlal Nehru was born in Allahabad on 14 Nov, 1889.

S6: He died on 27 May, 1964.

P: Nehru met Mahatma Gandhi in February, 1920.

Q: In 1905 he was sent to London to study at a school called Harrow.

R: He became the first Prime Minister of Independent India on 15 August, 1947. S: He married Kamla Kaul in 1915.

Op 1: QRPS Op 2: QSPR Op 3: RPQS Op 4: SQRP Op 5: 4 Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Ms. Parasuram started a petrol pump in Madras.

S6: Thus she has shown the way for many others. P: A total of twelve girls now work at the pump.

Q: She advertised in newspapers for women staff. R: They operate in two shifts.

S: The response was good.

Op 1: PQSR Op 2: SQPR Op 3: QSPR Op 4: PQRS Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Politeness is not a quality possessed by only one nation or race.

S6: In any case, we should not mock at others' habits.

P: One may observe that a man of one nation will remove his hat or fold his hands by way of greetings when he meets someone he knows.

Q: A man of another country will not do so.

R: It is a quality to be found among all peoples and nations in every corner of the earth.
 S: Obviously, each person follows the custom of his particular country.

Op 1: RPQS Op 2: RPSQ Op 3: PRQS Op 4: QPRS Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: There is a difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.

S6: Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm instead of good.
 P: Nehru's idea of secularism was equal indifference to all religions and bothering about none of them. Q: According to Gandhiji, all religions are equally true and each scripture is worthy of respect.
 R: Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.

S: In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.

Op 1: SQPR Op 2: PSQR Op 3: QSPR Op 4: PRSQ Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Once upon a time an ant lived on the bank of a river.

S6: She was touched.
 P: The dove saw the ant struggling in water in a helpless condition. Q: All its efforts to come up failed.
 R: One day it suddenly slipped into the water.
 S: A dove lived in a tree on the bank not far from the spot.

Op 1: RQSP Op 2: QRPS Op 3: SRPQ Op 4: PQRS Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. : 1. But, we all helped in the first few days.

2. Chandrapur is considered as a rural area.
3. Manohar was transferred to his office recently.
4. Initially he was not getting adjusted to the city life.
5. Before that he was working in Chandrapur branch of our office. Op 1: 54312
Op 2: 43215
Op 3: 12345
Op 4: 35241
Op 5:
Correct Op : 4

PASSAGE-1

The impressive recent growth of certain sectors of the Indian economy is a necessary but insufficient condition for the elimination of extreme poverty.

In order to ensure that the poorest benefit from this growth, and also contribute to it, the expansion and improvement of the microfinance sector should be a national priority. Studies suggest that the impact of microfinance on the poorest is greater than on the poor, and yet another that non-participating members of communities where microfinance operates experience socio-economic gains — suggesting strong spillover effects. Moreover, well-managed microfinance institutions (MFIs) have shown a capacity to wean themselves off of subsidies and become sustainable within a few years.

Microfinance is powerful, but it is clearly no panacea. Microfinance does not directly address some structural problems facing Indian society and the economy, and it is not yet as efficient as it will be when economies of scale are realized and a more supportive policy environment is created.

Loan products are still too inflexible, and savings and insurance services that the poor also need are not widely available due to regulatory barriers.

Still, microfinance is one of the few market-based, scalable anti-poverty solutions that is in place in India today, and the argument to scale it up to meet the overwhelming need is compelling. According to Sa-Dhan, the overall outreach is 6.5 million families and the sector-wide loan portfolio is Rs 2,500 crore.

However, this is meeting only 10% of the estimated demand. Importantly, new initiatives are expanding this success story to the some of the country's poorest regions, such as eastern and central Uttar Pradesh.

The local and national governments have an important role to play in ensuring the growth and improvement of microfinance. First and foremost, the market should be left to set interest rates, not the state. Ensuring transparency and full disclosure of rates including fees is something the government should ensure, and something that new technologies as well as reporting and data standards are already enabling.

Furthermore, government regulators should set clear criteria for allowing MFIs to mobilize savings for on-lending to the poor; this would allow for a large measure of financial independence amongst well-managed MFIs. Each Indian state could consider forming a multi-party working group to meet with microfinance leaders and have a dialogue with them about how the policy environment could be made more supportive and to clear up misperceptions.

There is an opportunity to make a real dent in hard-core poverty through microfinance. By unleashing the entrepreneurial talent of the poor, we will slowly but surely transform India in ways we can only begin to imagine today.

Questions

1. What could be the meaning of the word **panacea** in the passage?

Solution Problem Solution to all problems Sustainable solution

Why, according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India? The demand for microfinance is high. b. It is a market-based anti-poverty solution. It is sustainable. D. Both 1 and 2. E. : 1, 2 and 3.

Why are saving products not available?

Due to inflexibility of loan products. B. Due to regulatory restrictions. Since insurance services are not available. D. Saving products are not available.

Why does the author talk about the '**entrepreneurial talent of poor**' in the concluding paragraph?

Entrepreneurship among poor is encouraged by microfinance.

Entrepreneurship among poor is an alternate to microfinance.

Entrepreneurship among poor is discouraged by microfinance. D. None of these

Which of the following is not a challenge faced by microfinance in India?

Does not help the poorest. B. Efficient when economy of scale is achieved. Non-conducive policy environment. D. Structural problems of Indian society.

Which of the following is correct with regard to microfinance?

The supply is more than demand. B. The demand is more than supply. The supply and demand are well balanced. d. None of these can be inferred from passage.

What is the author's view about interest rates?

The government should set them. B. There should be transparency with regard to them. The market forces should set them. D. Both 1 and 2. E. Both 2 and 3.

PASSAGE-2

WHEN it came to promoting its new video-game console, the Wii, in America, Nintendo recruited a handful of carefully chosen suburban mothers in the hope that they would spread the word among their friends that the Wii was a gaming console the whole family could enjoy together. Nintendo thus became the latest company to use “word-of-mouth” marketing. Nestlé, Sony and Philips have all launched similar campaigns in recent months to promote everything from bottled water to electric toothbrushes. As the power of traditional advertising declines, what was once an experimental marketing approach is becoming more popular.

After all, no form of advertising carries as much weight as an endorsement from a friend. “Amway and Tupperware know you can blend the social and economic to business advantage,” says Walter Carl, a marketing guru at Northeastern University. The difference now, he says, is that the internet can magnify the effect of such endorsements.

The difficulty for marketers is creating the right kind of buzz and learning to control it. Negative views spread just as quickly as positive ones, so if a product has flaws, people will soon find out. And Peter Kim of Forrester, a consultancy, points out that when Microsoft sent laptops loaded with its new Windows Vista software to influential bloggers in an effort to get them to write about it, the resulting online discussion ignored Vista and focused instead on the morality of accepting gifts and the ethics of word-of-mouth marketing. Bad buzz, in short.

BzzAgent, a controversial company based in Boston that is one of the leading exponents of word-of-mouth marketing, operates a network of volunteer “agents” who receive free samples of products in the post. They talk to their friends about them and send back their thoughts. In return, they receive rewards through a points program—an arrangement they are supposed to make clear. This allows a firm to create buzz around a product and to see what kind of word-of-mouth response it generates, which can be useful for subsequent product development and marketing. Last week BzzAgent launched its service in Britain. Dave Balter, BzzAgent's

founder, thinks word-of-mouth marketing will become a multi-billion dollar industry. No doubt he tells that to everyone he meets.

Questions

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

- a. Word of mouth Marketing b. Selling of video-game consoles, bottled water and electric toothbrushes
- c. Traditional Advertising d. None of these

2. What is the tone of the passage?

- a. Neutral b. Biased c. Celebratory d. Critical

What can we infer from Walter Carl's statement?

Amway and Tupperware are products where word of mouth marketing could be used. Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.

Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing. None of these

According to Peter Kim, what happened to Microsoft's marketing campaign for Vista?

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

It is impeded by the internet. B. It is encouraged by the internet.

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

- a. Nintendo before Sony, Nestle and Philips. b. Nintendo after Sony, Nestle and Philips.
- c. Nintendo, Sony, Nestle and Philips: all at the same time. d. None of these

It succeeded b. It succeeded with some hiccups c. It failed Where does BzzAgent operate?

USA and India b. USA and UK c. USA only d. None of these

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

There is not enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful. There is enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful. Evidence shows that word of mouth marketing is a failed technique.

d. None of these

3

PASSAGE-3

GIVE people power and discretion, and whether they are grand viziers or border guards, some will use their position to enrich themselves. The problem can be big enough to hold back a country's development. One study has shown that bribes account for 8% of the total cost of running a business in Uganda. Another found that corruption boosted the price of hospital supplies in Buenos Aires by 15%. Paul Wolfowitz, the head of the World Bank, is devoting special efforts during his presidency there to a drive against corruption.

For most people in the world, though, the worry is not that corruption may slow down their country's GDP growth. It is that their daily lives are pervaded by endless hassles, big and small. And for all the evidence that some cultures suffer endemic corruption while others are relatively clean, attitudes towards corruption, and even the language describing bribery, is remarkably similar around the world.

In a testament to most people's basic decency, bribe-takers and bribe-payers have developed an elaborate theatre of dissimulation. This is not just to avoid detection. Even in countries where corruption is so common as to be unremarkable and unprosecutable—and even when the transaction happens far from snooping eyes—a bribe is almost always dressed up as some other kind of exchange. Though most of the world is plagued by corruption, even serial offenders try to conceal it.

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One manifestation of this is linguistic. Surprisingly few people say: “You are going to have to pay me if you want to get that done.” Instead, they use a wide variety of euphemisms. One type is quasi-official terminology. The first bribe paid by your correspondent, in Ukraine in 1998, went to two policemen so they would let him board a

train leaving the country. On the train into Ukraine, the customs officer had absconded with a form that is needed again later to leave the country. The policemen at the station kindly explained that there was a *s htraf*, a “fine” that could be paid instead of producing the document. The policemen let him off with the minimum *shtraf* of 50 hryvnia (\$25). Another term widely used at border crossings is “expediting fee”. For a euphemism it is surprisingly accurate: paying it will keep your bags, and perhaps your contraband, from being dumped onto a floor and sifted through at a leisurely pace. (A related term, used in India, is “speed money”: paying it can get essential business permits issued considerably faster.)

Paul Lewis, an analyst with the Economist Intelligence Unit (a sister company to *The Economist*), describes the quasi-business terminology typically used for bribery in the post-communist privatisations of eastern Europe. A mostly useless but well-connected insider at the company is hired as a “consultant”. The consultant is paid a large official “fee”, nominally for

his industry expertise, on the understanding that he will cut in the minister and other decision-makers.

A second type of euphemism dresses up a dodgy payment as a friendly favour done by the bribe-payer. There is plenty of creative scope. Nigerian policemen are known to ask for “a little something for the weekend”. A North African term is “*u n petit cadeau*”, a little gift. Mexican traffic police will suggest that you buy them a *r efresco*, a soft drink, as will Angolan and Mozambican petty officials, who call it a *gazoso* in Portuguese. A businessman in Iraq told Reuters that although corruption there is quite overt, officials still insist on being given a “good coffee”. Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. *B aksheesh*, originally a Persian word now found in many countries of the Middle East, can mean “tip”, “alms” and “bribe”. Swahili-speakers can take advantage of another ambiguous term. In Kenya a machine-gun-wielding guard suggested to a terrified Canadian aid worker: “Perhaps you would like to discuss this over tea?” The young Canadian was relieved: the difficulty could be resolved with some *chai*, which means both “tea” and “bribe”.

India lives in several centuries at the same time. Somehow we manage to progress and regress simultaneously. As a nation we age by pushing outward from the middle—adding a few centuries on either end of the extraordinary CV. We greaten

like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions.

I don't mean to put a simplistic value judgment on this peculiar form of "progress" by suggesting that Modern is Good and Traditional is Bad—or vice versa. What's hard to reconcile oneself to, both personally and politically, is the schizophrenic nature of it. That applies not just to the ancient/modern conundrum but to the utter illogic of what appears to be the current national enterprise. In the lane behind my house, every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated laborers 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.

It's as though the people of India have been rounded up and loaded onto two convoys of trucks (a huge big one and a tiny little one) that have set off resolutely in opposite directions. The tiny convoy is on its way to a glittering destination somewhere near the top of the world. The other convoy just melts into the darkness and disappears. A cursory survey that tallies the caste, class and religion of who gets to be on which convoy would make a good Lazy Person's concise Guide to t

Questions

1. Why does the author calls 'progress' as peculiar?

- Because Modern is good and traditional is bad.
- Because of its unbalanced nature.
- Because it differs politically and personally.
- None of these.

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

- A person has one leg in one truck and the other in the second truck.
- A person meets with an accident.
- The nation is moving in two different directions.
- The nation is suffering from many road accidents

3. How does the author feel about 'Globalisation' in India?

a. Curious b. Hopeless c. Enthusiastic d. Speculative

4. What does the sentence "We get even like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions." implies?

- Indian people are barbaric in nature.

- We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.
- India has a diverse culture.
- Some people are modern while the others are traditional in approach.

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

- We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.
- People from different countries are living in India.
- India has a diverse culture.
- Some people are modern while the others are traditional in approach.

6. 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.'?

- India has a balanced mixture of both traditional and modern people.
- Progress is unbalanced.
- Digital revolution is very important for our economic growth.
- There is shortage of electricity in India.

7. What does the phrase "cultural insult" imply?

-
- People from one culture do not respect people from the other cultures.
-
-
- Disrespect of British towards Indian Culture.
-
-
- White people's definition for us. D. Ill-treatment at hands of British
-

8. Why does the response towards 'Globalisation in India' differs in different parts of India?

Due to different literacy levels.

B. Due to religious diversity in India.

It will not benefit all sections of the society.

It may not have all the answers to India's current problems.

PASSAGE-4

The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered center for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower."

But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an "acute shortage of skilled manpower," and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labor is outstripping supply. How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four hundred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India's seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world. Many Indian graduates therefore enter the workforce with a low level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa, of Duke University, has found that if you define "engineer" by U.S. standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that, of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only two per cent acceptable.

There was a time when many economists believed that post-secondary education didn't have much impact on economic growth. The really important educational gains, they thought, came from giving rudimentary skills to large numbers of people (which India still needs to do—at least thirty per cent of the population is illiterate). They believed that, in economic terms, society got a very low rate of return on its investment in higher education. But lately that assumption has been overturned, and the social rate of return on investment in university education in India has been calculated at an impressive nine or ten per cent. In other words, every dollar India puts into higher education creates value for the economy as a whole. Yet India spends roughly three and a half per cent of its G.D.P. on education, significantly below the percentage spent by the U.S., even though India's population is much younger, and spending on education should be proportionately higher.

The irony of the current situation is that India was once considered to be overeducated. In the seventies, as its economy languished, it seemed to be a country with too many engineers and Ph.D.s working as clerks in government offices. Once the Indian business climate loosened up, though, that meant companies could tap a backlog of hundreds of thousands of eager, skilled workers at their disposal. Unfortunately, the educational system did not adjust to the new realities. Between 1985 and 1997, the number of teachers in India actually fell, while the percentage of students enrolled in high school or college rose more slowly than it did in the rest of the world. Even as the need for skilled workers was increasing, India was devoting relatively fewer resources to producing them.

Since the Second World War, the countries that have made successful leaps from developing to developed status have all poured money, public and private, into education. South Korea now spends a higher percentage of its national income on education than nearly any other country in the world. Taiwan had a system of universal primary education before its phase of hypergrowth began. And, more recently, Ireland's economic boom was spurred, in part, by an opening up and expansion of primary and secondary schools and increased funding for universities. Education will be all the more important for India's well-being; the earlier generation of so-called Asian Tigers depended heavily on manufacturing, but India's focus on services and technology will require a more skilled and educated workforce.

India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the current government has made noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities have

sprung up since the mid-nineties. But India's impressive economic performance has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the government to defer difficult

choices. (In a country where more than three hundred million people live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well. It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is that the more certain its glowing future seems to be, the less likely that future becomes

1. Which of these could you infer according to the passage?

Option 1 : Wages in the Developing countries are less as compared to wages in the developed countries

Option 2 : Wages in the Developing countries are more as compared to wages in the developed countries

Option 3 : Wages in the Developing countries are same as wages in the developed countries

Option 4 : None of these

2. What does "American jobs" in the last line of the first paragraph of the passage imply?

Option 1 : Jobs provided by American companies

Option 2 : Jobs held (or to be held) by American people

Option 3 : Jobs open to only American citizens

Option 4 : Jobs provided by the American government

3. According to the passage, why India does not have enough skilled labour?

Option 1 : The total amount of young population is low

Option 2 : The total number of colleges are insufficient

Option 3 : Students do not want to study

Option 4 : Maximum universities and colleges do not match global standards.

4. What can you infer as the meaning of 'stifling' from the passage?

Option 1 : Democratic Option 2 : Liberal Option 3 : Impeding Option 4 : Undemocratic

5. What is an appropriate title to the passage?

Option 1 : Growing Indian Economy Option 2 : Higher education in India

Option 3 : India's Skill Shortage Option 4 : Entrepreneurship in India

6. In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage, the phrase "closer to community colleges" is used. What does it imply?

Option 1 : Near to community colleges Option 2 : Like community colleges

Option 3 : Close association to community colleges Option 4 : None of these

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

The economic progress is impressive, but the poor (earning one dollar per day) are not benefited.
 The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions.
 There is not enough skilled workforce and the government does not realize this.
 Government is not ready to invest in setting up new universities.

8.Option 1 : Companies are paying hire to lure skilled people to jobs.

Option 2 : American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers. Option 3 : Entrepreneurship is growing in India.

Option 4 : There is not enough skilled workers, while the demand for them is high.

PASSAGE

Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours before Britain's Indian Empire was formally divided into the nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife, Edwina, sat down in the viceregal mansion in New Delhi to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, "My Favorite Brunette." Large parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the Mountbattens probably felt they had earned their evening's entertainment.

Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India, had arrived in New Delhi in March, 1947, charged with an almost impossible task. Irrevocably enfeebled by the Second World War, the British belatedly realized that they had to leave the subcontinent, which had spiralled out of their control through the nineteen-forties. But plans for brisk disengagement ignored messy realities on the ground. Mountbatten had a clear remit to transfer power to the Indians within fifteen months. Leaving India to God, or anarchy, as Mohandas Gandhi, the foremost Indian leader, exhorted, wasn't a political option, however tempting. Mountbatten had to work hard to figure out how and to whom power was to be transferred.

The dominant political party, the Congress Party, took inspiration from Gandhi in claiming to be a secular organization, representing all four hundred million Indians. But many Muslim politicians saw it as a party of upper-caste Hindus and demanded a separate homeland for their hundred million co-religionists, who were intermingled with non-Muslim populations across the subcontinent's villages, towns, and cities. Eventually, as in Palestine, the British saw partition along religious lines as the quickest way to the exit.

Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

But sectarian riots in Punjab and Bengal dimmed hopes for a quick and dignified British withdrawal, and boded ill for India's assumption of power. Not surprisingly, there were some notable absences at the Independence Day celebrations in New Delhi on August 15th. Gandhi, denouncing freedom from imperial rule as a "wooden loaf," had remained in Calcutta, trying, with the force of his moral authority, to stop Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. His great rival Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who had fought bitterly for a separate homeland for Indian Muslims, was in Karachi, trying to hold together the precarious nation-state of Pakistan. Nevertheless, the significance of the occasion was not lost on many. While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie, India's constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest disciple and soon to be India's first Prime Minister, provided it. "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny," he said. "At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But today his quaint phrase "tryst with destiny" resonates ominously, so enduring have been the political and psychological scars of partition. The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people, abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory mass murders and

displacement, was shot dead in January, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him. Many of the seeds of postcolonial disorder in South Asia were sown much earlier, in two centuries of direct and indirect British rule, but, as book after book has demonstrated, nothing in the complex tragedy of partition was inevitable. In “Indian Summer” (Henry Holt; \$30), Alex von Tunzelmann pays particular attention to how negotiations were shaped by an interplay of personalities. Von Tunzelmann goes on a bit too much about the Mountbattens’ open marriage and their connections to various British royals, toffs, and fops, but her account, unlike those of some of her fellow British historians, isn’t filtered by nostalgia. She summarizes bluntly the economic record of the British overlords, who, though never as rapacious and destructive as the Belgians in the Congo, damaged agriculture and retarded industrial growth in India through a blind faith in the “invisible hand” that supposedly regulated markets. Von Tunzelmann echoes Edmund Burke’s denunciation of the East India Company when she terms the empire’s corporate forerunner a “beast” whose “only object was money”; and she reminds readers that, in 1877, the year that Queen Victoria officially became Empress of India, a famine in the south killed five million people even as the Queen’s viceroy remained adamant that famine relief was a misguided policy.

Politically, too, British rule in India was deeply conservative, limiting Indian access to higher education, industry, and the civil service. Writing in the New York Tribune in the mid-nineteenth century, Karl Marx predicted that British colonials would prove to be the “unconscious tool” of a “social revolution” in a subcontinent stagnating under “Oriental despotism.” As it turned out, the British, while restricting an educated middle class, empowered a multitude of petty Oriental despots. (In 1947, there were five hundred and sixty-five of these feudatories, often called maharajas, running states as large as Belgium and as small as Central Park.)

1.

From the passage, what can we conclude about the view of the author about Lord Mountbatten?

Option 1 : Appreciative Option 2 : Sarcastic Option 3 : Neutral Option 4 : Speculative

2.

What is the author likely to agree to as the reason for the chaos in the sub-continent in 1947?

Option 1 : Because Gandhi was assassinated

Option 2 : Because the British left the sub-continent in haste.

Option 3 : Because the Hindus and Muslims could not live in peace.

Option 4 : Because Lord Mountbatten was watching a movie on 14th August 1947.

3.

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

Option 1 : Grand Party Option 2 : Celebrations Option 3 : Lofty speech Option 4 : Destiny

4.

What is the author primarily talking about in the article?

Option 1 : Mountbatten's association with India. Option 2 : Nehru's speech

Option 3 : Gandhi's assassination Option 4 : The aftermath of the partition.

5.

In the view of the author, What does the Nehru's phrase "tryst with destiny" symbolise today?

Option 1 : A celebration of Indian Independence Option 2 : An inspirational quote

Option 3 : A reminder of Gandhi's assassination Option 4 : A symbol of the ills of the partition

6. The author persists on talking about the " Bob Hope movie" in the article. Why? Option 1 : Because the movie was a classic of 1947

Option 2 : He thinks it caused the partition of the sub-continent.

Option 3 : He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent Option 4 : It was Mountbatten's favourite movie.

7. What does the author imply about the future of the Pakistan?

Option 1 : It becomes a secular country. Option 2 : It becomes unsecular. Option 3 : It is unprosperous. Option 4 : It becomes a rogue state.

8. Why was Gandhi assassinated?

Option 1 : Because he was favouring the Muslims.

Option 2 : His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims.

Option 3 : He got killed in the violence after partition.

Option 4 : None of these

PASSAGE

AT THE end of the 19th century, India's maharajahs discovered a Parisian designer called Louis Vuitton and flooded his small factory with orders for custom-made Rolls-Royce interiors, leather picnic hampers and modish polo-club bags. But after independence, when India's princes lost much of their wealth, the orders dried up. Then in 2002 LVMH, the world's largest luxury-goods group, made a triumphant return to India, opening a boutique in Delhi and another in Mumbai in 2004. Its target was the new breed of maharajah produced by India's liberalised economy: flush, flash, and growing in number.

Other purveyors of opulence followed, from Chanel to Bulgari. In recent months a multitude of swanky brands have announced plans to set up shop in India, including Dolce & Gabbana, Hermès, Jimmy Choo and Gucci. And Indian women will soon be invited to spend over \$100 on bras made by La Perla, an

Italian lingerie firm. Only a tiny fraction, of course, will do so. But it is India's future prospects that have excited the luxury behemoths.

India has fewer than 100,000 dollar millionaires among its one billion-plus population, according to American Express, a financial-services firm. It predicts that this number will grow by 12.8% a year for the next three years. The longer-term ascendance of India's middle class, meanwhile, has been charted by the McKinsey Global Institute, which predicts that average incomes will have tripled by 2025, lifting nearly 300m Indians out of poverty and causing the middle class to grow more than tenfold, to 583m.

Demand for all kinds of consumer products is about to surge, in short. And although restrictions on foreign investment prevent retail giants such as Wal-Mart and Tesco from entering India directly, different rules apply to companies that sell their own products under a single brand, as luxury-goods firms tend to. Since January 2006 they have been allowed to take up to 51% in Indian joint ventures. India is also an attractive market for luxury goods because, unlike China, it does not have a flourishing counterfeit industry. Credit is becoming more easily available. And later this year *Vogue*, a fashion magazine, will launch an Indian edition.

Barriers to growth remain, however. High import duties make luxury goods expensive. Rich Indians tend to travel widely and may simply buy elsewhere. Finding suitable retail space is also proving a headache. So far most designer boutiques are situated in five star hotels.

But things are changing. Later this year Emporio, a new luxury-goods mall, will open in a prosperous neighborhood in the south of Delhi. It is likely to be the first of many. Even so, India could remain a difficult market to crack. Last October the Luxury Marketing Council, an international organization of

675 luxury-goods firms, opened its India chapter. Its boss, Devyani Raman, described India's luxury-goods market as “a cupboard full of beautiful clothes with a new outfit arriving every day—it could start to look messy without the right care”. This, she said, included everything from teaching shop assistants appropriate manners to instilling in the Indian public a proper understanding of the concept of luxury. “How do you educate them”, she asked, “about the difference between a designer bag that costs \$400 and a much cheaper leather bag that functions perfectly well?”

1.

Who are the 'new breed of Maharajas' ?

Option 1 : Maharajas who recovered their wealth in 2004.

Option 2 : The children of the older Maharajas.

Option 3 : The new class of rich people which emerged in India post liberalisation. Option 4 : None of these

2.

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.

Option 2 : To serve 'the new breed of maharajas'.

Option 3 : To serve the tiny fraction of high income groups in India. Option 4 : None of these

3.

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

Option 1 : India is encouraging luxury goods while it doesn't encourage Wal-Mart.

Option 2 : India is an attractive market for luxury goods.

Option 3 : There are different rules for retail firms and those that sell their own product.

Option 4 : India does not have a flourishing counterfeit industry.

4.

What does Devyani Raman's statement imply?

Option 1 : Beautiful clothes are an important luxury item and should be taken care of.

Option 2 : The luxury goods market is becoming disorganized.

Option 3 : The supply of beautiful clothes is very high. Option 4 : None of these

5.

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 1 : Unattractive Option 2 : Stylish Option 3 : New Option 4 : Beautiful

6.

What is the author most likely to agree to?

Option 1 : The current number of dollar millionaires in India is very high.

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

Option 3 : The current number of dollar millionaires in India match world average.

Option 4 : None of these

7. What is a good estimate of the middle class population in India today as inferred from the passage?

Option 1 : 583m Option 2 : 100,000 Option 3 : 58m Option 4 : 300m

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

1.High import duty.

2: Difficulty in finding retail space.

3.Restriction on firms to enter Indian markets.

Option 4 : All of these

PASSAGE

SINCE the late 1970s when the technology for sex determination first came into being, sex-selective abortion has unleashed a saga of horror. Experts are calling it "sanitised barbarism". Demographic trends indicate the country is fast heading towards a million female foetuses aborted each year. Although foetal sex determination and sex selection is a criminal offence in India, the practice is rampant. Private clinics with ultrasound machines are doing brisk business. Everywhere, people are paying to know the sex of an unborn child. And paying more to abort the female child. The technology has even reached remote areas through mobile clinics. Dr. Puneet Bedi, obstetrician and specialist in foetal medicine, says these days he hardly sees a family with two daughters. People are getting sex determination done even for the first child, he says.

A recent media workshop on the issue of sex selection and female foeticide brought home the extent of the problem. Held in Agra in February, the workshop was organised by UNICEF, Business Community Foundation, and the Centre for Advocacy and Research. Doctors, social scientists, researchers, activists, bureaucrats, journalists told their stories of what they were doing to fight the problem. If the 1991 Census showed that two districts had a child sex ratio (number of girls per thousand boys) less than 850; by 2001 it was 51 districts. Child rights activist Dr. Sabu George says foeticide is the most extreme form of violence against women. "Today a girl is several times more likely to be eliminated before birth than die of various causes in the first year. Nature intended the womb to be a safe space. Today, doctors have made it the most unsafe space for the female child," he says. He believes that doctors must be held responsible "They have aggressively promoted the misuse of technology and legitimised

foeticide." Researchers and scholars use hard-hitting analogy to emphasise the extent of the problem. Dr. Satish Agnihotri, senior IAS officer and scholar who has done extensive research on the issue, calls the technology "a weapon of mass destruction". Dr. Bedi refers to it as genocide: "More than 6 million killed in 20 years. That's the number of Jews killed in the Holocaust."

Foeticide is also one of the most common causes of maternal mortality. The sex of the foetus can be determined only around 14-16 weeks. This means most sex selective abortions are late. Abortion after 20 weeks is illegal in India. Donna Fernandes, Vimochana, a Bangalore-based NGO, says foeticide is related to a host of other social problems as varied as privatisation of medical education and dowry. Karnataka has the highest number of private medical colleges. Healthcare turning commodity has led to terrifying consequences. Adds Fernandes, "Wherever

green revolution has happened foeticide has increased. With more landholdings and wealth inheritance dowry has increased. Daughters are considered an economic liability. Today, people don't want their daughters to study higher a more well-educated groom will demand more dowry."Ironically, as income levels increase, sex determination and sex selection is increasing. The most influential pockets have the worst sex ratios. Take Punjab for instance 793 girls for every 1,000 boys against the national figure of 927. Or South Delhi one of the most affluent localities of the Capital 760. According to Satara-based advocate Varsha Deshpande, small families have come at the cost of the girl child. In patriarchal States like Rajasthan where infanticide has existed for centuries, this new technology has many takers. Meena Sharma, 27, television journalist from Rajasthan, who did a series of sting operations across four States last year, says, "Today, people want to pretend they are modern and that they do not discriminate between a girl and a boy. Yet, they will not hesitate to quietly go to the next village and get an ultrasound done." Sharma was determined to expose the widespread malpractice. She travelled with pregnant women as "decoys" across four States and more than 13,000 km to do a series of sting operations. She says more than 100 doctors of the 140 they met were ready to do a sex selective abortion, some as late as the seventh month. "We were shocked at the greed we saw doctors did not even ask why we wanted to abort, far from dissuading us from doing so," she says. What's the solution? Varsha Deshpande says the PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) is very well conceived

and easy to use. "We have done 17 sting operations across Maharashtra and got action taken against more than 25 doctors," says Varsha. She adds that other laws for violence against women such as dowry, domestic violence, rape, put the control in the hands of the police which is biased. Therefore, even though the law exists, offenders get away. This law preventing sex determination and sex selection is much easier to use, she says.

Akhila Sivadas, Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi, agrees that the law is very well conceived and the need of the hour is legal literacy to ensure the law is implemented. "The demand and supply debate has been going on for some time. Doctors say there is a social demand and they are only fulfilling it. They argue that social attitudes must change. However, in this case supply fuels demand. Technology will have to be regulated. Technology in the hands of greedy, vested interests, cannot be neutral. There is a law to prevent misuse and we must be able to use it," she says. CFAR is currently partnering with local NGOs in six districts of Rajasthan to help ensure implementation of the law. On the "demand" side, experts such as Dr. Agnihotri argue that women's participation in workforce, having disposable incomes and making a contribution to larger society will make a difference to how women are seen. Youth icons and role models such as Sania Mirza are making an impact, he says. Others feel there needs to be widespread visible contempt and anger in society against this "genocide" "the kind we saw against the Nithari killings," says Dr. Bedi. "Today nobody can say female foeticide is not their problem." Time we all did our bit to help save the girl child. Time's running out.

1.

Which of the following will Dr. George agree to?

Option 1 : The girl child is as safe in the mother's womb as after birth.

Option 2 : The girl child is more safe in the mother's womb in comparison to after birth.

Option 3 : The girl child is more safe after birth as compared to the mother's womb.

Option 4 : None of these

2.

What is the solution to the problem of female foeticide as envisioned by Dr. Bedi?

A. Effective use of law. B. Mass public outrage.

A. Comparison with Nithari killing. D. Contempt towards doctors.

3.

What is the tone of the passage?

Option 1 : Factual Option 2 : Biased Option 3 : Aggressive Option 4 : Sad 4.

What is

Akhila Sivadas's opinion on the PCPNDT act?

1 : The act is inconsistent. 2 : The act needs reform.

3 : The act encourages demand for foeticide. 4 The act is sound, but needs enforcement.

5.

What does the word sanitised imply in the first paragraph of the passage?

Option 1 : Unforgivable Option 2 : Legitimate 3. Free from dirt 4 : None of these 6.

What

is the doctors' explanation for foeticide?

Option 1 : They think it is legitimate. Option 2 : They do it because people demand it. Option 3 : The technology is available and there is no harm using it. Option 4 : None of these

7.

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

Option 1 : Dr. Agnihotri and Dr. George Option 2 : Dr. Bedi and Dr. Agnihotri
Option 3 : Dr. George and Dr. Bedi Option 4 : Dr. George and Miss Sivadas

8.

Which "demand" does the author refer to, in paragraph 5?

Option 1 : Demand for principled doctors. 2 : Demand for high income jobs for women.

Option 3 : Demand for youth icons. Option 4 : Demand for sex determination and abortion.

PASSAGE

Along with the obscurantist language, bribe-taking culture around the world often involves the avoidance of physically handing the money from one person to another. One obvious reason is to avoid detection, which is why bribes are known as —envelopes in countries from China to Greece. But avoidance of a direct hand –over is common even where there is no chance of detection. There will always be some officials who will take money right from a bribe-player's hands, but most seem to prefer to find some way to hide the money from view. Rich Westerners may not think of their societies as plagued by corruption. But the definition of bribery clearly differs from person to person. A New Yorker might pity the third-world businessman who must pay bribes just to keep his shop open. But the same New Yorker would not think twice about slipping the \$50 to sneak into a nice restaurant without a reservation. Poor people the world

over are most infuriated by the casual corruption of the elites rather than by the underpaid, —tip -seeking soldier or functionary. Thus there is no single cultural or social factor that inclines a society towards corruption, but economic factors play a big part. Most clearly, poverty and bribery go together. (For Complete Passage : <http://www.economist.com/node/8401139>)

1.

What is the author likely to agree to in the following? Option 1 : Some cultures suffer corruptions while others do not.

Option 2 : Social factors incline a society towards corruption.

Option 3 : Bribery is not a cultural phenomena. Option 4 : None of these

2.

Which of the following the author does not identify as linguistic manifestation of corruption?

A.

B.

3.

What is bribe generally called in China?

Option 1 : Hand-over Option 2 : Refresco

4.

In summary what does the passage primarily suggest and provide evidence for? Option

1 : Corruption is always concealed in some way, both linguistically and in the process. Option 2 : Corruption exists only in developing economies.

Option 3 : Corruption is an unethical practice. 4 : Corruption slows down GDP growth.

5.

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 Option 2 : Clarity Option 3 : Frankness Option 4 : Insult

6.

What best represents the author's attitude towards the rich people in the West? Option 1 : Appreciative 2 : Mildly critical 3 : Heavily critical 4 : Mildly appreciative 7.

What is the author most likely to agree to?

Option 1 : People generally do not try to hide money taken as bribe.

Option 2 : People hide money taken as bribe primarily to avoid detection.

Option 3 : People hide money taken as bribe from view even if detection possibility is low.

Option 4 : None of these

8.

What could be the meaning of the word 'obscurantist' as inferred from the passage?

Option 1 : Clear Option 2 : Unclear Option 3 : Nasty Option 4 : Polite

Ques. The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. : 1. A study to this effect suggests that the average white-collar worker demonstrates only about twenty-five per cent listening efficiency.

2. However, for trained and good listeners it is not unusual to use all the three approaches during a setting, thus improving listening efficiency.

3. There are three approaches to listening: listening for comprehension, listening for empathy and listening for evaluation.

4. Although we spend nearly half of each communication interaction listening, we do not listen well. 5. Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information in different settings.

Op 1: 15432

Op 2: 23451 Op 3: 35241 Op 4: 43215 Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. : 1. Much of the argument that goes on around the alternative solution occurs because people hold different perceptions of the problem.

2. One of the reasons that Japanese Managers are perceived as making superior decisions compared to Western Managers is that they spend a great deal of effort and time determining that the problem is correctly defined.

3. Unfortunately, too often in the West, Managers assume that the initial definition of the situation is correct.

4. Up to half the time in meetings is spent in asking "Is this the real problem?" Op 1: 2431

Op 2: 2341

Op 3: 3241

Op 4: 1342 Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 :

1. Take the case of a child raised under slum conditions, whose parents are socially ambitious and envy families with money, but who nevertheless squander the little they have on drink.

A. Common sense would expect that he would develop the value of thrift; he would never again endure the grinding poverty he has experienced as a child.

B. He may simply be unable in later life to mobilize a drive sufficient to overcome these early conditions. C. But infact it is not so.

D. The exact conditions are too complex but when certain conditions are fulfilled, he will thereafter be a spend thrift.

6. This is what has been observed in a number of cases. Op 1: DCBA

Op 2: ABCD

Op 3: ACDB

Op 4: BACD Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 :

1. The three colonial cities - Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were born at around the same time.

A. Sadly today it has also become the most virulent symbol of the violent trends in body politic that is tearing apart the society along suicidal lines.

B. Of the three, Bombay had been most enterprising in industrial and commercial exploration.

C. Whether it is one caste against other or the most pervasive of all trends - Hindus against Muslims. D. It is indeed a metaphor for modern India.

6. This is about two tales of a city.

Op 1: ABCD Op 2: BACD Op 3: BDCA Op 4: DABC Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 :

1. Indian golfers contemplating a round or two in China would do well to familiarise themselves with the grazing habits of water buffalo.

A. However, it is rare that these bulky beasts of burden meander across the manicured greens of China's golf courses.

B. Chuangshan - located 90 minutes north of Hongkong was constructed to make the most of the area's natural attributes - an undulating valley ringed by blue mountains.

- C. But it is not very rare to find a bamboo hatted worker excitedly directing a moving hazard.
 D. Particularly not so if it is Chuangshan Hotspring Golf Club.

6. Chuangshan is unique for more than a highly picturesque phenomenon. Op 1: ABCD
 Op 2: ACDB
 Op 3: ADCB

Op 4: ADBC Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 :

1. Hunger lurks unseen in every village and city of our country.

A. What goes unrecognised is that death of starvation is only the most dramatic manifestation of a much more invisible malaise - of pervasive, stubborn, chronic hunger.

B. Yet it surfaces into public consciousness only transiently, in moments when there are troubling media reports of starvation deaths.

C. Among these are entire communities, utterly disenfranchised and asset less.

D. And, that there are millions of forgotten people in India who live routinely at the very edge of survival, with hunger as a way of everyday life.

6. Like the Musahaars, a proud and savagely oppressed Dalit community in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, who own not even the land on which their tenuous homesteads are built.

Op 1: CBAD
 Op 2: BDAC

Op 3: ADCB Op 4: BADC Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : FACILE

Op 1: Face
 Op 2: Fragile
 Op 3: Soft

Op 4: Easily done Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

APPROBATION Op 1: Self-confidence

Op 2: Probe

Op 3: Approval

Op 4: Distress Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

ASPERSION Op 1: Discipline

Op 2: To go away

Op 3: Deceit

Op 4: Slander Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

BOORISH Op 1: Beautiful

Op 2: Distasteful

Op 3: Boring

Op 4: Crude Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : BLITHE

Op 1: Disturb

Op 2: Carefree

Op 3: Distress

Op 4: Emotive Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

CREDULITY Op 1: Credible

Op 2: Discipline Op 3: Gullible Op 4: Weakness Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : DELUGE

Op 1: Delude

Op 2: Fancy

Op 3: Flood

Op 4: Illusion Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

DISCOURSE Op 1: Conversation

Op 2: Speech

Op 3: Function

Op 4: Religion Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. :

DISPARATE Op 1: Discreet

Op 2: Disturb

Op 3: Different

Op 4: Defame Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : ENTICE

Op 1: Flee

Op 2: Enter

Op 3: Trap

Op 4: Tempt

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why did Spencer have a large enthusiastic following in the United States?

Op 1: Because he believed in Darwin's theory of evolution

Op 2: Because his work was perceived to justify capitalism

Op 3: Because he was a English philosopher Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will the author agree to?

Op 1: Mill, Marx and Darwin are more famous than Spencer as of today.

Op 2: Spencer is more famous than Mill, Marx and Darwin as of today.

Op 3: Mill, Darwin, Marx and Spencer are equally famous

Op 4: Mill, Darwin, Marx and Parsons are very famous today today. Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does Talcott Parson's statement, "Who now reads Spencer?" imply?

Op 1: No one read Spencer in 1937

Op 2: He is asking a question to his students.

Op 3: Everyone should read Spencer Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could possibly "laissez-faire" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?

Op 1: Restricted

Op 2: Not interfered by the government

Op 3: Unprincipled

Op 4: Uncompetitive Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, why was Spencer so popular in the 19th Century?

Op 1: He supported capitalism

Op 2: He extended Darwin's theory of evolution to a lot of things.

Op 3: He had one broad and simple idea and many specific ideas flowed from it. Op 4: He was a friend of Parson's.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

Op 1: Darwin's idea of evolution preceded that of Spencer

Op 2: Both Darwin and Spencer got the idea of the evolution at the same time

Op 3: Spencer's idea of evolution preceded that of Darwin

Op 4: Darwin and Spencer worked on totally different models of evolution Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What must have been the most-likely response/reaction of the New York audience to Spencer's talk in 1882?

Op 1: Vindication

Op 2: Surprise

Op 3: Happiness Op 4: Depression Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which people is the author referring to in the statement: "people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galápagos"?

Op 1: People who were not interested in the bird finch

Op 2: People who were not interested in finches in particular from Galapagos.

Op 3: People who were not interested in animal species or natural evolution Op 4: People who did not have interest in birds.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What of the following is true about Christensen and Mead?

Op 1: They are in complete disagreement

Op 2: They are in partial agreement

Op 3: They are in complete agreement Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What best describes the statement: "Build a worse mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." ?

Op 1: Factual

Op 2: Celebratory

Op 3: Satirical Op 4: Cynical Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the statements is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

Op 1: Internet is a successful instance of Christensen's innovation model.

Op 2: Internet is an instance of Christensen's model of innovation, but unsuccessful.

Op 3: Internet is an instance of Mead's type I innovation, but unsuccessful. Op 4: Internet is an successful instance of Mead's type I innovation.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, what is the problem companies had with the internet?

Op 1: It's quality never improved.

Op 2: It helped the consumers.

Op 3: The companies could not make money with it. Op 4: It was an instance of Mead's Type II innovation. Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the author imply by the phrase thanks mainly to "The Innovator's Dilemma," in the first paragraph?

Op 1: The author wants to thank Christenson for writing the book.

Op 2: The author is obliged to Christenson for writing the book.

Op 3: The author implies that the phrase "Build a worse..." comes from Christenson's book Op

4: The author is being sarcastic towards Christenson's book.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which segment of society are initial users to Christensen's "disruptive technology" and Type One innovation of Mead?

Op 1: Economically high and low respectively

Op 2: Economically low and high respectively

Op 3: Both economically low Op 4: Both economically high Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does 'giddy' mean in context of it's usage in the third paragraph of the passage?

Op 1: Those suffering of vertigo

Op 2: Unhealthy

Op 3: Light-hearted Op 4: Nervous

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the statement of Schumpeter imply?

Op 1: One should make mail coaches instead of rail roads. Op 2: One should make rail roads instead of mail coaches. Op 3: Incremental changes cannot lead to an innovation Op 4: Innovations are irreversible changes.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

Op 1: Social networking has benefited corporate sector to a large extent.

Op 2: Social networking is not useful for corporate sector.

Op 3: Social networking may benefit the corporate sector to some extent. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, how does social networking help recruitment?

Op 1: By increasing the reach in a super-linear fashion.

Op 2: Making available a larger pool of passive candidates.

Op 3: Since enthusiastic teenagers are also on the network. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?

Op 1: Social Networking and Business

Op 2: Social Networks

Op 3: Ethics of Social Networking in Business Op 4: Social Networking: Pros and Cons

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following statements is Reid Hoffman most likely to agree to?

Op 1: Social network is only useful for recruiting.

Op 2: Social networking has other uses apart from recruiting.

Op 3: Social networking has not impacted business much. Op 4: The prime use of social networking is for Hedge funds. Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What meaning of avid could you infer from the passage?

Op 1: Dormant

Op 2: Unprincipled

Op 3: Unwanted Op 4: Enthusiastic Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the most probable context in which the author is talking about Pizza Hut?

Op 1: Social networking did not benefit it.

Op 2: Social networking was a big success for it.

Op 3: Social networking created problems for it. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author call Lotus Connections a social software platform?

Op 1: Because it is used for knowledge management.

Op 2: It has a feature to allow employees to interact and cooperate with each other.

Op 3: Because IBM developed it.

Op 4: Because the service team can get in touch with the right engineers using it. Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What are the hurdles that social networking has to overcome in order to benefit the business world?

Op 1: Issue of confidentiality.

Op 2: Misalignment of interests.

Op 3: Misalignment of interests and confidentiality. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author likely to agree to in the following?

Op 1: Some cultures suffer corruptions while others do not.

Op 2: Social factors incline a society towards corruption.

Op 3: Bribery is not a cultural phenomena. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following the author does not identify as linguistic manifestation of corruption?

Op 1: Asking for a favour.

Op 2: Use of double meanings.

Op 3: Use of quasi-official terminology. Op 4: Relate to food item.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is bribe generally called in China? Op 1: Hand-over

Op 2: Refresco

Op 3: Envelopes

Op 4: Baksheesh Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In summary what does the passage primarily suggest and provide evidence for?

Op 1: Corruption is always concealed in some way, both linguistically and in the process.

Op 2: Corruption exists only in developing economies.

Op 3: Corruption is an unethical practice. Op 4: Corruption slows down GDP growth. Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Hypocrisy

Op 2: Clarity

Op 3: Frankness Op 4: Insult

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What best represents the author's attitude towards the rich people in the West?

Op 1: Appreciative

Op 2: Mildly critical

Op 3: Heavily critical

Op 4: Mildly appreciative Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to? Op 1: People generally do not try to hide money taken as bribe.

Op 2: People hide money taken as bribe primarily to avoid detection.

Op 3: People hide money taken as bribe from view even if detection possibility is low.

Op 4: None of these Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word 'obscurantist' as inferred from the passage?

Op 1: Clear

Op 2: Unclear

Op 3: Nasty Op 4: PHi,

Here are some extra questions for you but sorry, we don't have the passage. We have still anyways added these questions for your help :). olite Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author calls 'progress' as peculiar?

Op 1: Because Modern is good and traditional is bad.

Op 2: Because of its unbalanced nature.

Op 3: Because it differs politically and personally. Op 4: None of these.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the sentence -'For some of us, life inbut emotionally and intellectually'?

Op 1: A person has one leg in one truck and the other in the second truck.

Op 2: A person meets with an accident.

Op 3: The nation is moving in two different directions. Op 4: The nation is suffering from many road accidents Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : How does the author feel about 'Globalisation' in India?

Op 1: Curious

Op 2: Hopeless

Op 3: Enthusiastic Op 4: Speculative Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the sentence "We greatness like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions." implies? Op 1: Indian people are barbaric in nature.

Op 2: We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.

Op 3: India has a diverse culture.

Op 4: Some people are modern while the others are traditional in approach.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the sentence in context of the passage- 'India lives in several centuries at the same time.'?

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

Op 2: People from different countries are living in India.

Op 3: India has a diverse culture.

Op 4: Some people are modern while the others are traditional in approach. Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : 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.' ?

Op 1: India has a balanced mixture of both traditional and modern people.

Op 2: Progress is unbalanced.

Op 3: Digital revolution is very important for our economic growth.

Op 4: There is shortage of electricity in India.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the phrase "cultural insult" imply?

Op 1: People from one culture do not respect people from the other cultures.

Op 2: Disrespect of British towards Indian Culture.

Op 3: White people's definition for us. Op 4: Ill-treatment at hands of British

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the response towards 'Globalisation in India' differs in different parts of India?

Op 1: Due to different literacy levels.

Op 2: Due to religious diversity in India.

Op 3: It will not benefit all sections of the society.

Op 4: It may not have all the answers to India's current problems. Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the phrase 'Sacrificing merit' referring to?

Op 1: Killing merit.

Op 2: Selection on basis of merit.

Op 3: Encouraging reservation Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you mean by the word 'Egalitarian'?

Op 1: Characterized by belief in the equality of all people.

Op 2: Characterized by belief in the inequality of all people.

Op 3: Another word for reservations. Op 4: Growth

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the statement- and not to convert it into a fetish of 'political correctness' in the passage imply?

Op 1: Reservation issue should not be converted into a political propaganda.

Op 2: Reservation issue should not be based on caste alone.

Op 3: Reservation issue should be left to the ruling government.

Op 4: None of these. Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree with?

Op 1: Caste-based reservation is the answer to India's problems.

Op 2: Gender-based reservation is the answer to India's problems.

Op 3: There is no solution to bridge the gap between privileged and under-privileged. Op 4: None of these.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you mean by the word 'Votaries'? Op 1: Advocates

Op 2: Types

Op 3: Demerits

Op 4: People Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the sentence ' The idea of caste-based reservations is justified by the logic of social justice' ?

Op 1: Caste-based reservation will help in providing opportunities to the socially backward classes.

Op 2: Caste-based reservation will lead to social equality amongst all classes.

Op 3: Caste-based reservation will help backward classes actualise their potential. Op 4: All of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does caste-bases reservation system needs to be assessed and audited from time to time?

Op 1: To measure its economic advantage to the Nation.

Op 2: To make sure that it achieves social justice for all.

Op 3: To do a cost analysis.

Op 4: None of these. Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the tone of the passage?

Op 1: Neutral

Op 2: Biased

Op 3: Celebratory

Op 4: Critical Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : From the passage, what can we conclude about the view of the author about Lord Mountbatten?

Op 1: Appreciative

Op 2: Sarcastic

Op 3: Neutral

Op 4: Speculative Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author likely to agree to as the reason for the chaos in the sub-continent in 1947?

Op 1: Because Gandhi was assassinated

Op 2: Because the British left the sub-continent in haste.

Op 3: Because the Hindus and Muslims could not live in peace.

Op 4: Because Lord Mountbatten was watching a movie on 14th August 1947. Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could possibly "grandiloquence" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?

Op 1: Grand Party

Op 2: Celebrations

Op 3: Lofty speech

Op 4: Destiny Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author primarily talking about in the article?

Op 1: Mountbatten's association with India.

Op 2: Nehru's speech

Op 3: Gandhi's assassination

Op 4: The aftermath of the partition. Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In the view of the author, What does the Nehru's phrase "tryst with destiny" symbolise today?

Op 1: A celebration of Indian Independence

Op 2: An inspirational quote

Op 3: A reminder of Gandhi's assassination Op 4: A symbol of the ills of the partition Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : The author persists on talking about the " Bob Hope movie" in the article. Why?

Op 1: Because the movie was a classic of 1947

Op 2: He thinks it caused the partition of the sub-continent.

Op 3: He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent Op 4: It was Mountbatten's favourite movie.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: It becomes a secular country.

Op 2: It becomes unsecular.

Op 3: It is unprosperous.

Op 4: It becomes a rogue state. Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why was Gandhi assassinated?

Op 1: Because he was favouring the Muslims.

Op 2: His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims.

Op 3: He got killed in the violence after partition.

Op 4: None of these Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of these could you infer according to the passage?

Op 1: Wages in the Developing countries are less as compared to wages in the developed countries

Op 2: Wages in the Developing countries are more as compared to wages in the developed countries

Op 3: Wages in the Developing countries are same as wages in the developed countries Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does "American jobs" in the last line of the first paragraph of the passage imply?

Op 1: Jobs provided by American companies

Op 2: Jobs held (or to be held) by American people

Op 3: Jobs open to only American citizens

Op 4: Jobs provided by the American government Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the passage, why India does not have enough skilled labour?

Op 1: The total amount of young population is low

Op 2: The total number of colleges are insufficient

Op 3: Students do not want to study

Op 4: Maximum universities and colleges do not match global standards. Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What can you infer as the meaning of 'stifling' from the passage?

Op 1: Democratic

Op 2: Liberal

Op 3: Impeding

Op 4: Undemocratic Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is an appropriate title to the passage?

Op 1: Growing Indian Economy

Op 2: Higher education in India

Op 3: India's Skill Shortage

Op 4: Entrepreneurship in India Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage, the phrase "closer to community colleges " is used. What does it imply?

Op 1: Near to community colleges

Op 2: Like community colleges

Op 3: Close association to community colleges Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the passage, what is the paradox of the Indian economy today?

Op 1: The economic progress is impressive, but the poor (earning one dollar per day) are not benefited.

Op 2: The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions.

Op 3: There is not enough skilled workforce and the government does not realize this.

Op 4: Government is not ready to invest in setting up new universities.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why are salaries for skilled workers rising? Op 1: Companies are paying hire to lure skilled people to jobs.

Op 2: American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers.

Op 3: Entrepreneurship is growing in India.

Op 4: There is not enough skilled workers, while the demand for them is high. Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the experimental approach being discussed in the first paragraph?

Op 1: Word of mouth Marketing

Op 2: Selling of video-game consoles, bottled water and electric toothbrushes

Op 3: Traditional Advertising Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the tone of the passage?

Op 1: Neutral

Op 2: Biased

Op 3: Celebratory

Op 4: Critical Op 5: Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What can we infer from Walter Carl's statement?

Op 1: Amway and Tupperware are products where word of mouth marketing could be used.

Op 2: Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.

Op 3: Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the effect of internet on Word-of-mouth marketing?

Op 1: It is impeded by the internet.

Op 2: It is encouraged by the internet.

Op 3: Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique. Op 4: Internet has made it obsolete.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the passage, in what order did different companies use word of mouth marketing?

Op 1: Nintendo before Sony, Nestle and Philips.

Op 2: Nintendo after Sony, Nestle and Philips.

Op 3: Nintendo, Sony, Nestle and Philips: all at the same time. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to Peter Kim, what happened to Microsoft's marketing campaign for Vista?

Op 1: It succeeded

Op 2: It succeeded with some hiccups

Op 3: It failed

Op 4: None of these Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Where does BzzAgent operate?

Op 1: USA and India

Op 2: USA and UK

Op 3: USA only

Op 4: None of these Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

Op 1: There is not enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful.

Op 2: There is enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful.

Op 3: Evidence shows that word of mouth marketing is a failed technique. Op 4: Word of mouth marketing is unethical.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Who are the 'new breed of Maharajas' ? Op 1: Maharajas who recovered their wealth in 2004.

Op 2: The children of the older Maharajas.

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

Op 4: None of these Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to as the reason for the inflow of luxury good groups in India?

Op 1: The fast growth in Indian economy leading to bright future prospects.

Op 2: To serve 'the new breed of maharajas'.

Op 3: To serve the tiny fraction of high income groups in India. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why do different rules apply to Wal-Mart and luxury good firms?

Op 1: India is encouraging luxury goods while it doesn't encourage Wal-Mart.

Op 2: India is an attractive market for luxury goods.

Op 3: There are different rules for retail firms and those that sell their own product. Op 4: India does not have a flourishing counterfeit industry.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does Devyani Raman's statement imply?

Op 1: Beautiful clothes are an important luxury item and should be taken care of.

Op 2: The luxury goods market is becoming disorganized.

Op 3: The supply of beautiful clothes is very high. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Unattractive

Op 2: Stylish

Op 3: New

Op 4: Beautiful Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to? Op 1: The current number of dollar millionaires in India is very high.

Op 2: The current number of dollar millionaires in India is low.

Op 3: The current number of dollar millionaires in India match world average.

Op 4: None of these Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is a good estimate of the middle class population in India today as inferred from the passage?

Op 1: 583m

Op 2: 100,000

Op 3: 58m Op 4: 300m Op 5:
Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, which of these is not a problem for the luxury good firms in the Indian market?

Op 1: High import duty.

Op 2: Difficulty in finding retail space.

Op 3: Restriction on firms to enter Indian markets. Op 4: All of these
Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word panacea in the passage?

Op 1: Solution

Op 2: Problem

Op 3: Solution to all problems. Op 4: Sustainable solution
Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why, according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India?

Op 1: The demand for microfinance is high.

Op 2: It is a market-based anti-poverty solution.

Op 3: It is sustainable. Op 4: Both 1 and 2.

Op 5: 1, 2 and 3. Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why are saving products not available? Op 1: Due to inflexibility of loan products.

Op 2: Due to regulatory restrictions.

Op 3: Since insurance services are not available. Op 4: Saving products are not available.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author talk about the 'entrepreneurial talent of poor' in the concluding paragraph?

Op 1: Entrepreneurship among poor is encouraged by microfinance.

Op 2: Entrepreneurship among poor is an alternate to microfinance.

Op 3: Entrepreneurship among poor is discouraged by microfinance. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is not a challenge faced by microfinance in India?

Op 1: Does not help the poorest.

Op 2: Efficient when economy of scale is achieved.

Op 3: Non-conducive policy environment. Op 4: Structural problems of Indian society. Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is correct with regard to microfinance?

Op 1: The supply is more than demand.

Op 2: The demand is more than supply.

Op 3: The supply and demand are well balanced.

Op 4: None of these can be inferred from the passage. Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author's view about interest rates?

Op 1: The government should set them.

Op 2: There should be transparency with regard to them. Op 3: The market forces should set them.

Op 4: Both 1 and 2.

Op 5: Both 2 and 3.

Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will the author agree to?

Op 1: Indian economy growth will solve the problem of poverty.

Op 2: Indian economy growth is not enough to solve the problem of poverty.

Op 3: Indian economy growth aggravates the problem of poverty. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will Dr. George agree to?

Op 1: The girl child is as safe in the mother's womb as after birth.

Op 2: The girl child is more safe in the mother's womb in comparison to after birth.

Op 3: The girl child is more safe after birth as compared to the mother's womb. Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the solution to the problem of female foeticide as envisioned by Dr. Bedi?

Op 1: Effective use of law.

Op 2: Mass public outrage.

Op 3: Comparison with Nithari killing. Op 4: Contempt towards doctors.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the tone of the passage?

Op 1: Factual

Op 2: Biased
 Op 3: Aggressive Op 4: Sad
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is Akhila Sivadas's opinion on the PCPNDT act?

Op 1: The act is inconsistent.
 Op 2: The act needs reform.

Op 3: The act encourages demand for foeticide. Op 4: The act is sound, but needs enforcement.
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the word sanitised imply in the first paragraph of the passage?

Op 1: Unforgivable
 Op 2: Legitimate

Op 3: Free from dirt Op 4: None of these Op 5:
 Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the doctors' explanation for foeticide?

Op 1: They think it is legitimate.
 Op 2: They do it because people demand it.

Op 3: The technology is available and there is no harm using it. Op 4: None of these
 Op 5:
 Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the two people mentioned in the passage suggest similar solution to the problem?

Op 1: Dr. Agnihotri and Dr. George Op 2: Dr. Bedi and Dr. Agnihotri Op 3: Dr. George and Dr. Bedi
Op 4: Dr. George and Miss Sivadas Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which "demand" does the author refer to, in paragraph 5?

- Op 1: Demand for principled doctors.
- Op 2: Demand for high income jobs for women.
- Op 3: Demand for youth icons.
- Op 4: Demand for sex determination and abortion.
- Op 5:Correct Op : 4