

DXC Verbal Based Questions

Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

This new technology has the potential to provide considerable returns, even though it is a/an _____ stage in our country.

- A. turbulent
- B. unknown
- C. peculiar
- D. nascent**

2. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

There are many textile mills in the market that compete with each _____ to gain the largest share of the market.

- A. contestants
- B. individual
- C. person
- D. other**

3. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

But each attempt ended in _____ failure, just as such attempts failed all over the world.

- A. intense**
- B. spectacular
- C. gloomy
- D. dismal

4. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

Sediments _____ the footprints of moving animals when they become rocks.

- A. keep
- B. preserve**
- C. take
- D. etch

5. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

The appropriate atmospheric conditions made it possible for the astronomers to see the stars ***and they could even distinguish the sizes.***

- A. and they were even distinguishing the sizes.
- B. and even distinguish the sizes.**
- C. and he could even distinguish the sizes.
- D. and even distinguishing the sizes.

6. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

As soon as ***I turn the ignition key,*** the engine caught a fire.

- A. I turned the ignition key**
- B. No improvement needed
- C. I was turning the ignition key
- D. I turn an ignition key

7. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

The temperature in Michigan ***dipped so low that some people find it difficult to*** sit without blankets and quilts in their houses.

- A. dipped so low that many people had problem to
- B. dipped so low that some people found it difficult to**
- C. No improvement needed
- D. dipped so low that some person found it difficult to

8. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

Many people of world keep procrastinating and then they lose in the end

- A. No improvement needed
- B. Many people in world keep
- C. Many people in the world keeps
- D. Many people in the world keep**

9. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

The monk wanders here and there in search of silence and peace. He lives a _____ life.

- A. Boring
- B. Busy
- C. Religious
- D. Nomadic**

10. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

The labour union decided to go on strike because the management was adamant and did not agree to their terms. The discussion had reached a/an _____

- A. Climax
- B. Obstacle
- C. Impetus
- D. Impasse**

11. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

Friends' _____ the much needed support when you are in trouble.

- A. Create
- B. Deliver
- C. Provide**
- D. Stretch

12. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

Ironically, if Richard ***has just stolen the online money he could have*** stayed in the game.

- A. had just stolen the online money he should have been
- B. has just stole the online money he should had
- C. had just stole the online money he could have been
- D. had just stolen the online money he could have**
- E. No improvement needed

13. Arrange the fragments A,B,C,D and E to form a meaningful sentence.

- A. was the recipient
- B. of
- C. Mother Teresa
- D. 1979 Nobel peace prize
- E. The

- a) ECABD
- b) EDABC
- c) DABEC
- d) CABED**

14. Fragments 1 and 6 represent the beginning and the end of a sentence respectively. Arrange the fragments P,Q,R, and S between 1 and 6, to form a complete meaningful sentence.

- (1) Books, then, should be an aid to life
- (6) because some are superficial
- (P) it would be foolish to condemn all reading
- (Q) and even if some are written
- (R) and read without any real connection with life,
- (S) not an escape from it

- A. SQRP
- B. SQPR
- C. QRSP
- D. **PQRS**

15. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

The market was full of people ____ attractive clothes of different styles

- A. Enjoying
- B. Appearing
- C. **Wearing**
- D. Following

16. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

All members will have a fixed five-year _____

- A. Tenet
- B. Terror
- C. **Tenure**
- D. Tenement

17. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

We want to become internationally _____ in terms of technological research.

- A. Familiar
- B. Great
- C. **Renowned**
- D. Notorious

18. Fill in the blank with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

A _____ person is bound to insure himself against all types of losses.

A. Circumspect

B. Reckless

C. Impetuous

D. Petrified

19. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

The most obvious downside to this pessimism is that *it is coming at their expenses*.

A. It comes at their expense

B. It is costing at their expense

C. It will have came at their expense

D. It was coming at their expenses

20. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction

A writer *always is* having his own vision of life

A. Always has

B. Always had

C. Always have

D. Have always

21. Identify the sentence that is grammatically correct.

A. Some of the books lying on the table is not needed for this exam

B. Some of the books lying at the table is not needed for this exam

C. Some of the books lying in the table are not needed for this exam

D. Some of the books lying on the table are not needed for this exam

E. Some of the books lying over the table is not needed for this exam

23. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction

She ***has been lived*** in Michigan since she was eight.

- A. Lived
- B. Has been living**
- C. Have lived
- D. Is living

24. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction

Singers from all over the world ***gathered there to paying tribute to a legend*** of Music, Elvis Presley

- A. Gathered there to paying tribute for the
- B. Gathered there for paying tribute for the
- C. Gathered there to pay tribute to the**
- D. No improvement needed

25. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

Movies are becoming a medium of cultural contacts, good relations and _____ among different countries.

- A. Wars
- B. Love
- C. Harmony**
- D. Conformity

26. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

But the Director, who would remake this film, ***will be made secret*** for the time being.

- A. Is being kept a secret
- B. Is being secret
- C. Can be secret
- D. Will be kept the secret**

27. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

Economists are a difficult lot to please and are _____ impressed by either an increase in government expenditure or a cut in the taxes.

- A. Always
- B. Often
- C. Seldom**
- D. Scarcely
- E. Easily

28. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

It ***is the most refreshing and tranquil*** island in the US.

- A. Is most refreshing and tranquility
- B. Is most refresh and tranquil
- C. Is a most refreshing and tranquil
- D. No improvement needed**

29. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

People who have a habit of day dreaming should spend some of their time _____ concentration.

- A. Trying
- B. Practicing**
- C. Seeking
- D. creating

30. Arrange the fragments A,B,C,D,E and F to form a meaningful sentence.

- A. disappointed if
- B. not fulfilled
- C. do not be
- D. or
- E. promises are
- F. your friend let you down

- A) CFDAEB
- B) CABDEF
- C) CAFDBE

D) CAFDEB

E) CBAEDF

31. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

A writer *always is* having his own vision of life

A. always has

B. always had

C. always have

D. have always

E. No improvement needed

32. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

Organizations are ____ about the physical fitness of their employees, so they are providing their employees with a gym or yoga facility.

A. lousy

B. scared

C. irritated

D. concerned

33. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

I did not go to school *in* a week after the accident.

A. through

B. within

C. for

D. after

E. No improvement needed

34. Fragments 1 and 6 represent the beginning and the end of a sentence respectively. Arrange the fragments P,Q,R and S between 1 and 6, to form a complete meaningful sentence.

(1) Books, then should be an aid to life,

(6) because some are superficial

(P) it would be foolish to condemn all reading

(Q) and even if some are written

(R) and read without any real connection with life,

(S) not an escape from it,

A. SQRP

B. SQPR

C. QRSP

D. PQRS

35. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

If a person cannot think clearly about certain problems, then the reason for this is lack of knowledge or experience _____ to those problems.

A. prevalent

B. following

C. pertaining

D. regarding

36. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to _____

A. back up

B. back in

C. back at

D. back out

37. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

A salesperson needs to be ready for any argument about his product, for which he must be _____ with it inside out.

A. Known

B. Amazed

C. Clear

D. Acquainted

38. Fill in the blank(s) with the option that makes the sentence meaningfully complete.

He was very healthy before he got sick. Now he is _____

- A. Well
- B. Weak**
- C. Uneasy
- D. Strong

39. In the question, a part of the sentence is given in italics. Select the correct alternative to the part in italics that may improve the sentence construction.

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

- A. Later**
- B. Many
- C. Few
- D. Earlier

40. The question consists of a problem question followed by two statements I and II. Find out if the information given in the statement(s) is sufficient in finding the solution to the problem.

Problem question:

Ionization energy decreases with the increasing size of metal atom. Out of Cesium, Lithium, Potassium and Sodium, which will have the lowest ionization energy?

Statements:

- I) Cesium has the largest size.
- II) The size of sodium lies between Potassium and Lithium.

Options:

- A) Statement I alone is sufficient**
- B) Statement II alone is sufficient
- C) Both statements put together are sufficient
- D) Both statements even put together are not sufficient

42. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense

according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Restaurant
2. Plan
3. Menu
4. Celebrate
5. Order

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

43. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Tree
2. Wood
3. Plant
4. Seed
5. Furniture

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

44. The question consists of a problem question followed by two statements I and II. Find out if the information given in the statement(s) is sufficient in finding the solution to the problem.

Problem question: Sharmila is a chemistry teacher; she forgot to bring her time-table and now wants to find out the schedule for XI – B. She knows that there are four subjects taught – Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and biology in four consecutive periods of one hour each starting from 9.00 am. At what time is the chemistry period scheduled?

Statements:

- I) Mathematics period ended at 11. 00 Am., which was preceded by biology.
- II) Physics was scheduled in the last period

Options:

- A) Statement I alone is sufficient
- B) Statement II alone is sufficient
- C) Both statements put together are sufficient**
- D) Both statements even put together are not sufficient
- E) Either of the statements is sufficient

45. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

- 1. Office
- 2. Cabin
- 3. City
- 4. Desk
- 5. Building

OPTIONS:

- A. 4,2,1,5,3**
- B. 2,4,1,5,3
- C. 4,2,5,3,1
- D. 2,4,5,3,1

46. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

- 1. Garden
- 2. Earth
- 3. Grass
- 4. Forest

5. Tree

Options:

- A. 5,3,1,4,2
- B. 3,5,1,2,4
- C. 3,5,1,4,2**
- D. 5,1,3,4,2

47. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

- 1. Water
- 2. Kneading
- 3. Flour
- 4. Baking
- 5. Wheat

Options:

- A. 5,3,1,4,2
- B. 5,1,3,2,4
- C. 5,3,1,2,4**
- D. 5,1,3,4,2

48. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

- 1. Infant
- 2. Fetus
- 3. Zygote
- 4. Adult
- 5. Teenager

Options:

- A. 2,3,1,5,4
- B. 3,2,1,5,4**
- C. 4,5,1,3,2
- D. 2,1,5,4,3

49. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

- 1. Tractor
- 2. Yacht
- 3. Bicycle
- 4. Truck
- 5. Car

Options:

- A. 1,3,5,4,2
- B. 3,1,4,5,2
- C. 3,5,1,4,2**
- D. 3,1,4,2,5

50. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

- 1. Judgment
- 2. Arrest
- 3. Police
- 4. Crime
- 5. Complaint
- 6. Court Hearing

Options:

A. 4,5,3,2,6,1

B. 4,3,2,5,6,1

C. 5,4,3,2,6,1

D. 4,3,5,6,2,1

51. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Mosquito
2. Rat
3. Cockroach
4. Lizard
5. Dog

Options:

A. 1,4,3,2,5

B. 1,3,2,4,5

C. 1,3,4,2,5

D. 1,2,3,4,5

52. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Cry
2. Mother
3. Food
4. Hungry
5. Child

Options:

A. 5,4,1,2,3

B. 5,1,4,2,3

C. 5,4,1,3,2

D. 5,1,4,3,2

53. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Dress
2. Yarn
3. Cotton
4. Stitching
5. Plant

Options:

A. 5,3,2,4,1

B. 3,5,2,1,4

C. 5,3,1,4,2

D. 1,2,3,4,5

54. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Education
2. Promotion
3. Birth
4. Retirement
5. Job

Options:

- A. 3,1,5,4,2
- B. 3,1,5,2,4**
- C. 3,1,2,4,5
- D. 3,1,2,5,4

55. Choose the correct option.

From the given anagrams select the odd one out.

- 1. RKOC
- 2. RRIVE
- 3. ADNS
- 4. LNDA

56. Choose the correct option.

From the given anagrams select the odd one out.

- 1. LABLOTOF
- 2. ONSEL
- 3. CEKTRIC
- 4. SNINET

57. Choose the correct option.

Select the odd one out.

- 1. HAIR
- 2. LIAR
- 3. FAIR
- 4. PAIR

58. Choose the correct option.

Coal: Burn: Bomb:: _____

Options:

- 1. Explosion
- 2. Fire
- 3. Smoke
- 4. Noise

59. Choose the option that arranges the given set of words in the 'most' meaningful order. The words when put in order should make logical sense according to size, quality, quantity, occurrence of events, value, appearance, nature, process, etc.,

1. Centigram
2. Megagram
3. Microgram
4. Milligram
5. Kilogram

Options:

- A. 4,3,2,1,5
- B. 3,4,1,5,2**
- C. 4,2,3,1,5
- D. 3,2,1,4,5

DXC Reading Comprehension Passages:

Passage: 1

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. 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.

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 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.)

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”. Mexican traffic police will suggest that you buy them a *Refresco*, a soft drink, as will Angolan and Mozambican petty officials, who call it a *Gazoso* in Portuguese.

Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. *Baksheesh*, 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”.

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 handover is common even where there is no chance of detection.** There will always be some officials who will take money right from a bribe payer'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.

Questions:

- 1) What would the author most likely agree with?
A) Some cultures suffer from corruption while others do not.
B) Social factors incline a society towards corruption.
C) Bribery is not a cultural phenomenon.
D) None of the above.
- 2) What does the author NOT identify as a linguistic manifestation of communication?
A) To ask a favor
B) To use double meanings
C) To use quasi-official language
D) To ask the waiter to serve food in a restaurant.
- 3) What does the entire passage primarily suggest and provide evidence about?
A) Corruption is always concealed in some way.
B) Corruption exists only in the developing economies.
C) Corruption is an unethical practice.
D) Corruption slows down the GDP growth.
- 4) What is bribe generally called in China?
A) Handover
B) Refresco
C) Envelope
D) Baksheesh
- 5) What would the author most likely agree with?
A) People generally do not try to hide the money taken as bribe.
B) People hide the money taken as bribe primarily to avoid detection.
C) People hide the money taken as bribe from view even if detection of possibility is low.
D) People hide the money taken as bribe to hide their economic background.

- 6) What is the contextual meaning of the word “obscurantist”?
- A) Clear
 - B) Unclear**
 - C) Nasty
 - D) Polite
- 7) What best represents the author’s attitude towards the rich in the world?
- A) Appreciative
 - B) Mildly critical**
 - C) Heavily critical
 - D) Mildly appreciative
- 8) What could be the meaning of the word dissimulation, as can be inferred from the context?
- A) Hypocrisy**
 - B) Clarity
 - C) Frankness
 - D) Insult

Passage: 2

The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment.

Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the first village in the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of hay – all based on original designs. Then came the second stage – getting back to the basics of living. **Families were invited to stay in the ‘prehistoric village’ for a week or two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style.**

Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems were numerous – smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready fireplaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however, have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay, for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open fire, and when correctly stoked, they are practically smokeless.

By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns. Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation, have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods.

Questions:

1. What is the main purpose of building the Iron Age experimental center?

(A) Prehistoric village where people can stay for a week or two to get away from modern living.

(B) **Replicate the Iron Age to get a better understanding of the time and people of that era.**

(C) To discover the differences between a doomed smoke oven and an open fire to identify the more efficient of the two.

(D) Revive activities of ancient women such as weaving, pottery, dyeing, cooking and baking.

2) From the passage what can be inferred to be the centre's initial outlook towards the Lejre project?

(A) **It initiated the project**

(B) It eagerly supported it

(C) It felt the project was very unique about it

(D) It was apprehensive

3) What is the meaning of the sentence "Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project."?

(A) Even though staying in the huts was not easy for the modern people, the centre saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments

(B) Staying in the huts was quite easy for the modern people and the centre also saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments.

(C) **The way of living of the Iron Age proved difficult for the people of the modern age who are used to living in luxury**

(D) The way of living of the Iron Age proved very easy for the people of the modern age since it was hot inside the huts, and they were anyway used to heated rooms.

4) What can be the title of the passage?

(A) Modern techniques find their way into pre-historic villages

(B) Co-existence of ancient and modern times

(C) Glad to be living in the 21st century (D) **Turning back time**

Passage: 3

On Thursday night, a crowd gathered in Union Square in Manhattan for a fond and spontaneous memorial to Michael Jackson. A few hundred onlookers formed a circle, **leaving enough space in the middle for the grandstanders and the brave to dance like the King of Pop.** Or try to. Watching this spectacle, you had to wonder: When will these happen again? When will another pop culture figure mean so much to so many that people are moved to assemble, hug and dance?

Michael Jackson has sold an estimated 100 million copies worldwide of the 1982 album “Thriller,” which spent more than 31 weeks at the top of the Billboard charts. It’s one of those high-water marks that nobody will touch, because record stores are vanishing, and along with them, megahit albums are vanishing, too, and it’s rare for an album to last even three weeks at the top.

When the Beatles were on “The Ed Sullivan Show” in 1964, more than 70 million people watched, that is, more than one-third of the entire population of the United States. Yes, the Beatles were that good. But at the time, there were three networks and the radio. No online messaging apps, video games, movie multiplexes, Sirius radio, malls or a dozen other potential drains on an audience. There weren’t a lot of rock bands, either. **And now that anyone with a computer has a miniature studio, and anyone with an Internet connection can post a song, there are more genres, subgenres and more artists than ever.**

Questions:

1) Why is the author lamenting the number of options available now?

A) Because there are too many options and not enough time for all.

B) Because people prefer listening to music indoors rather than meeting people of similar interest.

C) Because it has resulted in everyone having a different choice and one clear favorite.

D) Because anyone can create his or her own music now.

2) Why is super stardom becoming a distant phenomenon?

A) Because the quality of music has become bad and songs are forgotten in less than three weeks.

B) Because today's artists do not match up to the level of the Beatles and Michael Jackson.

C) Because consumers have become spoilt for choice

D) Because nowadays anyone can become a singer but stardom received with special qualities.

3) "Leaving enough space in the middle for the grand standers and the brave to dance like king of pop". Why are the people being called brave?

A) Because they attempted to imitate a legend.

B) Because they dared to dance in front of hundreds of people.

C) Because they were brave enough to dance while the rest of the people were mourning.

D) Because they were brave enough to dance spontaneously without any preparation.

4) What was the special about the gathering at Union square?

A) It showed the bond shared by people in the society, irrespective of being wealthy.

B) It was an event to celebrate the achievements of famous musician.

C) It was a platform for people to showcase their dancing skills.

D) It was a union of multiple people for a common sentiment.

Passage: 4

China's massive subsidization of its steel industry is having consequences that are truly global. **By expanding its steel industry by Government fiat**, rather than in response to the demands of the market, China has skewed the entire world market in steel and in the inputs used to make steel. In doing so, it has

directly injured both foreign steel producers and steel consuming industries in other countries.

Not surprisingly, the rapid expansion of steel making capacity in China led first to the replacement of imports, and then to a boom in exports. In product line after product line, Chinese exports have flooded world markets, driving down prices.

The world in many ways constitutes an integrated market for steel. **Through a dramatic expansion in capacity fuelled largely by subsidies and Government-directed lending, the Chinese steel industry is destabilizing that market.**

Foreign steel producers are not the only ones harmed by the subsidized expansion of the Chinese steel industry. Foreign steel consumers have also been injured. **The expansion of the steel industry is only part of the Chinese Government's plan for the development of the Chinese economy.**

The Chinese Government is also encouraging the development of manufacturing industries that use steel.

Manufacturers of products that are steel-intensive, such as automotive parts and appliances, are seeing increasing competition from Chinese producers who have access to subsidized domestic steel. Subsidized steel is going to manufacture components in China that ultimately end up in the United States and replace American steel. **Indeed, American consumers report that they can import finished parts cheaper from China than they can buy the steel here.** At the same time that U.S. steel producers are seeing increased imports caused, directly and indirectly, by increased Chinese production, we are also seeing many of our domestic customers move production to China, or go out of business altogether.

Questions:

1) Which of the options most closely describes 'by Government fiat'?

- a) **In response to Government order**
- b) Before the Chinese Government ordered
- c) With the help of Chinese owned fiat company
- d) In keeping with Government intuition

2) How have US steel consumers gotten affected as a result of Chinese steel?

- a) Import from China has become very easy and hence there is no need to manufacture the finished product in the US

- b) Subsidized Chinese steel which is not of very high quality is affecting quality of finished product
- c) Demand for steel is less than supply from China, leading smaller US steel consumers to shut down business
- d) **Raw material in America costs more than the finished product in China and hence production is unfeasible**

3) What does "dramatic expansion" indicate?

- a) Artificial expansion
- b) Noticeable expansion**
- c) Unstable expansion
- d) Unreal expansion

4) What is the main motive behind expansion of steel industry in China?

- a) Increased returns as a result of higher market share globally
- b) Replacing imports and growth of Chinese economy**
- c) Driving out foreign producers and consumers from the world market of steel
- d) make a global impact in all industries, beginning with steel industry.

Passage: 5

The great event of the New York cultural season of 1882 was the visit of the sixty-two-year-old English philosopher and social commentator Herbert Spencer. **Nowhere did Spencer have a larger or more enthusiastic following than in the United States, where such works as "Social Statics" and "The Data of Ethics" were celebrated as powerful justifications for laissez-faire capitalism.** Competition was preordained; its result was progress; and any institution that stood in the way of individual liberties was violating the natural order. "Survival of the fittest"—**a phrase that Charles Darwin took from Spencer**—made free competition a social as well as a natural law.

Spencer was, arguably, the single most influential systematic thinker of the nineteenth century, but his influence, compared with that of Darwin, Marx, or Mill, was short-lived. In 1937, the Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons asked, "Who now reads Spencer?" Seventy years later, the question remains pertinent, even if no one now reads Talcott Parsons, either. In his day, Spencer was the greatest of philosophical hedgehogs: **his popularity stemmed from the fact that he had one big, easily grasped idea and a mass of more particular ideas that supposedly flowed from the big one.** The big idea was evolution, but, while Darwin applied it to species change, speculating about society and culture only with reluctance, Spencer saw evolution working everywhere. "This law of organic progress is the law of all progress," he wrote, "whether it is in the development of the Earth, in the development of Life

upon its surface, in the development of Society, of Government, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Language, Literature, Science, [or] Art.” Spencer has been tagged as a social Darwinist, but it would be more correct to think of Darwin as a biological Spencerian. **Spencer was very well known as an evolutionist long before Darwin’s “On the Origin of Species” was published, in 1859, and people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galápagos had a great interest in whether the state should provide for the poor or whether it was right to colonize India.**

In New York, Spencer told his admirers that they had got him seriously wrong. He did *not* approve of the culture of American capitalism, and, while he admired its material achievements, he was concerned that, for Americans, work had become a pathological obsession. Americans were endangering their mental and physical health through overwork, and many were turning gray before their time—ten years earlier than the British, Spencer believed. America needed “a revised ideal of life,” he said, and it was time to “preach the gospel of relaxation.” He went on, “Life is not for learning, nor is life for working, but learning and working are for life.” Having administered that slap to the face of national virtue, Spencer steamed off back to England.

Questions:

- 1) What must have been the most likely reaction of the New York audience in 1882?
 - A) Vindication
 - B) Surprise**
 - C) Happiness
 - D) Depression

- 2) What would the author most likely agree with?
 - A) Darwin’s idea of evolution preceded that of Spencer
 - B) Both Darwin and Spencer got the idea of evolution at the same time.
 - C) Spencer’s idea of evolution preceded that of Darwin.**
 - D) Darwin and Spencer worked on totally different models of evolution.

- 3) Who is the author referring to, in the statement “people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galapagos”?
 - A) People who were not interested in finches

- B) People who were interested in finches, particularly from Galapagos.**
- C) People who were not interested in animal species or natural evolution.
- D) People who were not interested in birds.
- 4) According to the author, why was Spencer so popular in the 19th century?
- A) Because he supported capitalism.
- B) Because he extended Darwin's theory of evolution to a lot of things.
- C) Because he had one broad and simple idea and many specific ideas flowed from it.**
- D) Because Darwin and Parsons were his friends.
- 5) Why did Spencer have a large enthusiastic following in the United States?
- A. Because he believed in Darwin's theory of evolution
- B. Because his work was perceived to justify capitalism**
- C. Because he was a English philosopher
- D. None of these
- 6) Which of the following will the author agree to?
- A. Mill, Marx and Darwin are more famous than Spencer as of today.**
- B. Spencer is more famous than Mill, Marx and Darwin as of today.
- C. Mill, Darwin, Marx and Spencer are equally famous
- D. Mill, Darwin, Marx and Parsons are very famous today.
- 7) What does Talcott Parson's statement, "Who now reads Spencer?" imply?
- A. No one read Spencer in 1937**
- B. He is asking a question to his students.
- C. Everyone should read Spencer
- D. None of these
- 8) What could possibly "laissez-faire" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?
- A. Restricted
- B. Not interfered by the government**
- C. Unprincipled
- D. Uncompetitive

Passage: 6

There is a long and noble history of trying to change the English language's notoriously illogical system of spelling. The fact that *through, rough, dough, plough, hiccough* and *trough* all end with *-ough*, **yet none of them sound the same as any of the others is the sort of thing that has been vexing poets and learners of English for quite some time.** Proponents of "fixing" this wayward orthography have included some of the most prominent names in American history.

Although this issue has been extensively studied and argued over by these and other eminent thinkers, there has been an almost complete lack of success in effecting any substantial progress. And so it is rather bizarre that the first widespread change in how people spell English words appears to have come from a group of (largely) young people sending text messages to one another with cellular phones and other electronic devices. You may not like seeing the phrase "LOL — U R gr8" on the page, but it is common enough that you are likely to understand it.

I contacted several of the spelling-reform organizations in operation today to ask them about their feelings on adopting text-messaging shorthand as a kind of spelling reform. Alan Mole, the president of the American Literacy Council, when asked if his group had ever considered allying itself with the texters, said that it had not, although he added that text messaging "does serve the purpose of raising consciousness" about the fact "that there are different ways of making people spell."

Whether texting conventions are supported by organized spelling reformists or not, can they possibly solve the difficulty of spelling our troublesome language? **David Crystal, the author of "Txtng: The Gr8 Db8," told me in an e-mail message that "there's nothing in texting to suggest spelling reform," noting that texting relies heavily on abbreviations, which he sees as creative stylings, not systematic improvements.** He added that there is very little that is new about most of the abbreviations and **lexical** shortenings that make texting so maddening to so many. In fact, he said, with the exception of a few recent coinages like *LOL*, "virtually all the commonly used ones can be found in English a century ago."

Questions:

- 1) Why has the situation been described as bizarre?
 - A) Because even though prominent people tried to bring a change, the change actually came about from unknown and very young people.**
 - B) Because of the way the spellings have been distorted and simplified like texting with gr8 replacing great.
 - C) Because the relatively new electronic medium has been successful in leading to a change whereas the traditional printed and written forms have failed.
 - D) Because there is no consistency in the English language and even though a lot of words are spelt similarly, they all sound different.

- 2) What does the word “vexing” mean?
 - A) Amazing
 - B) Interesting
 - C) Troubling**
 - D) Amusing

- 3) Which of the given options explains the meaning of the word “lexica”?
 - A) Related to improve usage of words
 - B) Related to words or vocabulary of a language**
 - C) Related to the efforts to raise understanding
 - D) Related to achieving consistency

- 4) What has been felt to be the main role of texting?
 - A) It has led to a revived use of spellings that were widely acceptable centuries ago.
 - B) It has helped to make English spellings more logical and consistent up to some extent.
 - C) It has led to a more creative and stylized way of spelling.**
 - D) It has led more people to believe that there are other ways to spell the words.

Inference based passages:

Passage: 1

"European cars have traditionally been smaller and more fuel-efficient than their giant American cousins, but current policy explicitly stresses eco-friendliness. For example, recent British legislation has linked taxation to CO2 emissions with the lowest tax rate of 15 percent on the list price reserved for cars emitting less than 165 gms/km and rising by one percent for each 5 gms increase in CO2 levels."

- A. the British are unconcerned about the environment and rules have to be imposed upon them for maintenance of a clean environment
- B. the lesser the list price of a car, the greater is its fuel efficiency and so lesser the tax on it
- C. the more fuel efficient a vehicle is, the more eco friendly it will be
- D. fuel efficiency does not necessarily correlate with eco-friendliness

Passage 2:

Efficiency is all right in its place, in the shop, the factory, the store. The trouble with efficiency is that it wants to rule our play as well as our work; it won't be content to reign in the shop, it follows us home. It can be inferred from the above passage that

Options:-

- 1. Efficiency can become all-pervading
- 2. Efficiency does not always pay
- 3. Efficiency can be more of a torture than a blessing
- 4. None of these

Passage 3:

Skeptics argue that flying saucers and IJFOs that are believed to be guided by extraterrestrial beings or aliens are creations of human imagination. They have demonstrated that a number of photographs that apparently show flying saucers are either phony or are misinterpreted images of earthly or natural objects such as aero planes or meteors. However, there are scientists who have also contributed plenty of evidence and asserted that aliens do exist

A) Lack of credibility of photographic evidence should be taken as proof of non existence of aliens

B) **While the existence of flying saucers and UFOs has been denied, the possibility of alien beings is still a reality**

C) UFOs and flying saucers, it a reality, are of the same shape and size as aero planes

D) The fact that a number of photographs of flying saucers are take cannot disprove the existence of aliens and UFOs

Passage 4:

The company encourages its managers to interact regularly, without preset agenda, to discuss issues concerning the company and the society. This idea has been borrowed from the ancient Indian concept of religious congregation, called satsang. Designations are forgotten during these meetings; hence, it is not uncommon in these meetings to find a management trainee questioning me Managing Director on some corporate policy or his knowledge of customers.

- A. The company is concerned about its reputation with its employees
- B. The company believes in fostering the spirit of dialogue without degenerating it into a positioning based debate**
- C. The company had some inter-personnel problems in the past due to which it felt the need for these corporate satsangs
- D. All of the above

Passage 5:

Of all the fitness and wellness activities in India, Artistic yoga is the new kind in town. It has successfully earned a pat on the back from whosoever has lent an ear to the latest advancements. Artistic yoga combines the suaveness of yoga and frenzy of modern cardio vascular exercises. The technique involves performance of various aasanas and pranayama followed by walking on treadmill, stair climbing, cycling and so on. The activities are performed in a cyclic order and the aasana or pranayama that is done in the beginning is repeated in the end. This helps an individual at the physical level as well as mental and spiritual level, thus helping bring about a complete transformation of body, mind and soul.

- A. Artistic yoga helps in the overall development of those who practice it**
- B. Artistic yoga has been adopted by modern people since it is in fashion these days
- C. All the activities performed at the beginning of artistic yoga are also repeated in the end
- D. Since it combines yoga and exercises, artistic yoga will replace other fitness and wellness programs

Passage 6:

Excessive amounts of mercury in drinking water, associated with certain types of industrial pollution have been shown to cause Hobson's disease. Island L has an economy based entirely on subsistence level agriculture, modern industry of any kind is unknown. The inhabitants of Island L have unusually high incidence of Hobson's disease.

- A. Mercury in drinking water is actually perfectly safe
- B. Mercury in drinking water must have sources other than industrial pollution
- C. Hobson's disease must have causes other than mercury in drinking water
- D. Both options (1) and (2)
- E. Both options (3) and (2)

Passage 7:

Email overload has of-late become a great cause of concern in all organizations. We have reached a stage where our email habits control us. We are obsessed with checking our emails every now and then. We feel bored of working and we glance into our mailbox hoping to have received some "scintillating" mail. Obviously it also gives us an illusionary impression that we are working. Not missing any mail and replying to each one of them has become a custom. Our addiction to this leads our ignorance of deadlines, meetings, personal chit chat with fellow employees. It's a shame that we have inculcated a habit of reading mails but not of taking timely actions on the mails.

Options:

- A. Employees find reading mails to be more interesting than working
- B. Replying to each and every mail is not a good habit
- C. **Addiction of reading and replying to every mail may have adverse effect in our performance**
- D. All mails are sent on the premise that timely action to be taken on them

Passage 8:

Deepa Metha's *Fire* is under fire from the country's self-appointed moral police. Their contention is that the film is a violation of the Indian cultural mores and cannot be allowed to influence the Indian psyche. According to them, such films ruin the moral fabric of the nation, which must be protected

and defended against such intrusions at all cost, even at the cost of cultural dictatorship.

Options:

- A. The assumption underlying the moral police's critique of *Fire* is that the Indian audience is vulnerable to all types of influences.
- B. The assumption underlying the moral police's critique of *Fire* is that the Indian audience is impressionable and must be protected against 'immoral' influences.**
- C. The moral police think it has the sole authority to pass judgement on films screened in India.
- D. None of these

Passage 9:

From Chennai to Himachal Pradesh, the new culture vultures are tearing down acres of India's architectural treasures. Ancestral owners are often fobbed off with a few hundred rupees for an exquisitely carved door or window, which fetches fifty times that much from foreign dealers, and yet more from the drawing shop sophisticates of the Western Countries. The reason for such shameless rape of the Indian architectural wealth can perhaps, not wrongly, be attributed to the unfortunate blend of activist disunity and the local indifference.

Options:

- 1) India provides a rich market for unscrupulous antique dealers.
- 2) Most Indian families have heirlooms which can be sold at high prices to Europeans and Americans.
- 3) Only Indians are not proud of their cultural heritage and are hungry for foreign currency that is easily available in return of artifacts.
- 4) The environment created by activist disunity and the local indifference is the reason for antique dealers to thrive in India.**

Passage 10:

There are ways to spice up one's work and I am surely not asking you to be an office gossip-monger. There are predominantly three kinds of people at a work-place. Firstly, the ones who work for money alone, and wouldn't devote even an iota of their time beyond the 9-5 office timings, they are usually not happy with what they are doing, unlike the others. Secondly, there are those, for whom, work is a means of getting appreciation and rewards. They are happy and they feel their efforts are being acknowledged and rewarded. They stretch themselves to finish their work on time and are an asset to the organization. Thirdly, the ones who consider work as an end in itself; they put their heart and soul into their work and never worry about rewards. I am just asking you to try and transform yourself into one of the latter two.

Options:

- A) The writer is a professional career counselor in the organization.
- B) **People belonging to the second and third kinds have higher job satisfaction.**
- C) Rewarding the first and second kind of people at work place encourages them to do better.
- D) The third kind of people at workplace is the best asset for the organization.
- E) People belonging to the second kind have to stretch themselves to get appreciation & rewards.

Passage 11:

Social scientists have found that people who marry young are seldom prepared for marital roles. Also the men and women who marry as young adults live longer than those who never marry. According to a study, young adults who are about to get married have fewer unhealthy habits, like smoking and uncontrolled drinking of alcohol, as compared with the other people of the same age.

Options:

- 1) The institution of marriage forces young men and women to quit smoking and drinking
- 2) those who marry at an older age live a shorter life than those who get married at a younger age.
- 3) People who marry at an older age are well prepared to take up marital roles
- 4) **Young adults who are not about to marry are more likely to have unhealthy habits than those who are about to marry.**