



English Verbal - and Reading Comprehension

eLitmus Previous Year Papers and study materials



Topics	Subtopics	
Aptitude Module (45 min)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number Systems (4 Ques) • Probability (2 Ques) • Permutation Combination (2 Ques) • Geometry (3 Questions) • Equations and Inequalities (1-2 Ques) • AP ,GP, HP : (1-2 Ques) • Logarithms (1 Ques) • Speed, Time and Distance (1-3 Ques) • Time and Work (1-2 Ques) • Mixture and alligation (1 Ques), • Percentage (1 Ques) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 m ~ 70 percentile • 40 m ~ 80 percentile • 50 m ~ 90 percentile • 60 m ~ 95 percentile • And if you score more than 60 marks, You will get good percentile 95-100 Percentile.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical Reasoning 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerical Reasoning 	

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Computer Fundamentals (15 min)

Topics	Subtopics	
Problem Solving Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Tabulation based Questions • Crypt arithmetic Problem • Arrangement Based Problems • Bar Graphs/Pie Charts • Few Miscellaneous Questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 marks ~ 70 percentile • 40 marks ~ 80 percentile • 50 marks ~ 90 percentile • 60 marks ~ 95+ percentile • And if you score more than 60 marks, You will get more percentile 95-100 Percentile.

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English

Topics	Type Questions	
English	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questions Related To Grammatical Concepts 2. Paragraph Based Questions 3. Fill In The Blanks 4. Reading Comprehension 5. Questions Related To Grammatical Concepts 6. Paragraph Based Questions 7. Fill In The Blanks 8. Reading Comprehension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 marks ~ 60 percentile • 70 marks ~ 70 percentile • 80 marks ~ 80 percentile • 90 marks ~ 85 percentile • 100 marks ~ 90 percentile • If you score more than 100, be sure to get above 90 percentile.

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Elitmus Syllabus 2017:

Elitmus Syllabus : Negative Marking Scheme

Elitmus test contains 60 questions and those 60 questions to be solved in 120 minutes (2 Hours), Each question carries 10 marks in all the sections. Every section will have 20 questions and it carries 200 marks in all sections. Negative marking will be calculated through the student wrong attempts. For example, If you did more than 25% Wrongly attempted questions then you will get negative marking for questions wrongly done. You will lose 5 marks out of 10 marks for question which you wrongly attempted in the outer part of 25% and questions which are Unattempted doesn't follow any penalty.

Example:

Case 1: Student 'A' attempts 12 questions in a section.

Output Result: 9 Right, 3 Wrong, 8 Unattempted.

He did exactly 25% wrong in his total no of attempts. Out of 12 questions 9 questions 75% correct 3 questions 25% wrong. So he does not have any negative marking.

Score: 90 (9 Correct questions, 10 marks gets each questions $9 \times 10 = 90$)

Case 2: Student 'B' attempts 12 questions in a section.

Output Result: 8 Right, 4 Wrong, 8 Unattempted.

He did 33% wrong in his total no of attempts which is more than 25% wrong attempts made. Out 12 questions 8 questions correct 66% 4 questions 33% wrong. So he will have negative marking for only wrong attempts over the 25% i.e., only 1 question will have the penalty of 5 marks in the wrongly attempted questions.

Score: 75 (8 Correct questions, 10 marks for each question $8 \times 10 = 80$, Wrong attempts over 25% $1 \times 5 = 5$, $80 - 5 = 75$)

Mode of exam will be Pen/Paper OMR mode. Students should mark their answers in the OMR Sheets. E-litmus test will conduct every week or twice in a month. It will be conducted in only big cities.

QUESTIONS

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 thirst 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 and are at least 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

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1.it has been raining, game has to be continued.

- (a) While (b) Since
(c) Although (d) None

2. Bangalore..... record rainfall in the previous years and the year before that.

- (a) had had (b) having
(c) had (d) none

3. I.....if I could but I won't because I can't.

- (a) had (b) shouted
(c) would (d) should

4. Shyam ran bus to reach the office quickly.

- (a) into (b) on
(c) of (d) for

5. India coffee house willthe new wave of the cafes in the city.

- (a) fall down (b) fall for
(c) fall under (d) fall in

6. It seemed like this buffalonever washed before I washed him this morning.

- (a) was (b) has
(c) would have (d) had

7. I.....enough of the bickering when.....I walked out of the room.

- (a) had, had (b) had
(c) have, had (d) had, have

8. The two boars standing silently next to the large tree.....not seen by the two hunters.

- (a) was (b) were
(c) are (d) have been

9. Either you or helate for class.

- (a) was (b) were
(c) has been (d) are

10. I.....no idea until he told me.

- (a) was having (b) had
(c) have(d) was

Answers

- (1) although (2) had

- (3) would (4) into
 (5) fall under (6) was
 (7) had had (8) were
 (9) was (10) had

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1. Planting of seeds.....more hard work than I thought.
 (a) are (b) is
 (c) have been (d) are
2. Thata treat.
 (a) calls (b) calls for
 (c) calls at (d) calls against of
3. The farmers aremushroom.
 (a) grow (b) raising
 (c) rising (d) raise
4. The wages of sindeath.
 (a) is (b) are
 (c) has (d) have
5. Only one of the girlsallowed to entering the auditorium to watch the new show.
 (a) was (b) were
 (c) has (d) have
6. Everyone change to the world but no one want to change to.....
 (a) them (b) themselves
 (c) himself (d) her
7. The buffalo king.....Crocodiles at mid night today.
 (a) ate (b) will eat
 (c) will be eating (d) eaten
8. Either Sameer or you doing this.
 (a) was (b) were
 (c) is (d) had
9. We.....our profit until FDI clarified its rule.
 (a) put down (b) bring out
 (c) hold on to (d) hold on
10. I no idea util Ram told me today.
 (a) was having (b) have
 (c) had (d) is having

Answers

- (1) is (2) calls for
 (3) raising (4) is
 (5) was (6) themselves
 (7) will eat (8) were
 (9) hold on to (10) had

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1. One of the soldier among 4 soldiers.....brave.
 (a) seem (b) seems
 (c) was seem (d) is seems
2. Katrina is exhausted. She
 (a) is running (b) has been running
 (c) had been running (d) was running
3. He has five.....
 (a) sister-in-law (b) sisters-in-law
 (c) sister-in-laws (d) sisters-in-laws
4.the end of TCS came had time for Mathura and Muzaffernagar.
 (a) Along (b) With
 (c) Moreover (d) When
5. Varun very often spend his evening by upside down from his home.
 (a) hanging (b) spending
 (c) visiting (d) coming
6. Manycompanies near magnolia cheap source of labour.
 (a) larger, need (b) larger, needs
 (c) smaller, needs (d) smaller, need
7. Mr. Robinson was aromantic while his wife was quite the
 (a) hopeless, romantic (b) bright, materialist
 (c) mercy, mythic (d) depreciate, cynic
8. The least considered in latest Marxist attack.....the innocent victims.
 (a) was (b) were
 (c) are (d) have been
9. Sumeet and Ito beach yesterday.
 (a) had gone (b) went
 (c) have been (d) was
10. You.....drive any car. But younot drive mine.
 (a) can, will (b) will, can
 (c) can, may (d) may, can

Answers

- (1) seems (2) had been running
 (3) sisters-in-law (4) with
 (5) hanging (6) smaller, need
 (7) hopeless, romantic (8) were
 (9) went (10) may can

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1. Rani into a risk of trouble this around.
 (a) got (b) has gotten
 (c) had got (d) gets
2. My parents married five years.

- (a) since over (b) for over
(c) over (d) for
3. Have you the keys ?
(a) forgot (b) forgotten
(c) forgets (d) forget
4. Uprooting plants like uprooting your life.
(a) are (b) have been
(c) is (d) was
5. The least considered in the market attacks the victims.
(a) was (b) were
(c) are (d) have been
6. The mangoes.....over time, said Ashok.
(a) ripen (b) will ripe
(c) ripen (d) ripe
7. I have read one novel by Premchand. I want to read by him.
(a) other (b) another
(c) all (d) few
8. I purposely..... meet you during my last visit to Kashmir.
(a) didn't (b) won't
(c) hadn't (d) wouldn't
9. Their achievement in the field of literature is described as; sometimes it is even called.....
(a) magnificent, irresponsible (b) insignificant, influential
(c) significant, paltry (d) unimportant, trivial
10.a failure of some traffic lights, traffic is moving very slowly.
(a) owing (b) due to
(c) because (d) since

Answers

- (1) got (2) for over
(3) forgotten (4) is
(5) were (6) will ripe
(7) another (8) didn't
(9) D (10) due to

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1. He here for the last five years.
(a) worked (b) is working
(c) has been working (d) None
2. He thanked me for what I
(a) have done (b) had done
(c) have been doing (d) has done
3. I a strange noise.
(a) hear (b) am hearing
(c) have been hearing (d) None
4. I him for a long time.

- (a) know (b) have known
(c) am knowing (d) known
5. I English for five years.
(a) study (b) am studying
(c) have been studying (d) None
6. Abdul to be a doctor.
(a) wants (b) wanting
(c) is wanting (d) want
7. He TV Most evenings.
(a) watches (b) is watch
(c) is watching (d) None
8. He out five minutes ago.
(a) has gone (b) had gone
(c) went (d) have gone
9. When he lived in Hyderabad, he to the cinema once a week.
(a) goes (b) went
(c) was going (d) None
10. The baby all morning.
(a) cries (b) has been crying
(c) have been crying (d) None

Answers

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) C | (2) B |
| (3) A | (4) B |
| (5) C | (6) A |
| (7) A | (8) C |
| (9) B | (10) B |

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1. Everyday last week my aunt a plate.
(a) breaks (b) broke
(c) was breaking (d) were breaking
2. I know all about that film because I it twice.
(a) saw (b) have seen
(c) had seen (d) None
3. Our guests ; they are sitting in the garden.
(a) arrived (b) have arrived
(c) had arrived (d) has arrived
4. I him since we met a year ago.
(a) didn't see (b) haven't seen
(c) hadn't seen (d) None
5. We our breakfast half an hour ago.
(a) finished (b) have finished
(c) had finished (d) None
6. She jumped off the bus while it
(a) moved (b) had moved

(c) was moving (d) has moved

7. When we went to the cinema, the film

(a) already started (b) had already started

(c) would already started (d) None

8. I for half an hour when it suddenly started to rain.

(a) have walked (b) have been walking

(c) had been walking (d) has been walking

9. Did you think you me somewhere before ?

(a) have seen (b) had seen

(c) were seeing (d) None

10. The town its appearance completely since 1980.

(a) is changing (b) changed

(c) has changed (d) had changed

Answers

(1) B (2) B

(3) B (4) B

(5) A (6) C

(7) B (8) C

(9) B (10) C

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate word or words from among the options given below.

1. Man has won his dominant position on this planet by hisof technology.

(a) command (b) emphasis

(c) belief (d) stress

2. The day was extremely hot and, in no time, my back was drenched with.....

(a) prickly heat (b) perspiration

(c) sores (d) fatigue

3. The government is encouraging village upliftmentin the country.

(a) programmes (b) designs

(c) talks (d) propaganda

4. Satish was endowed a natural talent for music.

(a) in (b) by

(c) for (d) with

5. Sunlight filtering the stained glass window created a mosaic of colours on the floor.

(a) in (b) through

(c) at (d) into

6. Are you feeling doubtfulyour decision ?

(a) about (b) upon

(c) at (d) for

7. I want to study Geology now for I..... Zoology for the last three years.

(a) am studying (b) have been studying

(c) had studied (d) had been studying

8. In spite of the old woman's repeated entreaties, he remained

(a) ashamed (b) docile

(c) indifferent (d) lethargic

9. The cricket teammainly of the State players.

- (a) composed (b) consist
(c) made with (d) comprises

10. There was competition for electoral seats.

- (a) diligent (b) rapid
(c) cut-throat (d) sparse

Answers

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) A | (2) B |
| (3) A | (4) D |
| (5) B | (6) A |
| (7) B | (8) C |
| (9) D | (10) C |

Elitmus Previous Paper Sentence Completion Based on vocabulary -1

Set 1

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate words or words from among the options given below.

1. Their achievement in the field of literature is described as; sometimes it is even called.....

- (a) magnificent, irresponsible
(b) insignificant, influential
(c) significant, paltry
(d) unimportant, trivial

2. From the time she had put her hair up, every man she had met had groveled before her and she had acquired a mental attitude toward the other sex which was a blend of and

- (a) admiration, tolerance
(b) indifference, contempt
(c) impertinence, temperance
(d) arrogance, fidelity

3. This simplified.....to the decision-making process is a must read for anyone.....important real state, personal,or professional decisions.

- (a) primer, maximizing
(b) tract, enacting
(c) introduction, under
(d) guide, facing

4. Physicians may soon haveto help paralyzed people move their limbs bypassing thenerves that once controlled their muscles.

- (a) instruments, detrimental
(b) ways, damaged
(c) reason, involuntary
(d) impediments, complex

5. Internet is a medium where users have nearly.....choices andconstrains about where to go and what to do.

- (a) unbalanced, nonexistent
(b) embarrassing, no
(c) unlimited, minimal

(d) choking, shocking

6. The best punctuation is that of which the reader is least conscious, for when punctuation, or lack of it,.....itself, it is usually because it

(a) obtrudes, offends

(b) enjoins, fails

(c) conceals, recedes

(d) effaces, counts

7. The argument that the need for a looser fiscal policy to demand outweighs the need to budget deficits is persuasive.

(a) assess, minimize

(b) outstrip, eliminate

(c) stimulate, control

(d) restrain, conceal

8. The Athenians on the whole were peaceful and prosperous, they had to sit at home and think about the universe and dispute with Socrates, or to travel abroad and the world.

(a) leisure, explore

(b) time, ignore

(c) ability, suffer

(d) temerity, understand

9. Butwe are now regularly written not just for tools but well-established practices, organisations and institutions not all of which seem to be away.

(a) reports, withering

(b) stories, trading

(c) books, dying

(d) obituaries, fading

10 The Darwin, who..... is the most remarkable for the way in which he.....the attributes of the world class thinker and head of the household

(a) comes, figures

(b) arises, adds

(c) emerges, combines

(d) appeared, combine

Answer

01. [D] unimportant, trivial 02. [B] indifference, contempt

03. [D] Guide, facing 04. [B] ways, damaged

05. [C] unlimited, minimal 06. [A] obtrudes, offends

07. [C] stimulate, control 08. [A] leisure, explore

09. [D] obituaries, fading 10. [C] emerges, combines

Set 2

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate words or words from among the options given below.

1. Since her face was free of there was no way to if she appreciated what had happened.

(a) make-up, realize

(b) expression, ascertain

(c) emotion, diagnose

(d) scars, understand

2. In this context, the of the British labor movement is particularly.....
- (a) affair, weird
 - (b) activity, moving
 - (c) experience, significant
 - (d) atmosphere, gloomy
3. Indian intellectuals may boast if they are so inclined of being to the most elitist among the intellectual of the world.
- (a) subordinate, traditions
 - (b) heirs, cliques
 - (c) ancestors, societies
 - (d) heir, traditions
4. Though one eye is kept on thethe company now also promotes contemporary art.
- (a) present, experimental
 - (b) future, popular
 - (c) present, popular
 - (d) market, popular
5. It will take some time for many South Koreans to the conflicting image of North Korea, let alone to.....what to make of their northern cousins.
- (a) reconcile, decide
 - (b) understand, clarify
 - (c) make out, decide
 - (d) reconcile, understand
6. In these bleak and depressing times ofprices, non-performing governments andcrime rates, Saurav Ganguly has given us Indians a lot to cheer about.
- (a) escalating, increasing
 - (b) spiraling, booming
 - (c) spiraling, soaring
 - (d) ascending, debilitating
7. The manners and of the nouveau riche of is a recurrent..... in the literature.
- (a) style, motif
 - (b) morals, story
 - (c) wealth, theme
 - (d) morals, theme
8. Football evokes a response in India compared to cricket, that almostthe nation.
- (a) tepid, boiling
 - (b) lukewarm, electrifies
 - (c) turbid, fascinating
 - (d) apocryphal, genuinely fascinates
9. Social studies, science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom these areas are few of thefor theof proper emotional reactions.
- (a) things, growth
 - (b) fertile, areas
 - (c) fertile fields, inculcation
 - (d) important areas, formation

10. When children become more experienced with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without makingsounds.

- (a) aural
- (b) audible
- (c) vocal
- (d) intelligible

Answer

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. (B) expression, ascertain | 2. (C) experience, significant |
| 3. (D) heir, traditions | 4. (B) future, popular |
| 5. (A) reconcile, decide | 6. (C) spiraling, soaring |
| 7. (D) morals, theme | 8. (B) lukewarm, electrifies |
| 9. (D) important areas, function | 10. (B) audible |

Set 3

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate words or words from among the options given below.

1. Learning is more efficient when it isIt is less efficient when it is

- (a) fast, slow
- (b) rapid, turtle-show
- (c) tedious, like a joy ride
- (d) fun, drudgery

2. To a greater or lesser degree all the civilized countries of the world are made up of a small class of rulers..... and of large class of subjects.....

- (a) formed by a small minority, who are uncivilized
- (b) powerfully corrupt, pointless crusaders
- (c) corrupted by too much power, corrupted by too much passive obedience
- (d) who are ruled, who ruled

3. Simple arithmetic tells us that there is more than

- (a) imitation, innovation
- (b) improvisation, improvement
- (c) impracticality, knowledge
- (d) improbability, probability

4. As a step towards protesting against the spiraling prices the farmers have decided to stage a picket in an effort to.....

- (a) show their virility
- (b) make themselves heard
- (c) curb the prices
- (d) topple the government

5. Science is a sort of news agency comparable..... to other news agencies.

- (a) principally
- (b) in principle
- (c) in principally
- (d) in spirit and formation

6. Most political leaders acquire their position by causing a large number of people to believe that these leaders areby altruistic desires.

- (a) actuated
- (b) convinced

(c) categorized

(d) led

7. Everyone will admit that swindling one's fellow beings is a necessary practice; upon it is based the really sound commercial success formula.....

(a) sell what you cannot buy back

(b) buy what you will sell to another at a higher price

(c) buy cheap and sell dear

(d) sell what you can, do not buy from a competitor.

8. An act of justice closed the book on misdeed; an act of vengeance.....

(a) is reprehensible

(b) is sordid

(c) reopens the first chapter

(d) writes an epilogue

9. This is about a sociological analysis can penetrate.

(a) as far as

(b) the outer limits that

(c) just how far into the subjects

(d) just the relative distance that

10. I am always the first to admit that I have not accomplished everything that I..... achieve five years ago.

(a) set out to

(b) went to

(c) thought to

(d) thought of

Answer

1. (D) fun, drudgery 2. (C) corrupted by

3. (A) imitation, innovation 4. (B) make themselves heard

5. (B) in principle 6. (A) actuated

7. (C) buy cheap and sell dear 8. (C) reopens the first chapter

9. (A) as far as 10. (A) set out to

1. This is not the first time that the management has done some.....

(a) tough talk

(b) tough talking

(c) firm talk

(d) firm taking

2. In India the talent is prodigious, and it increases

(a) each year

(b) year by year

(c) annually

(d) progressively

3. The present constitution will see amendments but its basic structure will survive.

(a) much more

(b) many more

(c) too many more

(d) quite a few more

4. Taking risks, breaking the rules, and being a maverick have always been important for companies, but today, they are
 (a) more crucial than ever
 (b) more crucial
 (c) much more crucial
 (d) very crucial
5. Education is central because electronic networks and software driven technologies are beginning to the economy barriers between nations.
 (a) breakdown
 (b) break
 (c) crumble
 (d) dismantle
6. Nordisk has recently a product called Glucometer.
 (a) started
 (b) commissioned
 (c) launched
 (d) begun
7. I had already published a novel and it was an unexpected success. I thought my
 (a) days were up
 (b) chances were good
 (c) lady luck was happy
 (d) fortune was made
8. The neighbor grabbed the boy, and rolled him on the road to the flames.
 (a) smother
 (b) kill
 (c) burn out
 (d) fizz out
9. Sam asked me to keep his secret
 (a) secret
 (b) in myself
 (c) amongst us
 (d) between us
10. Sometimes the greatest inventions and idea of starting simplicity.
 (a) stumbles upon
 (b) hinge upon
 (c) starves without
 (d) lacks

Answer

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (B) tough talking | 2. (B) year by year |
| 3. (B) many more | 4. (A) more crucial than ever |
| 5. (A) breakdown | 6. (C) launched |
| 7. (D) fortune was made | 8. (A) smother |
| 9. (D) between us | 10. (B) hinge upon |

Set 5

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate words or words from among the options given below.

1. The thought of his weaker and more pitiable companion never perhaps to him.
 (a) leaving, struck
 (b) abandoning, came
 (c) discarding, flashed
 (d) deserting, owned
2. At midnight the storm the rolling clouds parted and the stars keenly above the sleeping camp.
 (a) ceased, twinkled
 (b) stopped, appeared
 (c) abated, glittered
 (d) continued, shined
3. In situation like the one emerging in Southern Afghanistan, America's present strategy is highly to succeed.
 (a) impractical
 (b) illustrious
 (c) unlikely
 (d) impossible
4. Some paleontologists debate whether the diversity of species has since the cambrian period, or whether imperfections in the fossil record only suggest greater diversity today, while in actuality there has been either of decreased diversity.
 (a) changed, escalation
 (b) increased, stasis
 (c) expanded, discontinuity
 (d) declined, reduction
5. Observable as a tendency of our culture is a of psychoanalysis we no longer feel that it can solve our emotional problems.
 (a) divergence, certainty about
 (b) confrontation, enigmas in
 (c) withdrawal, belief in
 (d) defense, weaknesses in
6. On the other hand, some writers have expressed that a few publishing houses refuse to publish women writers whose works are, as they are described, "not bold enough", that is they are not sensational enough to the market.
 (a) concern, stimulate
 (b) disquiet, titillate
 (c) anxiety, manoeuvre
 (d) apprehension, excite
7. Biological clocks are of adaptive value to animals since it nervous and physiological functions of the body.
 (a) immense, assumes
 (b) great, regulates
 (c) ultimate, created
 (d) high, engulfs
8. Each occupation has its own; bankers, lawyers and computer professionals, for example all use among themselves that outsiders find difficult to follow.
 (a) merits, incidents

(b) disadvantages, methods

(c) rewards, endearment

(d) jargon, language

9. The two artists markedly in their temperaments, one was reserved and courteous, the other and boastful.

(a) changed, irritable

(b) similar, jovial

(c) differed, rude

(d) appeared, funny

10. Many people believed that spices help food ; however nutritionists found that most spices were of having any effect on growth of microbes present in the food.

(a) preserve, incapable

(b) produce, impossible

(c) save, preventive

(d) spoil, probable

Answer

1. A 2. A

3. C 4. B

5. C 6. B

7. B 8. D

9. C 10. A

Set 6

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the most appropriate words or words from among the options given below.

1. The water transport project on the West Coast is to get a shot in the arm with a new plan in which the Road Development Corporation will build the infrastructure and a private party to operate the services.

(a) scheduled, let

(b) verge, permit

(c) set, sanctions

(d) slated, allow

2. As the weekend finally rolled around, the city folk were only happy to settle down and laugh their cares

(a) so, on

(b) too, away

(c) extremely, off

(d) very, up

3. The flood of brilliant ideas has not only us, but has also encouraged us to the last date for submission of entries.

(a) overwhelmed, extend

(b) enjoyed, stretch

(c) dismayed, decide

(d) scared, scrap

4. about prolonged power cuts in urban areas, the authorities have decided to over to more reliable and eco-friendly systems to run its pumps.

(a) worried, shift

- (b) frantic, move
- (c) troubled, jump
- (d) concerned, switch

5. The high cutoff marks this year have college admission-seekers to either for lesser known colleges or change their subject preferences.

- (a) cajoled, ask
- (b) pressured, sit
- (c) forced, settle
- (d) strained, compromise

6. Despite a growing that a lot needs to be done to help those without clean water, a says that more than 34 million people die every year of water borne diseases.

- (a) interest, reason
- (b) recognition, report
- (c) fantasy, review
- (d) authority, legend

7. Water-borne diseases are the most causes of infant deaths the world.

- (a) rare, according
- (b) regular, at
- (c) related, across
- (d) common, throughout

8. If there is nothing to absorb the energy of sound waves, they travel on , but their intensity as they travel further from their source.

- (a) everlasting, decreases
- (b) always, improves
- (c) forever, inclines
- (d) steadily, deflates

9. In an effort to provide for higher education to all, most of the universities have been providing education without adequate infrastructure, thus churning out graduates every year.

- (a) chances, fresh
- (b) platform, capable
- (c) opportunities, unemployable
- (d) prospects, eligible

10. The move to allow dumping of mercury an outcry from residents of the area who that high levels of mercury will affect their health and destroy ecologically sensitive forest area.

- (a) resulted, insist
- (b) provoked, fear
- (c) incited, determined
- (d) activated, accept

Answer

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | D | 2. | B |
| 3. | A | 4. | D |
| 5. | C | 6. | B |
| 7. | D | 8. | D |
| 9. | C | 10. | B |

Elitmus Previous Years Question paper Paragraph Jumbles

Set 1

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1. A. He was carrying his jacket and walked with his head thrown back.
B. As Anette neared the lamp, she saw a figure walking slowly.
C. For a while Michael walked on and she followed 20 paces behind.
D. With a mixture of terror and triumph of recognition, she slackened her pace.
(a) ABCD (b) BADC (c) BCDA (d) ACBD
2. A. However, the real challenge today is in unlearning which is much harder.
B. But the new world of business behaves differently from the world in which we grew up.
C. Learning is important for both people and organization.
D. Each of us has 'mental model that we've used over the years to make sense.
(a) CADB (b) BDAC (c) CDAB (d) ACBD
3. A. There was nothing quite like a heavy downpour of rain to make life worthwhile.
B. We reached the field, soaked to the skin, and surrounded it.
C. The wet as far as he was concerned was ideal.
D. There, sure enough, stood Claudius, looking like a debauched Roman emperor under a shower.
(a) DCBA (b) BDAC (c) BADC (d) BACD
4. A. Alex had never been happy with his Indian origins.
B. He set about rectifying this grave injustice by making his house in his own image of a country manor
C. Fate had been unfair to him; if he had his wish, he would have been a court or an Earl on some English estate, or a medieval monarch in a chateau in France.
D. This illusion of misplaced grandeur, his wife felt, would be Alex undoing.
(a) ACDB (b) ABDC (c) ACBD (d) CABD
5. A. The influence is reflected the most in beaded evening wear.
B. Increasingly the influence of India's colour and cuts can be seen on western styles.
C. And even as Nehre Jackets and Jodhpur's remain staples of the fashion world, designers such as Armani and Mc Fadden have turned to the sleek silhouette of the churidar this year.
D. Indian hot pink, paprika and saffron continue to be popular colors, year in and year out.
(a) BADC (b) ABCD (c) BCAD (d) DABC
6. A. Such a national policy will surely divide and never unite the people.
B. In fact, it suits the purpose of the politicians; they can drag the people into submission by appealing to them in the name of religion.
C. In order to inculcate the unquestioning belief they condemn the other states, which do not follow their religion.
D. The emergence of the theocratic states where all types of crimes are committed in the name of religion, has revived the religion of the Middle Ages.
(a) ABCD (b) DBCA (c) DBAC (d) CDAB
7. A. His left-hand concealed a blackjack, his right-hand groped for the torch in his pocket.
B. The meeting was scheduled for 9 O'clock, and his watch showed the time to be a quarter to nine.
C. The man lurked in the corner, away from the glare of light.
D. His heart thumped in his chest, sweat beads formed themselves on his forehead his mouth was dry.
(a) CABD (b) BDAC (c) BADC (d) ABCD
8. A. The director walked into the room and took a look around the class.
B. Mitch wanted to scream— the illogicality of the entire scene struck him dumb.

- C. The managers started at him with the look of fear that no democratic country should tolerate in its people.
- D. He walked out of room— it was his irrevocable protest against an insensible and insensitive situation
- (a) ACBD (b) BDAC (c) BCAD (d) ABCD
9. A. The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States.
- B. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with an belligerents or loans to them.
- C. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favored isolationist policies and neutrality.
- D. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the allies, caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another World War.
- (a) ABCD (b) CBDA (c) CDBA (d) ADCB
10. A. An essay which appeals chiefly to the intellect is Francis Bacon's Of Studies.
- B. His careful tripartite division of studies expressed succinctly in aphoristic prose demands the complete attention of the mind of the reader.
- C. He considers studies as they should be; for pleasure, for self-improvement, for business.
- D. He considers the evils of excess study: laziness, affectation, and preciosity.
- (a) DBCA (b) ABCD (c) CDBA (d) ACBD

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 01. | B | 02. | A |
| 03. | B | 04. | C |
| 05. | A | 06. | B |
| 07. | A | 08. | A |
| 09. | D | 10. | B |

Set 2

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1. A. It begins with an ordinary fever and a moderate cough.
- B. India could be under attack from a class of germs that cause what are called typical pneumonias.
- C. Slowly a sore throat progresses to bronchitis and then pneumonia and respiratory complications.
- D. It appears like the ordinary flu but baffled doctors find that the usual drugs don't work.
- (a) ABCD (b) BDAC (c) ADCB (d) BCDA
2. A. Chemists mostly don't stock it: only a few government hospitals do but in limited quantities.
- B. Delhi's building boom is creating a bizarre problem: snakes are increasingly biting people as they emerge from their distributed underground homes.
- C. There isn't enough anti-snake serum largely because there is no centralized agency that distributes the product.
- D. If things don't improve more people could face paralysis and even death.
- (a) BCAD (b) DBCA (c) ABCD (d) CABD
3. A. But the last decade has witnessed greater voting and political participation by various privileged sections .

- B. If one goes by the earlier record of mid-term elections, it is likely that the turnout in 1998 will drop by anything between four and six percentage points over the already low polling of 58 percent in 1996.
- C. If this trend offsets the mid-term poll fatigue, the fall may not be so steep.
- D. Notwithstanding a good deal of speculation on this issue it is still not clear as to who benefits from a lower turnout.
- (a) BACD (b) ABCD (c) DBAC (d) DCBA
4. A. After several routine elections, there comes a 'critical' election which redefines the basic pattern of political loyalties redraws political geography and opens up political space.
- B. In psychological jargon, they call it realignment.
- C. Rather since 1989 there have been a series of semi-critical elections.
- D. On a strict definition none of the recent Indian elections qualifies as a critical election.
- (a) ABCD (b) ABDC (c) DBAC (d) DCBA
5. A. Trivial pursuits marketed by the Congress is a game imported from Italy.
- B. The idea is to create an imaginary savior in times of crisis so that the party doesn't fall flat on its collective face.
- C. Closest contenders are Mani Shankar Aiyar who still hears His Master's Voice and V. George who is frustrated by the fact that his political future remains Sonia and yet so far.
- D. The current champion is Arjun for whom all roads lead to Rome or in this case 10 Janpath.
- (a) ABDC (b) ABCD (c) DCBA (d) CDBA
6. A. Good advertising can make people buy your products even if it sucks.
- B. A dollar spent on brain-washing is more cost-effective than a dollar spent on product improvement.
- C. That's important because it takes pressure off you to make good products.
- D. Obviously, there is a minimum quality that every product has to achieve, it should be able to withstand the shipping process without becoming unrecognizable.
- (a) BACD (b) ACBD (c) ADCB (d) BCDA
7. A. Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the first model T car he decided that only the best would do for his customers.
- B. Today, it is committed to delivering the finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over 200 countries across the world.
- C. And for over ninety years this philosophy had endured in the Ford Motor Company.
- D. Thus, a vehicle is ready for the customer only if it passed the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'.
- (a) ABCD (b) ACDB (c) ACBD (d) CDAB
8. A. But clearly, the government still has the final say.
- B. In the past few years, the Reserve Bank of India might have wrested considerable powers from the government when it comes to monetary policy.
- C. The RBI's announcements on certain issues become effective only after the government notifies them.
- D. Isn't it time the government vested the RBI with powers to sanction such changes, leaving their ratification for later?
- (a) ACDB (b) ACBD (c) BACD (d) DACB
9. A. I sat there frowning at the checkered table cloth, chewing the bitter cud of insight.
- B. That wintry afternoon in Manhattan, waiting in the little French restaurant, I was feeling frustrated and depressed.
- C. Even the prospect of seeing a dear friend failed to cheer me as it usually did.
- D. Because of certain miscalculations on my part, a project of considerable importance in my life had fallen through.

- (a) ADBC (b) BCDA (c) BDCA (d) ABCD

10. A. Perhaps the best known is the Bay Area Writing Project founded by James Gray in 1974.
 B. The decline in writing skills can be stopped.
 C. Today's back-to-basics movement has already forced some schools to place renewed emphasis on the three rupees.
 D. Although the inability of some teachers to teach writing successfully remains a big stumbling block, a number of programmes have been developed to attack this problem.

- (a) BCDA (b) ADCB (c) ACBD (d) CABD

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 01. | B | 02. | A |
| 03. | A | 04. | A |
| 05. | A | 06. | B |
| 07. | C | 08. | C |
| 09. | C | 10. | A |

Set 3

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1. A. Where there is division, there must be conflict not only division between man and women but also division on the basis of race, religion and language.
 B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought out so many wars.
 C. Also, we went into the question as to why do this conflict between men and women exist.
 D. May we continue with what we were discussing last evening?

- (a) ABCD (b) DBCA (c) BCAD (d) BDAC

2. A. No other document gives us so intimate a sense of the tone and temper of the first generation poets.
 B. Part of the interest of the journal is course historical.
 C. And the clues to Wordsworth's creative processes which the journal are of decisive significance.
 D. No even in their own letters do Wordsworth and Coleridge stand so present before us then they do through the references in the journal.

- (a) BACD (b) BDAC (c) CBAD (d) DABC

3. A. These high plans died, slowly but definitely, and were replaced by the dream of a huge work on philosophy.
 B. In doing whatever little he could of the new plan, the poet managed to write speculations of theology, and political theory.
 C. The poet's huge ambitions included writing a philosophic epic on the origin of evil.
 D. However, not much was done in this regard either with only fragments being written.

- (a) ABCD (b) CBAD (c) CDAB (d) CADB

4. A. We can never leave off wondering how that which has ever been should cease to be.
 B. As we advance in life, we acquire a keener sense of the value of time.
 C. Nothing else, indeed, seems to be of any consequence; and we become misers in this sense.
 D. We try arrest its few last tottering steps, and to make it linger on the brink of the grave.

- (a) ACDB (b) BCDA (c) BDCA (d) ABCD

5. A. There is no complete knowledge about anything.
 B. Our thinking is the outcome of knowledge, and knowledge is always limited.
 C. Knowledge always goes hand in hand with ignorance.
 D. Therefore, out thinking which is born out of knowledge, is always limited under all circumstances.

- (a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c) DABC (d) CBDA

6. A. there was the hope that in another existence a greater happiness would reward one.
 B. previous existence, and the effort to do better would be less difficult too when.
 C. it would be less difficult to bear the evils of one's own life if.
 D. one could think that they were but the necessary outcome of one's errors in a.
 (a) CABD (b) BDCA (c) BADC (d) CDBA
7. A. he can only renew himself if his soul.
 B. he renews himself and.
 C. the writer can only be fertile if.
 D. is constantly enriched by fresh experience.
 (a) CBAD (b) CADB (c) BDCA (d) BACD
8. A. To have settled one's affairs is a very good preparation to leading the rest of one's life without concern for the future.
 B. When I have finished this book I shall know where I stand.
 C. One does not die immediately after one has made one's will; one makes one's will as a precaution.
 D. I can afford then to do what I choose with the years that remain to me.
 (a) DBAC (b) CABD (c) BDAC (d) CBDA
9. A. It is said that India has always been in a hurry to conform to the western thought especially the American.
 B. Even the smaller countries have the guts to take a firm contrarian stand if they feel the policies happen to compromise their country's interest.
 C. Its one thing to sprout theories on liberalization, and entirely another to barter the interests of the nation in its name.
 D. In this case too, while a large number of countries are yet to ratify the GATT, India has not only ratified the treaty, but is also preparing to amend the Parents Act.
 (a) CABD (b) DCAB (c) CBDA (d) BDCA
10. A. During one exhibition, however, some air became mixed with the hydrogen, and in the words of the shaken performer: "The explosion was so dreadful that I imagined all my teeth had been blown out!"
 B. An entertainer would finish his acts by blowing the hydrogen he had inhaled towards a lighted candle; as the hydrogen caught fire, flames would shoot menacingly from his lips.
 C. A paper bag filled with hydrogen amazed guests by zooming off into space.
 D. When people learned about its unique lighter-than-air property, they began to use it in all sorts of parlor stunts.

(a) DCBA (b) DBAC (c) CABD (d) ACBD

Answers

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 02. A |
| 03. D | 04. B |
| 05. D | 06. D |
| 07. A | 08. B |
| 09. C | 10. A |

Set 4

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1. A. We lived in a succession of small towns in the south, never remaining at the same address for more than two years.
 B. In my case, I think it was a combination of family circumstances and physical peculiarities.

- C. I have often been asked what attracts someone to mycology, the study of biology.
- D. My father, a federal accountant, was exceptionally peripatetic.
- (a) CBDA (b) CADB (c) CBAD (d) DABC
2. A. Group decision making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.
- B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.
- C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.
- D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.
- (a) CDAB (b) BCAD (c) CABD (d) BDCA
3. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, "either I can't manage this place, or it's unmanageable".
- B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routing work that had no significance.
- C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and the Bennie was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.
- D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.
- (a) ABCD (b) CADB (c) BDCA (d) DCBA
4. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.
- B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shop-telephone to the consulate, intimating my location.
- C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.
- D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.
- (a) DCBA (b) DACB (c) BDAC (d) BCDA
5. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.
- B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.
- C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.
- D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.
- (a) ABCD (b) ADCB (c) DBCA (d) DBAC
6. A. The situation in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question. 'Is this a private fight or can anyone join in'.
- B. So actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.
- C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferior and even here there are probably some rules.
- D. However, binding the obligation to kill members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.
- (a) DABC (b) ACDB (c) CBAD (d) DBAC

7. A. In emission trading, the government fixes the total amount of pollution that is acceptable to maintain a desired level of air quality.
 B. Economists argue this approach makes air pollution control more cost-effective than the current practice of fixing air pollution standards and expecting all companies to pollute below these standards.
 C. USA uses emission trading to control air pollution.
 D. It then distributes emission permits to all companies in the region, which add up to the overall acceptable level of emission.
 (a) BADC (b) ACDB (c) CBAD (d) DBAC
8. A. The individual companies vary in size, from the corner grocery to the industrial giant.
 B. Policies and management methods within firms range from formal, well-planned organization and controls to slipshod day-to-day operations.
 C. Various industries offer a wide array of products or services through millions of firms largely independent of each other.
 D. Variation in the form of ownership contributes to diversity in capital investment, volume of business, and financial structure.
 (a) DBCA (b) CADB (c) BADC (d) ADCB
9. A. All levels of demand, whether individual, aggregate, local, national, or international are subject to change.
 B. At the same time science and technology add new dimensions to products, their uses, and the methods used to market them.
 C. Aggregate demand fluctuates with changes in the level of business activity, GNP and national income.
 D. The demand of individual tends to vary with changing needs are rising income.
 (a) CBDA (b) DCAB (c) BCAD (d) ADCB
10. A. Secret persons shall strike with weapons, fire or poison.
 B. Clans mutually supporting each other shall be made to strike at the weak points.
 C. He shall destroy their caravans, herds, forests and troop reinforcements.
 D. The conqueror shall cause enemy kingdom to be destroy by neighboring kings, jungle tribes, pretenders or unjustly treated princes.
 (a) DCBA (b) ABCD (c) BDCA (d) ADCB

Answers

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 02. A |
| 03. B | 04. A |
| 05. D | 06. A |
| 07. C | 08. B |
| 09. D | 10. A |

Set 5

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1. A. In those countries where the ideals of liberty and equality have received the greatest devotion, and particularly in America, the political constitution has been framed with the precise object of making impossible too great a concentration of power.
 B. A philosophy that emphasizes the likeness of all men will be averse from recognizing those exceptional qualities in any individual which place him so clearly above his fellows that he may justly claim to lead and influence them.
 C. A different though related strand of thought is equalitarian.

- D. Further, when circumstances make it necessary for a particular individual to display qualities of leadership in a very high degree, his position is under constant and bitter attack on the score of dictatorship, and it is necessary for him to conceal his qualities, consciously, behind a facade of 'ordinariness'.
- (a) CBAD (b) CABD (c) CDAB (d) DCAB
2. A. It has removed many of the material obstacles to the pursuit of the good life from the majority of mankind in those countries at a high level of technical development.
- B. But it has exposed us to new dangers, not the obvious dangers of new weapons of destruction, but the much more serious ones of a purely materialist view of life.
- C. The growth of science and technology has conferred obvious and immense benefits upon the community.
- D. It has also, as we too often forget, made possible new and daring adventures of the mind.
- (a) CADB (b) ABDC (c) ACBD (d) CDBA
3. A. There are manifest dangers in the persuasive aspect of leadership.
- B. It is alarming, for example, to reflect how great a part the power to speak well has acquired in an age of broadcasting.
- C. It is quite possible for men to feel that they are freely giving their allegiance to a leader, when actually they are simply slaves of his techniques of propaganda.
- D. At its lowest, the technique of persuasion may involve all those devices of suggestion and propaganda which are so freely available to the unscrupulous in a scientific age.
- (a) ABDC (b) ACBD (c) CDBA (d) ADBC
4. A. The leader should possess high intelligence.
- B. The reasons for this frequent neglect of intelligence as a prerequisite of leadership are complex.
- C. It is certainly true to say that this is more commonly underrated than any other aspect of leadership.
- D. There is first, a very general misunderstanding of such a phrase as 'of very high intelligence.'
- (a) ABCD (b) ACBD (c) DABC (d) DBAC
5. A. When a man is his son's hero, it's about the best thing that God gave us on this planet.
- B. I can see it now with my son Anthony, who's been traveling with me and documenting my work.
- C. I was doing a lecture recently.
- D. And he was out in the audience with a camera, and I caught his face, that twinkles for a second, where his eyes said to me, that's my dad.
- (a) ABCD (b) ACBD (c) BACD (d) CBAD
6. A. On the one hand, I want very much for someone else to clean our house, as neither I nor my husband, Ed, has shown any aptitude for it.
- B. No one but me, for instance, should have to clean up the dental floss heaped like spaghetti near the wastebasket where I toss it each night, never catching on that floss is not something that can be thrown with a high degree of accuracy.
- C. On the other hand, I'd feel guilt inflicting such distasteful drudgery on another human being.
- D. Have always wanted and not wanted a cleaning person.
- (a) DACB (b) CBAD (c) CABD (d) ABDC
7. A. "To play great music," he said, "you must keep your eyes on a distant star."
- B. Eleven years old, I was taking a violin lesson with Georges Enesco, my teacher, in his Paris studio.
- C. At the time, I took this to mean, simply, "Give your very best to every piece."
- D. A deep-chested, powerful man with a rugged, gentle face, Enesco looked at me across the violin he held under his chin, and shook his bow.
- (a) BACD (b) BDAC (c) DACB (d) DABC
8. A. I felt the truth of it when I visited Rock-feller Institute.

- B. They were as dedicated as monks in a 14th century monastery, yet their lives were being fulfilled because their eyes were on the star.
- C. Here a scientist worked with quite absorption developing antibiotics; there, another investigated a possible cure for tuberculosis; a third studied the effects of too much sugar in the blood.
- D. You don't have to be a musician to benefit from my teacher's wisdom.
- (a) CBAD (b) ACDB (c) DACB (d) DABC
9. A. They learned that if they brought the kid in, they could get another \$5.
- B. The first time I went onstage with my father, I was five years old, and we were at a hotel in New York.
- C. My mother was being paid \$5 as his pianist, and he got \$15 to perform comedy and sing.
- D. I sang, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"
- (a) DCBA (b) ADBC (c) BCAD (d) BADC
10. A. I did everything- conducting the orchestra, monologue, mime, audience participation, playing instruments, dancing, singing, production numbers, incredible bits and pieces and wild physicality.
- B. My mum and dad came back to the dressing room, and I said, "How was it, Dad?"
- C. Whew! I did a show in Vegas Years later , in 1980, the best two hours and 20 minutes I ever had onstage.
- D. He said, "It wasn't bad for an amateur."
- (a) DBAC (b) BCDA (c) CABD (d) BDCA

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 01. | A | 02. | A |
| 03. | D | 04. | B |
| 05. | A | 06. | A |
| 07. | B | 08. | C |
| 09. | C | 10. | C |

Set 6

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

1. A. Add other relevant statistics, such as the number of cold calls made versus the number of resulting sales. Discuss any challenges that hindered sales for the week, such as rainy weather keeping your staff from selling outdoor equipment.
- B. Give the week's sales numbers, then compare them. After giving the week's biggest accomplishment, break down the sales numbers for the week. This could be broken down by product or salesperson or whatever makes sense for the product or service you are selling. Then, include a summary of how this week's numbers compare to this time last year, to last week's numbers or how much closer you are to your quarterly sales goal.
- C. Start the sales report with the date. Include the dates, the report covers, the specific department and other pertinent information, such as the sales region covered or specific product.
- D. Lead with the main accomplishment or most significant number of the week. e.g. if you exceeded sales goals for the week, start with a sentence describing how much you exceeded the goals. If you increased sales 10% over the previous week, share that information.
- (a) ADBC (b) CADB (c) DCBA (d) ADCB
2. A. After you fill the online form, you will be taken to page where you will be given the options to make payment. You can make a payment of Rs. 470 using your credit card, prepaid card and net banking. After payment confirmation, you will be taken to a page where you will have to fill in authentication details.
- B. In case, you fail the authentication questions do not worry, you will have to send the hard copy of the application for CIBIL score generated online with the CIBIL transaction ID along with the hard copy of

your Id and address proof to CIBIL. CIBIL on verification will send you the hard copy of the CIBIL credit report to your address mentioned indicated in the address proof.

C. The first step in the process of getting your personalised credit score is to fill an online form that you can find on CIBIL site. You have to mention details like name, date of birth, address, phone number, income, identity proof and address and also loans taken by you in the past.

D. To authenticate your identity you will have to answer a minimum of three questions of the five questions asked. The questions will be based on your credit history like credit cards held and and loans being serviced in your name. After a successful authentication your personalized credit score will be e-mailed to you on the same day by CIBIL.

(a) CABD (b) ACBD (c) ACDB (d) CADB

3. A. It is, however desirable that you hold securities in demat form as physical securities carry the risk of being fake, forged or stolen.

B. Just as you have to open an account with a bank if you want to save your money, make cheque payments, etc. Now-a-days, you need to open a demat account if you want to buy or sell stocks.

C. Demat refers to a dematerialised account. Though the company is under obligation to offer the securities in both physical and demat mode, you have the choice to receive the securities in either mode.

D. If you wish to have securities in demat mode, you need to indicate the name of the depository and also of the depository participant with whom you have depository account in your application.

(a) BCDA (b) CDBA (c) ABCD (d) ADCB

4. A. The next list you will need to make outlines your business's opportunities and threats. Think of both as external to your business-factors that you can't control but can try to predict. Opportunities can include new markets, new products and trends that favour your business. Threats include competition and advances in technology that put you at a disadvantage.

B. Think of your company as if it was a person with its own unique personality and identity. With that in mind, create separate lists that identify your business's strengths, weaknesses and goals. Put everything down and create big lists. Don't edit or reject anything.

C. Get down to the details that are concrete and measurable. Your marketing strategy should become a plan that included monthly review, tracking and measurement, sales forecasts, expense budgets and non-monetary metrics for tracking progress. These can include leads, presentations, phone calls, links, blog posts, page views, conversion rates, proposals and trips, among others.

D. Now it's time to pull your lists together. Look for the intersection of your unique identity and your target market. In terms of your business offerings, what could be your drop off the list because it's not strategic. Then, think about dropping those who aren't in your target market.

(a) BACD (b) BCAD (c) BADC (d) BCDA

5. A. Sudoku conditions the mind to looking for answers that may not be immediately visible. The numbers within the box can only tell so much. The numbers within the box can only tell so much, but being able to visualise numbers which are not in the box will go a long way.

B. And that certainly helps in practically every area of life, being able to keep one's goal in focus instead of flustered by details.

C. In certain IQ tests, such people are classified as Visual Mathematicians- the ones who are able to see the big picture.

D. "Think outside the box" may just be the best advice to solving sudoku, even if it sounds a tad paradoxical.

(a) DACB (b) BACD (c) ABCD (d) CABD

6. A. Core competencies are the collective learning in the organisation.

- B. especially how to co-ordinate diverse production skills and integrate multiple streams of technologies...
- C. core competence is communication, involvement and a deep commitment to working across organisational boundaries... core competence does not diminish with use.
- D. Unlike physical assets, which do deteriorate over time, competencies are enhanced as they are applied and shared.
- (a) DABC (b) ABCD (c) CABD (d) ACBD
7. A. Comparisons between Vergil and his great Greek prototype, Homer, are inevitable, although academic, admirers of the Latin Poet find them odious, arguing that Homer composed for an audience which knew only the epic on the grand scale and that his poetry was meant to be heard, not read.
- B. Nevertheless it can hardly be disputed that poetic merits of the Aeneid are far below those of Iliad, lacking the unity of purpose and integrity of construction of the earlier work as well as its truth and simplicity.
- C. It is also true that Homer's society was relatively uncomplicated, with a nobility not unlike the barons of England's feudal ages, whereas Vergil's civilization was complex and he wrote for scholarly and thoroughly educated readers.
- D. Perhaps a model, however masterly, can never quite capture the spontaneous freshness of a glorious original.
- (a) DCBA (b) ACBD (c) CABD (d) ABCD
8. A. When the Meccans challenged Mohammed to perform a miracle as proof of his Divine mission, he appealed, boldly and confidently, to the book which was taking shape under his supervision.
- B. It was indeed a miracle, the miracle of miracles, this book that had come down from heaven..
- C. So wonderful a work(he maintained), written in such superlatively beautiful language and expressing the most profound and majestic of religious truths, could surely not have been written by mere man, most certainly not by such an unlettered man as he was himself.
- D. The book in question was Koran, as we generally call it, although a more correct rendering is Quran, which is an Arabic word meaning reading, lecture, or recitation or perhaps which ought to be read.
- (a) ACBD (b) BACD (c) ABCD (d) CDBA
9. A. Fortunately, the lack of details available about the life of Shakespeare does not apply to Dante, who is revealed to us as the hero of one of the strangest and most beautiful love stories in the world.
- B. If a limit may be set to the period of medieval literature, Dante's Divine Comedy may be said to have brought it to an end in glorious climax.
- C. Of all the great figures, who embellish the pageant of literature, Dante shares an equal place with the Shakespeare.
- D. Here all the greatest and best in thought and work that flowered in the millenium between the fall of Roman Empire and the close of the thirteenth century, is given a new vitality and endowed with poetic passion.
- (a) ACDB (b) DBAC (c) BDCA (d) CDBA
10. A. There were numerous religious shrines at home and abroad that attracted the pilgrims hosts, but in England, by far the most popular was Canterbury, where in the great cathedral stood the magnificent tomb of Thomas Beckett- St. Thomas of Canterbury- hard by the spot where in 1170 he had been brutally slain by four of King Henry's knights.
- B. On an April morning, many centuries ago, a band of pilgrims set out from the Tabard inn in Southwark to go to Canterbury.
- C. We should not suppose that the fact that they were pilgrims means that they were specially devout.

D. Pilgrimages in the Middle Ages- and the year in question is somewhere in the thirteen-eighties- were a most welcome break in the monotonous round of daily existence, an occasion of seeing the sight and meeting fresh people and exchanging gossip and tales of high life, and of low.

(a) DBAC (b) ACDB (c) BADC (d) BCDA

Answers

01.	B	02.	D
03.	A	04.	C
05.	A	06.	B
07.	B	08.	A
09.	C	10.	D

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The day the cat was killed, Maddy watched her mother wind that old clock with her same little smile, cracking the gold key into its funny hole, as grandma wandered around the dining table in her dressing gown while her nurse read a pulp fiction on the front step, while her Brothers scrapped their forks against the table and dripped the bits of potatoes and corn from their open, awful mouths, that clock sat heavy on the white carpet, at the end of the hall, mom humming along to that terrible ticking. It made Maddy's teeth clench. Truly, there was no point to these silly, endless family dinners. Always being six o'clock sharp and never over until that clock was wound, thirteen years of her life wasted for this nonsense so far, burnt up in bedroom, when all the while she had some very important matters to attend to back in her bedroom. The long case clock had been left by the previous owner, or maybe the one before that, no one was sure. Cloaked In pine wood and always counting, no birds printed around the clock face, no farm scenes or flowers, just back numbers and wiry hands and that was that. Then near the bottom, along silver pendulum behind a square of Smokey glass. It was too heavy to tip, too tal to place anything on top, old and faded and always suspect. Her brothers avoided it at night and the cat avoided it entirely (or used to). The clock face glowing round and white, over the wooden suit, like a pale face ghost or a porcelain reaper, feetless and shadows for arms. And mom would sing along with the pendulum while the boy knocked over kitchen chairs wrestling and playing tag, and grandmother would nap by the television and the nurse would paints her nails. All the time, her nails, her mom would smile and hum.

17. The tone of the given passage is:

Biographical

Narrative

Reflective

Autobiographical

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

18. The clock was 'always suspect'. The subject thought:

That it wasn't working at all

It broke down periodically

It had one hand missing

It tended to move slowly

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

19. The clock face was glowing round and white. This observation enhanced by the observation that it was like:

Gold Silver Radium Ceramic

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

20. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Direct/Indirect speech

Aman said, "The girl was singing".

Aman said that the girl has been singing

Aman said that the girl had been singing

Aman said that the girl was singing

None of the mentioned options

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

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

1. Crack Someone Up

a. Hurt someone

b. being rude with someone

c. make someone laugh

d. sold someone

2. Choose the most suitable alternative in accordance with the correct use of tense

a. By tomorrow afternoon the plane will be taking off for Moscow

b. All are correct

c. By tomorrow afternoon the plane will have take off for Moscow

d. By tomorrow afternoon the plane will take off for Moscow

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

"To throw down gauntlet"

a. To give an open challenge

b. To be loyal to someone

c. To give up on something

d. To agree

4. From the given options, Choose the word that spelt correctly.

a. Tution

b. Truimph

c. Theoretical

d. Leisure

5. Mark the option which is Closest to the meaning of the word given below.

GATHER

a. Unite

b. Grow

c. Divide

d. Disperse

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

Did he drink the coffee?

- a. Was the coffee drunk by him?
- b. Was the coffee drank by him?
- c. Was the coffee being drunk by him?
- d. Was the coffee being drank by him?

7. Mark the option which is Closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

One should put facts straight before his seniors.

- a. Distort
- b. Soften
- c. Candid
- d. Direct

8. Mark the option which is Closest to the meaning of the word given below.

TENACITY

- a. Slackness
- b. Idleness
- c. Obduracy
- d. Indolence

9. Mark the option which is Closest to the meaning of the word given below.

TOUGH

- a. Stiff
- b. Fragile
- c. Tender

10. Mark the option which is Closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Farmers should not be dependent on fickle monsoons.

- a. capricious
- b. stable
- c. unsteady
- d. benign

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

You are trustworthy.

- a. too
- b. much
- c. rather
- d. fairly

12. Quinine is an effective antidote Malaria.

- a. against
- b. none of the mentioned options
- c. for
- d. to

13. He here since 2011 so he knows everything about this place.

- a. were living
- b. has been living
- c. have been living
- d. are living

14. From the following sentences, choose the sentence that contains a misspelled word. If there are no mistakes, choose answer as "No mistakes".

- a. On the decease of Frederick V., who died in his arms.
- b. no mistakes
- c. for the less health conscious toffee apples are a traditional treat!
- d. we had come to the pass for a 25km mountain bike descent into the valley.

15. Mark the option which is Closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Terrorists infiltrated into Kashmir during the severe winter of 1948.

- a. Expelled
- b. Filtered
- c. Penetrated
- d. Entered

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

"Where does Peter live?"

- a. She asked peter's address
- b. She asked about peter

- c. She asked where is Peter's home
- d. She asked him where peter lived.

17. Mark the option which is Closest to the meaning of the word given below.

Back to square one

- a. A rare event or occurrence coming all over again
- b. Having to start all over again
- c. To force an issue that has already ended
- d. A mistake made in something you are trying to achieve.

18. What is the antonym of Totalitarian?

- a. Authoritarian
- b. Democratic
- c. Dictatorial
- d. Autocratic

19. From the given options, choose the word that is Spelt correctly.

- a. Missile
- b. Missiele
- c. Missyile
- d. Missyle

20. From the given options,choose the word that is spelt incorrectly.

- a. Dessert
- b. Blaster
- c. Accomodation
- d. Choice

21. Given below is a sentence broken into 4 parts. Arrange the parts of the sentence in the correct logical manner.

- A. Unthinkable things happen.
- B. Life is not just party and pleasure; it is also pain and despair.
- C. Bad things happen to good people.
- D. Sometimes everything turns upside down.

- a. BACD
- b. BCAD
- c. ACBD
- d. ABCD

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

Having worked / for the whole day, / you could have taken some rest / and start work tomorrow.

- a. and start work tomorrow
- b. Having worked
- c. you could have taken some rest
- d. for the whole day

23. Statement(s):

- 1. All dogs are rats.
- 2. Some rats are lizards.

Conclusions:

- 1. Some dogs are lizards.
- 2. Some lizards are dogs.
- a. Both conclusion 1 and conclusion 2 follow.
- b. Neither conclusion 1 nor conclusion 2 follows
- c. Only conclusion 1 follows.
- d. Only conclusion 2 follows.

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

If I am well / I would / prefer coffee / to cool drinks.

- a. prefer coffee
- b. to cool drinks
- c. I would
- d. if I am well

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

There four excellent restaurants in the center of town.

- a. was
- b. are
- c. being
- d. is

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

Quinine is an effective antidote Malaria.

- a. against
- b. None of the mentioned options
- c. for
- d. to

27. He _____ here since 2011 so he knows everything about this place.

- a. were living
- b. has been living
- c. have been living
- d. are living

Question 1

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	<u>Solution to all problems</u>	Sustainable solution
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2. **Why, according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India?**

- a. The demand for microfinance is high. b. It is a market-based anti-poverty solution.
c. It is sustainable. D. Both 1 and 2. E. : 1, 2 and 3.

3. **Why are saving products not available?**

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

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

- a. Entrepreneurship among poor is encouraged by microfinance.
b. Entrepreneurship among poor is an alternate to microfinance.
c. Entrepreneurship among poor is discouraged by microfinance. D. None of these

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

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

6. Which of the following is correct with regard to microfinance?

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

7. What is the author's view about interest rates?

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

8. Which of the following will the author agree to?

- a. Indian economy growth will solve the problem of poverty.
- B. Indian economy growth is not enough to solve the problem of poverty.
- C. Indian economy growth aggravates the problem of poverty.
- D. None of these

Question 2

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

3. What can we infer from Walter Carl's statement?

- a. Amway and Tupperware are products where word of mouth marketing could be used.
b. Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.
c. Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing.
d. None of these

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

- a. It is impeded by the internet. B. It is encouraged by the internet.
c. Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique.
D. Internet has made it obsolete.

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

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

- a. It succeeded b. It succeeded with some hiccups c. It failed d. None of these

7. Where does BzzAgent operate?

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

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

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

d. Word of mouth marketing is unethical.

Question 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 *shtraf*, 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 “*un petit cadeau*”, a little gift. 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. 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. *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”.

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 greatnessen 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?**
 - a. Because Modern is good and traditional is bad.
 - b. Because of its unbalanced nature.
 - c. Because it differs politically and personally. D. None of these.

2. **What do you infer from the sentence -'For some of us, life inbut emotionally and intellectually'?**
 - a. A person has one leg in one truck and the other in the second truck.
 - b. A person meets with an accident.
 - c. The nation is moving in two different directions.
 - d. 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 greaten like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions.' implies?**
 - a. Indian people are barbaric in nature.
 - b. We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.
 - c. India has a diverse culture.
 - d. 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.'?**
 - a. We are progressing in some areas and regressing in the others.

- b. People from different countries are living in India.
 - c. India has a diverse culture.
 - d. 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.'?**
- a. India has a balanced mixture of both traditional and modern people.
 - b. Progress is unbalanced.
 - c. Digital revolution is very important for our economic growth.
 - d. There is shortage of electricity in India.
7. **What does the phrase "cultural insult" imply?**
- a. People from one culture do not respect people from the other cultures.
 - b. Disrespect of British towards Indian Culture.
 - c. 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?**
- a. Due to different literacy levels. B. Due to religious diversity in India.
 - c. It will not benefit all sections of the society.
 - d. 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?

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

8. Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

- 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.

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 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?

A. High import duty.

2 : Difficulty in finding retail space.

B. 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

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. Asking for a favour.

B. Use of double meanings.

B. Option 3 : Use of quasi-official terminology.

D. Relate to food item.

3. What is bribe generally called in China?

Option 1 : Hand-over

Option 2 : Refresco

Option 3 : Envelopes

4 : Baksheesh

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