

## Verbal English Infosys

# Infosy Verbal English Previous Year Papers and study materials 2018 PRO



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**Ques. DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS:1-5** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hang-glider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were--reptiles or birds--are among the questions scientists have puzzled over. Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principal strut of the wing, which consists primarily of feathers. If the pterosaurs walked on all fours, the three short fingers may have been employed for grasping. When a pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along each side of the animal's body. The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is Subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a savings in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts. Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm blooded because flying implies a high rate of metabolism, which in turn implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hair like fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct. Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became airborne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaurs' hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could hang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The third calls for high waves to channel updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the

**Options**

1. Enormous wingspan of the pterosaurs enabled them to fly great distances
2. Structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats
3. Fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight
4. **Pterosaurs were reptiles**

2. The author views the idea that the pterosaurs became airborne by rising into light winds created by waves as

1. Revolutionary
2. **Unlikely**
3. Unassailable
4. Probable

3. According to the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from that of a bird by the

1. size of its wingspan
2. presence of hollow spaces in its bones
3. **anatomic origin of its wing strut**
4. presence of hook like projections on its hind feet

4. The ideas attributed to T.H. Huxley in the passage suggest that he would most likely agree with which of the following -

1. An animal's brain size has little bearing on its ability to master complex behaviors.
2. **An animal's appearance is often influenced by environmental requirements and physical capabilities.**
3. Animals within a given family group are unlikely to change their appearance dramatically over a period of time
4. The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome of specialization or adaptation.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is characteristic of the pterosaurs?

1. **They were unable to fold their wings when not in use.**
2. They hung upside down from branches as bats do before flight.
3. They flew in order to capture prey.
4. They were an early stage in the evolution of the birds.

DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 6-10 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary bread winners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the

overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies. Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffers. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected. As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate---that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

6. Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?

1. What causes labor market pathologies that result in suffering?
2. Why income measures are imprecise in measuring degrees of poverty?
3. Which of the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment?
4. **How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities?**

7 The author uses "labor market problems" to refer to which of the following?

1. The overall causes of poverty
2. Deficiencies in the training of the work force
3. Trade relationships among producers of goods
4. **Shortages of jobs providing adequate income**

8 The author contrasts the 1930's with the present in order to show that

1. More people were unemployed in the 1930's
2. **Unemployment now has less severe effects**
3. Social programs are more needed now
4. There is now a greater proportion of elderly and handicapped people among those in poverty

9. Which of the following proposals best responds to the issues raised by the author?
1. Innovative programs using multiple approaches should be set up to reduce the level of unemployment.
  2. A compromise should be found between the positions of those who view joblessness as an evil greater than economic control and those who hold the opposite view.
  3. **New statistical indices should be developed to measure the degree to which unemployment and inadequately paid employment cause suffering.**
  4. Consideration should be given to the ways in which statistics can act as partial causes of the phenomena that they purport to measure.

10. The author's purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that

1. There are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labor force
2. **Unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness**
3. Recurrent inadequacies in the labor market can exist and can cause hardships for individual workers
4. A majority of those who are jobless at any one time do not suffer severe hardship

11. Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it . (a) Although Rajat is inferior (b) than most of us (c) in social status (d) he is a man of great integrity

- a
- b**
- c
- D

Than changed to - to

12. Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it . (a) Being the most wealthiest (b) business man in the city (c) he is very well known (d) in social circles.

- a**
- b
- c
- D

No most should as superlative, wealthiest

13. Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it . (a) David often bullies (b) his classmates (c) as he is senior than (d) most of them.

- a**

- b
- c
- D

Should be to instead of than

DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 14-20 Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase in the sentence.

14. Dolphins have an array of cognitive abilities that allow them to respond and adapt to new situations in their both physical and social worlds.

- 1. in its both physical and social world
- 2. in their both physical and their social world
- 3. **both in their physical and social world**
- 4. both in their physical and in their social worlds.

15. One who has cultivated the art of reading will instantly discern in a book what ought to be remembered because it meets ones personal needs to be of value as general knowledge.

- 1. it will meet one's personal needs or of value as general knowledge
- 2. it meets one's personal needs in addition to being value as general knowledge
- 3. **it meets one's personal needs or is of value as general knowledge**
- 4. it meets his personal needs or be of value as general knowledge.

16. The environmental impact of organically derived bio diesel substantially is lower than petro diesel.

- 1. **is substantially lower than that of petro-diesel.**
- 2. substantially lower than petro diesel
- 3. substantially is lower than that of petro diesel.
- 4. substantially lower than that is of petro diesel

17. While campus placements at the graduation level are fast emerging as a trend, there are many still who opt to go for higher studies before finally getting started on a career.

- 1. still many who opt for higher studies finally before.
- 2. still many who opt to go in for higher studies before finally
- 3. still many who opt for higher studies before finally
- 4. **many who still opt to go for higher studies finally before**

18. It is only when some institutions are seen to perform better than others and rewarded for it , there will be a move towards better teaching quality all around better than each other and rewarded for it, that there will be a move better than each other and are rewarded for it that there will be a move.

**better than others and are rewarded for it, that there will be a move.**

better than one another and are rewarded for it, there will be a move

19. Japanese interests and capabilities are so different than Indian that the two never have tried for competitive influence in Asia.

**so much different from India's that the two have never**

so different than India's that the two never have

such different than India's that the two never have

such different from that of India that the two have never

20. Earthquake result from the eruption of the sub-terranean tectonic plate movements, the forecasting of which can greatly mitigate the misery they cause.

**can greatly mitigate the misery they cause**

could greatly mitigate the misery they cause

should greatly mitigate the misery they cause.

will greatly mitigate the misery they cause

21. DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21-30

Fill in the blanks with the best alternative. Certain primitive cells found in the brain ,blood and else where in the body remain \_\_\_\_\_ enough even in adult but they might be \_\_\_\_to become a wider variety of tissues.

agitated---finite

placid---restricted

undeveloped-limited

**Dormant—coaxed**

22. One of the more unexplored ,undefined agonies of celebrity life is the sheer \_\_\_\_\_of it all.

lethargy

ecstasy

**repetitiveness**

Gloom

23. Such is the \_\_\_\_\_ of fear that on one hand it is a response so fundamental to survival that we share it with rodents, deers and insects and yet fear and anxiety can \_\_\_\_\_us ,immobilize us even kill us.

simile----entrench

nature----devour

irony---bait

**Paradox---fetter**

24.

Modernism in architecture was forged in the devastation of Europe after world war I , a place where every kind of authority including \_\_\_\_style was \_\_\_\_by the disaster of the trenches.

fundamental---heard

**inherited----discredited**

singular---adopted

Axiomatic---abrogated

25. The tale grew in the telling until it became a \_\_\_\_ of the great war and included many glimpses of the yet more ancient history that \_\_\_\_it..

**commentary---preceded**

narration----followed

treatise---concluded

Civilization----encumbered

26. The members of the parliamentary committee had such strongly \_\_\_\_ views that even after several meetings they could not reach a \_\_\_\_

convoluted----resolution

**divergent----consensus**

conciliatory----concord

Eclectic----consonance

27. Her question had an urgency \_\_\_\_ that an answer but the answer might have been too dreadful to \_\_\_\_

**demanded---contemplate**

beseeked----comprehend

quavered---redeem

Sought----rationalize

28. \_\_\_\_\_literature or even a/an \_\_\_\_remark can have a pernicious influence on the society that has become a tinder box

proscribed----equivocal

classified---uninhibited

provocative---ravishing

**Incendiary----inimical**

29. It was supposed to appear that they were discussing ordinary pleasantries , Jack supposed with the added \_\_\_\_that his colleague was enjoying himself

panegyric

**dimension.**



disbelieve

Contour

30. Nothing could \_\_\_\_ the outrage of the blasphemy perpetrated by the proclamations of the self styled god man

extenuate

avenge

denounce

**Extirpate**

31.

DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 31-40 Read the paragraphs given and choose the best option that suits the question asked 31. Bill earns more commission than does Sandra. But since Andrew earns more commission than does Lisa, it follows that Bill earns more commission than does Lisa. Any of the following, if introduced into the argument as an additional premise, makes the argument above logically correct EXCEPT:

**Andrew earns more commission than Bill**

Sandra earns more commission than Lisa

Sandra earns more commission than Andrew

Sandra and Andrew earn the same amount of commission

32. In 2003 an airline in United State lost more than half, on average, of the foreign passengers they had previously served each year. Researchers have alleged that this extreme drop resulted from a rise in price of tickets for international lines from \$60 to \$90 per 1,000 miles. Which of the following, if feasible, offers the best prospects for alleviating the problem of the drop in passengers as the researchers assessed it?

Cooperating with other airlines to provide more international lines.

**Allowing foreign passengers to pay the same as the previous international line**

Reemphasizing the goals and mission of the airline as serving both domestic passengers and foreign passengers

Increasing the financial resources of the airline by raising the ticket price for domestic passengers

33. A life insurance company allows people to prepay their endowment insurance at current rates. The policyholder then pays the premium every year. People should participate in the program as a means of decreasing the cost for their living after retirement. Which of the following, if true, is the most appropriate reason for people NOT to participate in the program? Peoples are unsure about which insurance company they will choose after retirement.

**The amount of money accumulated by putting the prepayment funds in an interest-bearing account today will be greater than the total cost of insurance when they retire.**

The annual cost of premium is expected to increase at a faster rate than the annual increase in

the cost of living.

Some of the insurance companies are contemplating large increases in premium next year.

34. If highways were restricted to cars and only those truck with capacity of less than 8 tons, most the truck traffic would be forced to run outside highway. Such a reduction in the amount of truck traffic would reduce the risk of collision in highway. The conclusion draw in the first sentence depends on which of the following assumptions?

The roads outside highway would be as convenient as highway for most drivers of truck.

Most roads outside highways are not ready to handle truck traffic.

**Most trucks that are currently running in highway have a capacity of more than 8 tons.**

Cars are at greater risk of becoming involved in collisions than are trucks

35. In 1992, 5 percent of every dollar paid in tax went to support the unemployed citizens. In 1998, 8 percent of every dollar paid in tax went to such funds, although that unemployment rate has decreased in 1998 than in 1992. Each of the following, if true, could explain the simultaneous increase in percent of every dollar paid in tax to support the unemployed citizens and decrease in the number of unemployment rate EXCEPT:

On average, each unemployed citizen received more money in 1998 than 1992.

On average, people paid less tax in 1998 than in 1992.

**The individuals had paid more tax than did enterprises during this period.**

Income before tax has significantly decreased since 1992.

36. Stock analyst: "We believe Company A's stock will appreciate at 35% a year for the next 5 to 7 years. Company A just became the leader in its industry and we expect its sales to grow at 8% a year." Commentator: "But how can the stock's price be expected to grow more quickly than the company's underlying sales?" Which of the following facts would best support the stock analyst?

**The company's expenses will be declining over the next 5 to 10 years.**

The company just won a patent on a new product.

Company A's stock is currently overvalued by a significant amount.

The 5 to 7 year time frame is too long for anyone to accurately forecast.

37. Acme brand aspirin claims to be the best headache relief available on the market today. To prove this claim, Acme called 10 people and asked them their thoughts on headache relief products. All 10 of them stated that they unequivocally use Acme brand aspirin on a regular basis and that they believe it to be the best headache relief available on the market today.

Which of the following would most weaken this argument?

Acme brand aspirin is highly addictive

**The 10 people called were married to the company's top 10 executives, and they were coached on what to say.**

Most people choose to suffer silently through their headaches

This survey was conducted by an independent company.

**Ques.** Most citizens are very conscientious about observing a law when they can see the reason behind it. For instance, there has been very little need to actively enforce the recently-implemented law that increase<sup>2d</sup> the penalty for motorists caught leaving a gas station without paying for gas they had pumped into their vehicles. This is because citizens are very conscientious of the high cost of gasoline and they know that stealing gas will only further increase the price of gasoline for everyone. Which of the following statements would the author of this passage be most likely to believe?

The increased penalty alone is a significant motivation for most citizens to obey the law.

There are still too many inconsiderate citizens in the local community.

High gasoline prices can be brought down if everyone does his or her part and pays for the gasoline they use at the pumps.

**Society should make an effort to teach citizens the reasons for its laws. People would be more likely to speed on a stretch of deserted highway than to not pay for gasoline.**

**Ques.** Nearly one in three subscribers to Financial Forecaster is a millionaire, and over half are in top management. Shouldn't you subscribe to Financial Forecaster now? A reader who is neither a millionaire nor in top management would be most likely to act in accordance with the advertisement's suggestion if he or she drew which of the following questionable conclusions invited by the advertisement?

Among finance-related periodicals, Financial Forecaster provides the most detailed financial information.

Top managers cannot do their jobs properly without reading Financial Forecaster.

The advertisement is placed where those who will be likely to read it are millionaires.

**The subscribers mentioned were helped to become millionaires or join top management by reading Financial Forecaster**

**Ques.** Contrary to the charges made by some of its opponents, the provisions of the new deficit-reduction law for indiscriminate cuts in the federal budget are justified. Opponents should remember that the New Deal pulled this country out of great economic troubles even though some of its programs were later found to be unconstitutional. The author's method of attacking the charges of certain opponents of the new deficit-reduction law is to

1. attack the character of the opponents rather than their claim
- 2. imply an analogy between the law and some New Deal programs**
3. point out that the opponents' claims imply a dilemma
4. show that the opponents' reasoning leads to an absurd conclusion

### **Fill in the Blanks**

**Question 1** A journalist's job is not always to make people smile \_\_\_\_\_ things that make them anxious and sit up and take notice.

a) and to tell them

b) for telling them

**c) but to tell them**

d) ifn telling them

Due to the carelessness of the hunter, the driver \_\_\_\_\_ killed.

(a) was nearly

(b) nearly can have been

(c) nearly could be

(d) was almost nearly

**Almost and nearly convey same meaning so no repetition - Was Nearly**

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly.\* Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory.\*

A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal".\* This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.\*

Encoding information semantically also makes **it** more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more **cues** a person is

given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

Glossary:

semantic: relating to the meaning of something

**Reading Comprehension questions:**

1. According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

- A) They revert from the long term memory.
- B) They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
- C) They get chunked when they enter the brain.
- D) They enter via the nervous system.

**Explanation:**

- Choice **A** is the **opposite** of what happens.
- Choice **C** is what a person should try to do when memorizing something.
- Choice **D** is **not mentioned**.

*The correct answer is B.* This is a **factual** question.

2. The word **elapses** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) passes
- B) adds up
- C) appears
- D) continues

*The correct answer is A.* This is a **vocabulary** question.

3. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the:

- A) STM
- B) long term memory
- C) sensory storage area
- D) maintenance area

**Explanation:**

- Choice **A** is mentioned in the first paragraph.
- Choice **B** is mentioned in the second paragraph.
- Choice **C** is mentioned in the first paragraph.

*The correct answer is D.* This is a **negative factual** question.

4. Why does the author mention a dog's bark?

- A) To give an example of a type of memory
- B) To provide a type of interruption
- C) To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
- D) To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell

**Explanation:**

- Choice **A** is incorrect because it is not the "reason" the author mentions it.
- Choice **C** is not mentioned.
- Choice **D** distracts you because both are mentioned as examples.

*The correct answer is **B**. This is an **author purpose** question.*

5. Look at the four stars that indicate where this sentence can be added to the passage. Where would the sentence fit best?

**For example, a reader engages in elaborate rehearsal when he brings prior knowledge of a subject to a text.**

*The correct answer is **fourth** \* This is an **insert text** question.*

6. How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?

- A) By organizing it
- B) By repeating it
- C) By giving it a name
- D) By drawing it

**Explanation:**

- Choice **B** is what regular people think is true.
- Choice **C** is not mentioned.
- Choice **D** is a type of cue for retrieval.

*The correct answer is **A**. This is a **factual** question.*

Reading Comprehension -

A Streetcar Named Desire - Passage 1 A Streetcar Named Desire is a classic of the American theater. Tennessee Williams' landmark work was a tour de force in its original stage production in 1947 and continues to resonate with audiences and readers today despite—or perhaps because of—its simplistic though layered story. A faded Southern belle, Blanche DuBois, arrives at her sister's seedy New Orleans apartment where she is tortured by her brutish brother-in-law, Stanley Kowalski. Blanche puts on airs of class and happiness throughout the play, though internally she is miserable and haunted by her tragic and scandalous past. Stanley forces Blanche to face her dolorous reality with his vitriol and, finally, his act of sexual aggression, and in doing so, he causes her to lose her tenuous grip on sanity. Most have argued (correctly) that the play is about the ways the past haunts our present or (again correctly) that it is about the ways class and sexuality impact our lives. However, few have seen the play for what it is: an allegory for the theater itself. Before Williams wrote Streetcar, the theater had been dominated by melodrama. A brief interlude in the 1930s brought political theater to center stage (pardon the pun), but by the 1940s, its principal playwright, Clifford Odets, had left New York for Hollywood, and the sensationalized and maudlin form of melodrama once again flourished. The theater was in limbo, and Williams had a desire to bring something new to the world. It would bring the realism of the political theater of the 1930s but without the political (read: socialist) underpinnings. To that end, he created lifelike characters who spoke in realistic dialect. But to

make his point that melodrama was flawed, he added an equally unrealistic character. Blanche, unlike the other characters, speaks theatrically, acts larger than life on stage, and uses floral language and heightened mannerisms. Blanche is a character not to be trusted. She lies about everything, and the only thing that finally exposes her lies is reality itself: Stanley. He finally forces her off the stage and into the insane asylum by forcing himself on her sexually. And with that, realism forcibly removed melodrama from the stage.

## Passage 2

It is not possible to imagine *A Streetcar Named Desire* without the influence of Marlon Brando, the actor who rose to fame playing Stanley Kowalski. On the page, the part is fairly simplistic. Stanley is a monster and a beast without any redeeming qualities. But Brando and the play's original director, Elia Kazan, imagined the character as having a soft underbelly, rooted in his own sorrow, insecurities, and soulful complexity. Brando's Stanley is a brute, yes, but he is a brute who hates the fact that he is so awful. He is also unable to control himself and his passions, and this lack of control is equally embarrassing to him, even as it is also threatening to Blanche and alluring to her sister Stella. For instance, after he hits Stella, he comes back to her, famously begging for forgiveness by shouting —Stella || outside their apartment. But in Brando's depiction on the stage and later on the screen, he is soaked from the rain and looks completely desperate, as though he needs Stella to live. He looks and seems totally helpless and weak, the exact opposite of the brute he appears later when he forces himself onto Blanche.

The play is excellent and memorable, even when read. But it is Brando's interpretation of the male lead role that makes the play indelible. Without Brando, the play would still have a deep meaning, but with Brando's interpretation, the play becomes even more profound.

### Questions

1) Paragraph 1 of Passage 1 provides each of the following EXCEPT

- A. a critical interpretation of *A Streetcar Named Desire*
- B. an explanation of why modern audiences connect with *A Streetcar Named Desire*
- C. a brief plot synopsis of *A Streetcar Named Desire*
- D. background information on the times that produced *A Streetcar Named Desire*
- E. the author's main argument concerning *A Streetcar Named Desire*

2) It can be inferred from Passage 1 that *A Streetcar Named Desire*

- A. was Tennessee Williams' first play
- B. is better on stage than in print
- C. did not have socialist leanings
- D. was not melodramatic
- E. would not have been successful without Marlon Brando

3) According to Passage 1, the character of Blanche DuBois

- A. is intentionally overdramatic and theatrical
- B. has never been to the city of New Orleans before
- C. is recently married to Stanley Kowalski
- D. is brutally honest and frank during the play
- E. is firmly rooted in realism and sanity

4) Passage 2 argues that Marlon Brando's portrayal of Stanley Kowalski I. earned the actor great fame II. is more nuanced than the part that is written III. is what really made *A Streetcar Named Desire* a classic A. I only B. II only C. I and II only D. II and III only E. I, II, and III 33)  
Both Passage 1 and Passage 2

## Sentence Completion

Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. While still in school, Richard Nixon's debate coach noticed the young debater's ability to answer questions \_\_\_\_\_ and noted that Nixon rarely seemed to address anything \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. audaciously ... brazenly
- B. ambiguously ... disingenuously
- C. unequivocally ... absolutely
- D. obliquely ... directly
- E. bluntly ... explicitly

2. Mrs. Rubin was taken aback by Timothy's \_\_\_\_\_, as she had never before seen a child disrespect his elders so blatantly.

- A. jauntiness
- B. reverence
- C. impudence
- D. humility
- E. obsequiousness

3. Many states use a point system in which each driving infraction is worth a certain number of points, and if one exceeds a certain number of cumulative points in a year, his or her driving privileges are \_\_\_\_\_ until a later date, at which time the driver may reapply for his or her license.

- A. revoked
- B. recuperated



- C. reprimanded
- D. curbed
- E. instituted

4. Though usually \_\_\_\_\_, my neighbor's cat was quite \_\_\_\_\_ when it came to defending what she considered her territory; luckily for her, she would often win the fights she started.

- A. antagonistic ... placatory
- B. cantankerous ... belligerent
- C. serene ... amicable
- D. aggressive ... pacifistic
- E. peaceful ... pugnacious

5. The councilwoman accused the city manager of \_\_\_\_\_, alleging that he abused his power to help secure a contract beneficial to his own personal bank account.

- A. malfeasance
- B. unscrupulousness
- C. depravity
- D. bribery
- E. misconduct

6. Though not appreciated in the author's own lifetime, Thomas Paine's *The Age of Reason* has come to be recognized as a \_\_\_\_\_ work, one that profoundly impacted Western theology for generations.

- A. controversial
- B. negligible
- C. seminal
- D. trifling
- E. provocative

7. Most felt that Carlton's \_\_\_\_\_ made him incredibly unpopular, since people seldom wish to be friends with someone who constantly looks down on them.

- A. superciliousness
- B. apathy
- C. gregariousness
- D. modesty
- E. insensitivity

Spotting Errors -

Directions : Identify which part of the sentence has error and mark it as answer

1.

- A) A number of trainees **who**

- B) take this course every year **find**
- C) that **their**
- D) knowledge of mathematics **is** inadequate.
- E) No error

Answer - E

2.

- A) Either of the solutions you have
- B) proposed **are**
- C) acceptable to the union, **whose**
- D) members **are willing** to compromise.
- E) No error.

Answer - B (With either the are becomes is as subject is one)

3.

- A) The last man on earth **will**
- B) abandon his ruined house **for**
- C) a cave, **and**
- D) his woven clothes for an animal's skin.
- E) No error.

Answer - E

4

- A) The station was a **hive**
- B) of bustling **activity**,
- C) the arrival of the train was the **most important**
- D) event of the day in that remote place.
- E) No error

Answer - B.

- 5. A) My grandmother's legacy **is**
- B) substantial, **especially**
- C) if the value of the rare stamps **are**
- D) taken **into** consideration.
- E) No error

Answer - C

6.

- A) Neither Bradley, nor **more**
- B) recent critics who **have written**
- C) on Shakespeare's tragedies, **has**
- D) been able to give a convincing explanation for the **timing of** events in Othello.
- E) No error

Answer - C

- 7)
- A) The bridal gown was **most**
  - B) unique: **the**
  - C) bridegroom designed **it**
  - D) and **his** mother provided the lace fabric.
  - E) No error.

Answer - A

- 15 )
- A) For a successful career **as**
  - B) a beautician, **one**
  - C) must be prepared to **dissemble**:
  - D) you must not tell your client the unvarnished truth about **his or her** appearance.
  - E) No error

Answer - B

Directions: Choose the correct alternative for the underlined part of the sentence.

16. A conjunction is used to connect words and sentences together.

- A. words and sentences together
- B. words or sentences together
- C. words and sentences
- D. words or sentences
- E. words to sentences.

17. Antony, coming alongside Cleopatra's ship, climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.

- A. climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.
- B. climbed aboard without seeing Cleopatra or being seen by her
- C. climbs aboard without Cleopatra seeing him
- D. boarded without being seen by her

E. boarded without seeing Cleopatra.

18. Bombast is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used.

- A. is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used.
- B. is the use of high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability.
- C. is where high-sounding words are used for effect, not suitability.
- D. is the using of high-sounding words for effect only.
- E. is when you use high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability

19. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music: it has given me so much pleasure.

- A. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music:
- B. I would like to thank whomever it was that has written that piece of music:
- C. I would like to thank whomever it might be that wrote that piece of music:
- D. Whoever it was that wrote that piece of music, I would like to thank because
- E. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music,

20. Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.

- A. Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father
- B. Your taking a loan to buy a car aggravated Father.
- C. You taking a loan to buy a car irritated Father.
- D. You taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.
- E. Father was annoyed by you taking a loan to buy a car.

21. In the initial stages of learning a new language, we learn more through listening and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books.

- A. and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books.
- B. and attempting to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
- C. and attempts to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
- D. and attempts at copying speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
- E. and attempts at copying speech patterns and not grammar books.

22. Between you and I, I doubt that he will come

- A. and I, I doubt that he will come.
- B. and I, I doubt that he would come.
- C. and me, I doubt that he will come
- D. and me, I doubt that he would come.
- E. and me, I doubt whether he will be coming

23. Work that is not finished is not work at all, it is merely a botch, a failure.

- A. all, it is merely a botch, a failure.
- B. all, it is a botch merely, and a failure.
- C. all; it is merely a botch, a failure.

- D. all; the work merely is a botch and a failure.
- E. all; the work being merely a botch, a failure

### Choosing the correct sentence

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) Men in my office love to take longer coffee breaks.
- b) The men in my office love taking long coffee breaks
- c) Men at my office take long coffee breaks and they love it.
- d) Taking long breaks for coffee is what men in my office love to do

1) a

2) b

**3) c**

4) d

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) My laptop was stolen at the airport yesterday while I was waiting
- b) They had stolen my laptop yesterday at the airport while I was waiting
- c) I was waiting at the airport yesterday when they stole my laptop.
- d) While I was waiting at the airport yesterday, my laptop was stolen

1) a

2) b

3) c

**4) d**

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) The hostess found out that there was no more drink in Arvind's glass.
- b) The hostess noticed that there was no more drink in Arvind's glass.
- c) The hostess noticed that Arvind's glass could contain no more drink
- d) The hostess identified that Arvind's had no more to drink in his glass.

1) a

2) b

**3) c**

4) d

15. CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement because it involves one's natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and to analyze them clearly.
- b) General intelligence is essential in outstanding achievement because it involves the natural ability of one in comprehending difficult concepts more quicker and to analyze them clearly
- c) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement because it involves one's natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and analyzing them with clearness

d) General intelligence is essential for outstanding achievement because it naturally involves one's ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and an analysis of them clearly.

**1) a**

2) b

3) c

4) d

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) I enjoyed a visit to the museum; It was far interesting than I expected

b) My visit to the museum was by far interesting so I enjoyed it

c) I enjoyed the visit to the museum; It was far more interesting than I had expected

d) I enjoyed our visit to the museum as it was far more interesting than we expected.

1) a

2) b

**3) c**

4) d

21. CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) This year's college trip to Simla was the most enjoyable vacation I have ever had.

b) This year's college trip to Simla was a more enjoyable vacation I had.

c) The most enjoyable college trip I ever have was the Simla trip of this year.

d) I have enjoyed this year's college trip in Simla to the utmost.

**1) a**

2) b

3) c

4) d

22. CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

a) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spend nights in the open and to test to see how long he could hold out without food.

b) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and to test to see how long he could hold out without food

c) In preparation for himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and testing to see how long he could hold out without food

d) To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of intensive training on the Indonesian island of Java, climbing the volcano near Bandung 25 times, spending nights in the open and testing to see how long he could hold out without food.

1) a

2) b

3) c

**4) d**

28. CHOOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCE FROM THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES:

- a) If Ram doesn't pay the mortgage to his house on time, he will be out in the street.
- b) Ram will be out in the streets if he does not pay mortgages of his house in time.
- c) If Ram does not pay the mortgage to his house he will be out of the streets on time
- d) If Ram does not pay the mortgage on his house on time, he will be out on the streets.

1) a

2) b

3) c

**4) d**

- a) At a time when so many skilled workers are out of work it will be easy to fill the vacancy
- b) When so many skilled workers are not working, it will be easy to fill the vacancy
- c) To fill the vacancy will not be a problem, so many workers are there.
- d) With so many skilled workers being there, it won't be a problem filling vacancies

**1) a**

2) b

3) c

4) d

### **Sentence Completion 2**

That is a moving story -----

- a) that had survived the centuries
- b) that has survived the centuries
- c) which is survived by the centuries. d) that is a survival in the centuries

1) a

**2) b**

3) c

4) d

The long, lone hours on the trail gave Doug a chance -----

- a) to get himself to know better
- b) for getting to know himself better
- c) to get to know himself better
- d) in getting better to know himself

1) a

2) b

**3) c**

4) d

He had -----his face grow larger than they should.

- a)A unique disease that made bones from
- b)a rare disease that made the bones of**
- c)an unnatural disease that will make the bones of
- d)a special disease that made bones in

The girl ----- a defect in her nervous system

- a)was unable in feeling pain because of
- b)was disabled to feel pain in
- c)was incapacitated to feel pain because of
- d)was unable to feel pain because of**

As soon as the plane ----- to a hospital

- a)landed,he was rushed**
- b)was landing ,he was rushed
- c)was grounded,he was rushed d
- )could be landed,he went rushing.

You try to -----when you want to control your laughter

- a)put a brave face
- b) make a face
- c)keep your hair on
- d) keep a straight face**

They ----- TV ever since they came.

- a)Watched
- b)have watched
- c)have been watching**
- d)should watch



8) A Pakistan cricketer last played a match in Jan 2006. \_\_\_\_\_  
from his ankle fracture  
a. Yet he is recovered.  
b. he has still recover.  
c. he is yet to recover.  
d. he is yet to recovered.  
Correct Option Is : c

9) He is -----to acquire knowledge but also to display it.  
a. not only anxious  
b. anxious not only  
c. only anxious not  
d. only not anxious  
Correct Option Is : b

10) Mary goes to work \_\_\_\_\_  
a. By walking  
b. By walk  
c. On foot  
d. While walking  
Correct Option Is : b

11) I always \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake  
a. Seem to do  
b. Prefer to make  
c. Seem to make  
d. Appear to do  
Correct Option Is : c

12) \_\_\_\_\_ Bangalore is an expensive city  
a. Majority of the ppl tell  
b. Most ppl are telling  
c. Most of the ppl speak  
d. Majority of the ppl say  
Correct Option Is : d

13) A rather \_\_\_\_\_ students having trouble in economics  
a. Large amount  
b. Large group  
c. Large proportion  
d. Large number  
Correct Option Is : d

.Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

A Every language has a lot of different words with similar but slightly differing meanings.

B Words are used with each other in fairly fixed ways in every language.

C Words do not only have meanings, they also have associations

D At an advanced level of any language, it is important to develop an impression of what connotations certain words have

a. A only

b. A and C

c. A,B and C

**d. All of the above are correct**

e. Only B

1) a 2) b 3) c

.Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

A It's something I feel powerfully about.

B If I remember perfectly, it happened at about six thirty

C It is useful to learn which adverbs most typically modify particular types of objectives

D The majority of these adjectives has a negative connotation.

a. C only

b. B and C

c. A only

**d. None of the above**

e. All of the above are correct

1) a 2) b 3) c 4) d 5) e

Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

A. A brash walk before dinner helps to enforce the appetite.

B. The death tally in the Pakistan earthquake has now risen to 300,000

C. Let's take a sluggish stroll along the beach, shall we?

D. If you want to stay at home tonight, that's perfectly OK with we.

a. A only

b. B only

c. C only

**d. D only**

e. A and B only

1) a 2) b 3) c 4) d

Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct

.A. The firefighters managed to save the people trapped in the burning third-floor flat.

B. The countryside round here is terribly flattenced and BORING

C. To join the Lucknow Golf Club you pay a flattened fee of Rs.5 lacs.

D. He was able to erect the child's toy in five minutes flat.

a. B and C only

b. A only

**c. A and D**

d. None of the above

e. A and B

1) a

2) b

3) c

4) d

5) e

Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct

A. Whereas nineteenth century Darwinists saw evolution

B. as the story of the ascent of man from his brutish origins

C. today's Darwinists want

D. to tell the tale rather of the fall of man back to beastliness E. It is the story of ascent of man and descent of humanity.

**1) A, B and E**

2) B, C and E

3) C and D 4) A and E

5) A, C and D

Read the following statements and identify which are grammatically correct.

A. The project was underfunded from the outset.

B. During the cruise, a small cat fell board and drowned

C. Cooperation across the fronts has been very good

D. Cross-border cooperation has been exemplary good

a. A only

b. B only

c. D and C

**d. None of the above**

e. Only A and B

- c. To prove that dogs have better memories than humans  
 d. To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell  
 Correct Option Is : b
- 5) How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?  
 a. By organizing it  
 b. By repeating it  
 c. By giving it a name  
 d. By drawing it  
 Correct Option Is : a

2) A Streetcar Named Desire - Passage 1

A Streetcar Named Desire is a classic of the American theater. Tennessee Williams' landmark work was a tour de force in its original stage production in 1947 and continues to resonate with audiences and readers today despite—or perhaps because of—its simplistic though layered story. A faded Southern belle, Blanche DuBois, arrives at her sister's seedy New Orleans apartment where she is tortured by her brutish brother-in-law, Stanley Kowalski. Blanche puts on airs of class and happiness throughout the play, though internally she is miserable and haunted by her tragic and scandalous past. Stanley forces Blanche to face her dolorous reality with his vitriol and, finally, his act of sexual aggression, and in doing so, he causes her to lose her tenuous grip on sanity. Most have argued (correctly) that the play is about the ways the past haunts our present or (again correctly) that it is about the ways class and sexuality impact our lives. However, few have seen the play for what it is: an allegory for the theater itself. Before Williams wrote Streetcar, the theater had been dominated by melodrama. A brief interlude in the 1930s brought political theater to center stage (pardon the pun), but by the 1940s, its principal playwright, Clifford Odets, had left New York for Hollywood, and the sensationalized and maudlin form of melodrama once again flourished. The theater was in limbo, and Williams had a desire to bring something new to the world. It would bring the realism of the political theater of the 1930s but without the political (read: socialist) underpinnings. To that end, he created lifelike characters who spoke in realistic dialect. But to make his point that melodrama was flawed, he added an equally unrealistic character. Blanche, unlike the other characters, speaks theatrically, acts larger than life on stage, and uses floral language and heightened mannerisms. Blanche is a character not to be trusted. She lies about

everything, and the only thing that finally exposes her lies is reality itself: Stanley. He finally forces her off the stage and into the insane asylum by forcing himself on her sexually. And with that, realism forcibly removed melodrama from the stage.

A Streetcar Named Desire- Passage 2

It is not possible to imagine A Streetcar Named Desire without the influence of Marlon Brando, the actor who rose to fame playing Stanley Kowalski. On the page, the part is fairly simplistic. Stanley is a monster and a beast without any redeeming qualities. But Brando and the play's original director, Elia Kazan, imagined the character as having a soft underbelly, rooted in his own sorrow, insecurities, and soulful complexity. Brando's Stanley is a brute, yes, but he is a brute who hates the fact that he is so awful. He is also unable to control himself and his passions, and this lack of control is equally embarrassing to him, even as it is also threatening to Blanche and alluring to her sister Stella. For instance, after he hits Stella, he comes back to her, famously begging for forgiveness by shouting "Stella" outside their apartment. But in Brando's depiction on the stage and later on the screen, he is soaked from the rain and looks completely desperate, as though he needs Stella to live. He looks and seems totally helpless and weak, the exact opposite of the brute he appears later when he forces himself onto Blanche.

The play is excellent and memorable, even when read. But it is Brando's interpretation of the male lead role that makes the play indelible. Without Brando, the play would still have a deep meaning, but with Brando's interpretation, the play becomes even more profound.

- a. Paragraph 1 of Passage 1 provides each of the following EXCEPT  
 a. a critical interpretation of A Streetcar Named Desire  
 b. an explanation of why modern audiences connect with A Streetcar Named Desire  
 c. a brief plot synopsis of A Streetcar Named Desire  
 d. background information on the times that produced A Streetcar Named Desire  
 e. the author's main argument concerning A Streetcar Named Desire  
 Correct Option Is : d

- b. It can be inferred from Passage 1 that A Streetcar Named Desire  
 a. was Tennessee Williams' first play  
 b. is better on stage than in print  
 c. did not have socialist leanings

- d. was not melodramatic  
 e. would not have been successful without Marlon Brando  
 Correct Option Is : c

- c. According to Passage 1, the character of Blanche DuBois  
 a. is intentionally overdramatic and theatrical  
 b. has never been to the city of New Orleans before  
 c. is recently married to Stanley Kowalski  
 d. is brutally honest and frank during the play  
 e. is firmly rooted in realism and sanity  
 Correct Option Is : a

- d. Passage 2 argues that Marlon Brando's portrayal of Stanley Kowalski  
 I. earned the actor great fame  
 II. is more nuanced than the part that is written  
 III. is what really made A Streetcar Named Desire a classic  
 a. I only  
 b. II only  
 c. I and II only  
 d. II and III only  
 e. I, II, and III  
 Correct Option Is : e

- e. Both Passage 1 and Passage 2 argue that  
 a. the New York theater scene was blown away by A Streetcar Named Desire  
 b. Tennessee Williams wrote A Streetcar Named Desire to end melodrama  
 c. A Streetcar Named Desire has more than one true meaning  
 d. A Streetcar Named Desire only has power when performed on the stage  
 e. the character of Stanley Kowalski is simply a brute monster  
 Correct Option Is : c

- 13) Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question. Answer the question on the basis of what is stated or implied in this passage. Experienced truck drivers often travel in a convoy—a group of trucks that are traveling to the same. Part of the country  
 Convoys can help truckers to stay alert.  
 The author implies that professional long-distance truck drivers may avoid traveling alone because:  
 a. They might drive too fast.  
 b. They want to arrive before anyone else.

- c. Accidents happen more frequently to lone truck drivers than to car drivers who travel alone.  
 d. Long-distance travel can cause drowsiness  
 Correct Option Is : d

14) Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question.

Huge beasts such as the dinosaur have never really become extinct. Mothra, a giant caterpillar who later becomes a moth, destroys Tokyo, and stars in the 1962 Japanese film named for him. Mothra is born, dies, and reborn regularly on classic movie channels. In Japan Mothra is one of the most popular films ever made. Mothra has survived the creation of more current scary creatures such as giant apes, extraterrestrial beings and swamp creatures. More than 30 years after his creation, Mothra still lives.

- The main subject of the passage is:  
 a. the reasons that fads do not endure  
 b. the lasting appeal of Mothra  
 c. the difficulty of marketing good horror movies  
 d. old models for creatures are still used because making new monsters is expensive  
 Correct Option Is : b

15) Read the passage below and choose the best answer to the question.

The Earth's past climate—including temperature and elements in the atmosphere—has recently been studied by analyzing ice samples from Greenland and Antarctica. The air bubbles in the ice have shown that, over the past 160,000 years, there has been a close correlation between temperature changes and level of natural greenhouse gases carbon dioxide and methane. One recent analysis from Greenland showed that at the end of the last glacial period (when the great ice sheets began to retreat to their present position), temperatures in southern Greenland rose from 5 to 7 degrees in about 100 years. Air bubbles are not the only method of determining characteristics of the Earth's ancient climate history. Analysis of dust layers from ancient volcanic activity is another such method; as is the study of ice cores, which interpret past solar activity that may have affected our climate.

- This passage states that:  
 a. the Greenhouse effect is destroying the planet's atmosphere.  
 b. temperatures in Greenland have been unusually stable over the past 100 years.



- c. there is more than one kind of information that scientists can use to determine the characteristics of the Earth's early climate.
- d. solar energy is the wave of the future.

Correct Option Is: c

16) Two passages are followed by a question or statement. Read the passages, then choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement.  
Before video cameras were widely used, home and business owners had to rely only on written reports and photos as a way to document their valuables for insurance purposes. This form of documentation was difficult for some insurance policy holders. They found it was easy to lose lists, forget to add new items they purchased, or delete items they no longer had. As a result these insurance inventories were often inaccurate.  
While video taping is not an option for every home or business owner, this kind of insurance documentation is helpful for some.  
How are these passages related?  
a. They repeat the same idea.  
b. They contradict one another.  
c. They compare two forms of written documentation.  
d. They present a problem and a solution.

Correct Option Is: d

17) Answer the question on the basis of what is stated or implied in these passages.  
French physicist Charles Fabry found ozone gas in the atmosphere in 1913. At room temperature, ozone is a colorless gas; it condenses to a dark blue liquid at -170 F. At temperatures above the boiling point of water, 212 F, it decomposes.  
Ozone is all around us. After a thunderstorm, or around electrical equipment, ozone is often detected as a sharp odor. Ozone is used as a strong oxidizing agent, a bleaching agent, and to sterilize drinking water. This gas is also highly reactive. For example, rubber insulation around a car's spark plug wires will need to be replaced eventually, due to the small amounts of ozone produced when electricity flows from the engine to the plug.  
These passages imply that:  
a. Ozone is the result of pollution.  
b. High ozone levels in the atmosphere will cause large numbers of people to buy new car batteries.  
c. Ozone has no practical uses.  
d. Ozone is a natural part of the Earth's atmosphere.

Correct Option Is: d

18) Read the passages below and then choose the best answer to the question. Answer the question on the basis of what is stated or implied in these passages.  
Many people who have come close to death from drowning, cardiac arrest or other causes have described near-death experiences—profound, subjective events that sometimes result in dramatic changes in values, beliefs, behavior, and attitudes toward life and death. These experiences often include a new clarity of thinking, a feeling of well being, a sense of being out of the body, and visions of bright light or mystical encounters. Such experiences have been reported by an estimated 30 to 40 percent of hospital patients who were revived after coming close to death and about 5 percent of adult Americans in a nationwide poll. Near-death experiences have been explained as a response to a perceived threat of death (a psychological theory); as a result of biological states that accompany the process of dying (a physiological theory); and as a foretaste of an actual state of bliss after death (a transcendental theory).<sup>3</sup>  
The primary purpose of this passage is to:  
a. entertain  
b. persuade  
c. inform  
d. express disbelief in the afterlife

Correct Option Is: c

19) Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question on the basis of what is stated or implied in these passages.  
In most cases little birds lay little eggs. The kiwi is an astonishing exception to this rule—it is a smallish bird that lays a big egg. The kiwi, a flightless bird found in New Zealand, weighs about four pounds, and its egg weighs, believe it or not, about one pound. That is one-fourth of the bird's body weight! If an ostrich laid an egg that was in the same proportion to the ostrich as the kiwi egg is to the kiwi, an ostrich egg would weigh a whopping seventy-five pounds instead of the usual three pounds.  
Which statement below best describes the organizational method used in this passage?  
a. description  
b. comparison/contrast  
c. chronological  
d. cause/effect

Correct Option Is: b

20) A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime. The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again. We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives, I hardly hear a siren there. At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed. It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime? I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are. I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises. The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.  
A. The writer ...  
a. Sleeps next to the window.  
b. Has lived in Connecticut for a long time.  
c. Believes in ghosts.  
d. Is interested in fire engines.

Correct Option Is: b

B. How does the author relate to sounds at night?  
a. He imagines sounds that do not exist.  
b. He exaggerates quiet sounds.  
c. He thinks taps should be turned off.  
d. He believes it's rather quiet at night.  
Correct Option Is: b  
C. How does the writer feel about sounds in general?  
a. They make him feel at home  
b. He thinks they should be ignored

c. He believes they are part of our lives  
d. He prefers silence to loud noises  
Correct Option Is: c  
D. People in New York ..... It suggests ?  
a. Don't care about emergencies  
b. Are used to sirens  
c. Are attracted by sounds  
d. Don't hear loud noises  
Correct Option Is: b  
E. The sound of a coin dropping makes people....  
a. Think of money  
b. Look at each other  
c. Pay attention to it  
d. Stop crossing the street  
Correct Option Is: c

21) Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of managing change. For most of this country, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasised because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures

that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus takeover. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

A. Which of the following is similar in meaning of the word "smother" as used in the passage?

- a. Suppress
- b. Encourage
- c. Instigate
- d. Criticise

Correct Option Is : a

B. Which of the following characteristics help organisations in their transformation efforts?

- a. Emphasis on leadership but not management
- b. A strong and dogmatic culture
- c. Bureaucratic and inward looking approach
- d. Failing to acknowledge the value of customers and shareholders

Correct Option Is : a

C. Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number?

- a. Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes
- b. The large number of organisations were created as they needed managers in good number
- c. Organisations did not want to spend their scarce resources in training managers

d. Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers

Correct Option Is : b

D. What is the historical reason for many organisations not having leadership?

- a. A view that leaders are born, they are not made
- b. Leaders lack managerial skills and organisations need managers
- c. Leaders are weak in carrying out traditional functions of management
- d. Leaders allow too much complacency in organizations

Correct Option Is : b

E. How has the author defined management?

- a. It is the process of adapting organisations to changing circumstances.
- b. It is the system of aligning people with the direction it has taken.
- c. It refers to creating a vision to help direct the change effectively.
- d. Creating better performance through customer orientation.

Correct Option Is : b

22) Harold a professional man who had worked in an office for many years had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realised that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put in to words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

In his dream Harold found the loathsome creatures

- a. in his village
- b. in his own house
- c. in a different land
- d. in his office

Correct Option Is : c

23) Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty five years ago this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects



the brain and spinal cord, causing stiffening and weakening of muscles, crippling and paralysis - which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with huge 23 year gap between the first and last was so fair and brown haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood. In this passage, the word 'brood' refers to

- A. Polio victims
- B. Foreign children
- C. Children in the family
- D. Indian Children

Correct Option Is : c

24) A bar code consists of a printed series of wide, vertical lines that represent a numerical code. The Universal Product Code (UPC) is the standard bar-code format that lists the manufacturer's identification number and a product identification number. An optical scanner can read the bar code and the attached computer can match the product number with a list in its database.

According to this passage, a bar code

- a. is the same thing as a UPC.
- b. is an optical scanner.
- c. is put on products to discourage forgery.
- d. represents a numerical code.

Correct Option Is : d

25) Shooting a cat with a BB gun or anything else is animal cruelty and is illegal. The recent incident in our neighborhood should be reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the local humane society, or the police. We must as a community band together to find the perpetrators, prosecute them, and get the person or persons into some serious counseling program. It's important for all of us to be watchful and to speak up about this horrific behavior. These incidents must be stopped before these individuals cause even more serious harm. In the above paragraph, which of the following best describes the author's tone?

- a. Happy about the situation
- b. Biased in favor of cats
- c. Angry about the situation
- d. Depressed about the situation

Correct Option Is : c

26) Piccadilly Circus was full of loneliness. It seethes and echoes with it. To live near it. Looking down on it is a discomfiting exercise. You can't feel the pulse of London here, though people expect to. To Londoners it is a maddening obstruction between one place and another, and few voluntarily linger there. The only locals are those who live off the lingerers; the lingerers are primarily sightseers, with a fair

sprinkling of people hoping to draw attention to themselves - both typically from the provinces. They have come to see the heart of London and expect to see spectacle, glamour and vice.

Piccadilly circus is

- a. the name of a circus company
- b. a lonely and resounding old building
- c. a centrally located area in London
- d. a huge heap of ruins

Correct Option Is : c

27) Bologna, Italy, is a city with 26 miles of covered walkways dating from the 1200s. The atmosphere of this beautiful city and its residents envelope you like a warm hug. In the center piazza of the city are two leaning towers, forming the most notable landmarks. Around the corner is the famous Roxy coffee bar, a hangout for many of the young university students who are studying medicine and political science. The nearby open marketplace bustles with color and excitement.

Listening closely, you can hear many languages spoken by the tourists who visit each year. In the paragraph above, which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- a. Bologna is an old city.
- b. University students love Bologna.
- c. Bologna is an interesting place to visit.
- d. Bologna has two leaning towers.

Correct Option Is : c

28) Thomas Alva Edison is one of the most well-known inventors in history. He is most famous for inventions like the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the light bulb. However, even Edison failed in a few attempts at invention, namely in trying to develop a better way to mine iron ore during the late 1880s and early 1890s. He was tenacious in his attempts to find a method that worked, but he eventually gave up after having lost all

the money he had INVESTED in iron-ore mining projects.

In this context, the word tenacious means

- a. angry.
- b. persistent.
- c. lazy.
- d. happy.

Correct Option Is : b

29) I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 81o water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

The word 'Command Module' used twice in the given passage indicates

perhaps that it deals with

- a. an alarming journey
- b. a commanding situation
- c. a journey into outer space
- d. a frightful battle

Correct Option Is : c

## Reading Comprehension Passage -

Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow.  
passage.

In Merlin Stone's book "When God Was a Woman", about early goddesses, there is a strange hypothesis about the importance of snakes in the early Middle East. Merlin Stone notes that snakes are associated with prophecy and wisdom - and goddesses - in several places, such as Egypt, Sumer, Crete, and Greece. In Egypt, the female deity of pre-dynastic northern (Lower) Egypt was the cobra goddess Ua Zit.

Egyptian deities and royalty have a uraeus emblem - a head and hood of a cobra. Some Sumerian goddesses, such as Inanna, were associated with snakes. In Minoan-era Crete, we find some statuettes of goddesses or priestesses with snakes. In one case, the snakes are cobras. In Greece, in what is most likely a Minoan legacy, Hera and Athena were associated with snakes, and the shrines of Delphi, Olympia, and Dodona were originally associated with goddesses. However, they were taken over by the followers of the male gods Zeus and Apollo, who were depicted as snake-killers. Even then, the greatest wisdom was associated with priestesses. Serpenticidal male gods also include Marduk, who killed Tiamat, and Yahweh himself, who killed Leviathan.

Merlin Stone suggests a connection to the Adam and Eve legend. The Philistines had "snake tubes" nearly identical to some found on Crete, which is consistent with them being Cretan refugees. So some "snake priestesses" may have set up shop in Palestine when the Israelites showed up. The Adam and Eve legend may have been an effort to discredit these women, for it suggests that snakes are wicked, and women who listen to snakes are wicked. This is all in keeping with the Yahvist effort to discredit religions other than the worship of Yahweh, which is a sordid story of religious persecution. This persecution involved going so far as destroying a bronze snake kept in the Temple, the Nehushtan, which could supposedly cure snakebite. This snake was probably associated with an earlier acceptance of this snake cult.

But how did this snake cult actually work? It is difficult to say, but Stone offers a strange hypothesis. She notes that we are told that Cassandra and Melampus had acquired prophetic powers from having their ears licked with snakes. So is there some snakebite connection? Stone suggests that there was, and tells of someone who had been immunized against krait venom, but who had been

Question 1.

Which of the following is inferred from the passage?

- A. There is connection between Snakes and Women
- B. Egyptian traditions are devout worshippers of women who are snakes
- C. Woman are worshipped as snakes are femals
- D. Snakes are considered to be associated with goddessess**

**First Para**

Question 2. Which of the following statements can be established from the passage?

- A. Snake poison is an imp comp in some drugs
- B. Snake venom enables us to come in contact with extrasensory perception
- C. Palestines used snakes to drive Israelis from their country**
- D. Snake venom was used to achieve soul satisfaction

Question 3

According to Stone

- A)snake cult originated in egypt
- b)snake bit do not harm the prophetesses
- c)krait is not poisonous snake
- D)The feeling of euphoria experienced after the snake bite similar to those after consuming durgs

Question 4. Snake prosthesis wanted to be bitten by snakes and were searching for them as?



- A) They wanted to achieve Salvation  
**B) They wanted to acquire extraordinary powers**  
C) They wanted to see if kraits existed  
D) They believed in ADAM and Eve legend.

**Directions for Q1 to Q2: Fill in the blanks with the options given below**

A journalist's job is not always to make people smile \_\_\_\_\_ things that make them anxious and sit up and take notice. a) and to tell them b) for telling them c) **but to tell them** d) in telling them

2. Due to the carelessness of the hunter, the driver \_\_\_\_\_ killed.  
(a) **was nearly** (b) nearly can have been  
(c) nearly could be (d) was almost nearly

All German philosophers, except for Marx, are idealists. From which of the following can the statement above be most properly inferred? (A) Except for Marx, if someone is an idealist philosopher, then he or she is German. (B) Marx is the only non-German philosopher who is an idealist. (C) Marx is not an idealist German philosopher. **(D) Aside from the philosopher Marx, if someone is a German philosopher, then he or she is an idealist.**

**Potato wafers and French fries are globally popular in-between snacks. It is also an accompaniment to dishes like Fish, chips, steak, sandwiches and burgers etc. Recent research studies have revealed that potatoes deep fried in hot oil releases a chemical called acrylamide. Acrylamide is said to cause cancer.**

**Which of the following statements is a false assumption?**

- a. It is impossible to think of fish and chips without the chips.  
b. Potato wafers and French fries are popular even in India and China.  
**c. Everyone who eats French fries will get cancer.**  
d. Potato wafers and French fries are fast foods.

5. The lawyer along with his associates, who was accused of the crime, \_\_\_\_\_ finally going to jail.

- is** (b) are

6. A large percentage of the older population \_\_\_\_\_ not willing to vote for her, so the chances of her winning are very less.

- (a) is** (b) are

7. The Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads are attached \_\_\_\_\_ the four Vedas.

- (a) **to one another of** (b) with one another of  
(c) to one or the other of (d) to either of

8. Parks in Kodaikanal are \_\_\_\_\_ Bangalore.

- (a) **much better than those in** (b) much better than those in  
(c) much better than (d) much better than that in

9. Sheila was selected for the job as she already \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) has a little experience (b) has little experience  
(c) **had a little experience** (d) had little experience

10. As she \_\_\_\_\_ interest, she was not selected by the company.

- (a) has a little (b) has little  
(c) had a little (d) **had little**

11. Professor John Brown sets extremely difficult class exam question papers for his students, for he believes that \_\_\_\_\_ mariner. a) an albatross was the undoing of the ancient b) **a smooth sea never made a skilled** c) a seagull has to be smart enough for the d) a rough ride is part of a

12. He \_\_\_\_\_ in Bangalore, when he got an offer to work abroad.

- (a) **was living** (b) is living  
(c) had been living (d) lived

13. Now it's Marco's turn for a symbolic act of male dominance. At the end of Act I he challenges Eddie to lift a chair by one of its legs with only one of his arms. Eddie can't do it. Marco easily hoists it over his head. Eddie basically gets a symbolic beat down. He's emasculated. We haven't seen this kind of behavior from Marco before now. What could've inspired it? Our best guess is that it's Marco's way of responding to the growing tension in the Eddie/Catherine/Rodolpho love triangle. Eddie has just punched Marco's little brother, by beating him in a supposedly friendly boxing match. The bout ends with Eddie punching Rodolpho a lot harder than the "friendly" bout would seem to require. Eddie's gesture isn't lost on Catherine who immediately invites Rodolpho to dance to "Paper Doll." Talk about tension. Marco seems to understand the increasingly intense social situation pretty well. He senses Eddie is about to explode and thus we have the emasculating chair lifting contest. In the stage directions tell us that Marco raises the chair "like a weapon over Eddie's head". Is the lifting of the chair Marco's symbolic warning to Eddie? Is it a promise of violence, which Marco later fulfills?

Marco challenges Eddie to lift the chair because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) He knows Eddie cannot do it
- (b) Marco wants to showcase his male dominance
- (c) Eddie punches Marco's little brother in a boxing match
- (d) He perceives the tension and knows Eddie is about to burst**

**Spot the error in the given sentence.**

14. **(a) The space station was believed** / (b) it will be the stepping stones/ (c) to Mars and untold riches. / (d) No error

**DIRECTION FOR Q15.** To outsiders, the magnitude of Indians' love for cricket is as incomprehensible as its feverish intensity. In February 2014, India awarded the Bharat Ratna, its highest civilian honour, to Sachin Tendulkar, a recently retired batsman. Millions in India, a country of 1.3 billion people and only one nationally popular game, celebrated wildly. When India's national side plays a big game, an estimated 400 million watch on television. Contrary to what many believe, India's success at cricket does not explain it; if it did, hockey would be far more popular. Between 1928 and 1956, India's hockey team won six consecutive Olympic gold medals, a domination Indian cricketers have never threatened to rival. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the above passage?

- (a) The Bharat Ratna can be conferred only to cricketers.
- (b) Cricket being India's national sport is loved by most of the countrymen.
- (c) Hockey ought to be India's national sport since India's success at hockey is far greater.
- (d) When an India plays an international game, around 400 million follow the game.**

**Directions for Q16 to Q20 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.** Virtually everything astronomers known about objects outside the solar system are based on the detection of photons-quanta of electromagnetic radiation. Yet there is another form of radiation that permeates the universe: neutrinos. With (as its name implies) no electric charge, and negligible mass, the neutrino interacts with other particles so rarely that a neutrino can cross the entire universe, even traversing substantial aggregations of matter, without being absorbed or even deflected. Neutrinos can thus escape from regions of space where light and other kinds of electromagnetic radiation are blocked by matter. Furthermore, neutrinos carry with them information about the site and circumstances of their production: therefore, the detection of cosmic neutrinos could provide new information about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena and about the history of the universe. But how can scientists detect a particle that interacts so infrequently with other matter? Twenty-five years passed between Pauli's hypothesis that the neutrino existed and its actual detection: since then virtually all research with neutrinos has been with neutrinos created artificially in large particle accelerators and studied under neutrino microscopes. But a neutrino telescope, capable of detecting cosmic neutrinos, is difficult to construct. No apparatus can detect neutrinos unless it is extremely massive, because great mass is synonymous with huge numbers of nucleons (neutrons and protons) , and the more massive the detector, the greater the probability of one of its nucleon's reacting with a neutrino. In addition, the apparatus must be sufficiently shielded from the interfering effects of other

particles. Fortunately, a group of astrophysicists has proposed a means of detecting cosmic neutrinos by harnessing the mass of the ocean. Named DUMAND, for Deep Underwater Muon and Neutrino Detector, the project calls for placing an array of light sensors at a depth of five kilometers under the ocean surface. The detecting medium is the seawater itself: when a neutrino interacts with a particle in an atom of seawater. The result is a cascade of electrically charged particles and a flash of light that can be detected by the sensors. The five kilometers of seawater above the sensors will shield them from the interfering effects of other high-energy particles raining down through the atmosphere.

The strongest motivation for the DUMAND project is that it will exploit an important source of information about the universe. The extension of astronomy from visible light to radio waves to x-rays and gamma rays never failed to lead to the discovery of unusual objects such as radio galaxies, quasars, and pulsars. Each of these discoveries came as a surprise. Neutrino astronomy will doubtless bring its own share of surprises.

16. Which of the following titles suits the passages as a whole?

- (a) **At the Threshold of Neutrino Astronomy**
- (b) Neutrinos and the History of the Universe
- (c) The Creation and Study of Neutrinos
- (d) The DUMAND System and How It Works

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17. With which of the following statements regarding neutrino astronomy would the author be most likely to agree?

- (a) Neutrino astronomy will supersede all present forms of astronomy
- (b) Neutrino astronomy will be abandoned if the DUMAND project fails
- (c) Neutrino astronomy can be expected to lead to major breakthroughs in astronomy**
- (d) Neutrino astronomy will disclose phenomena that will be more surprising than past discoveries

**Directions for Q16 to Q20: Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

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18. In the last paragraph, the author describes the development of astronomy in order to
- (a) **suggest that the potential findings of neutrino astronomy can be seen as part of a series of astronomical successes**
  - (b) illustrate the role of surprise in scientific discovery
  - (c) demonstrate the effectiveness of the DUMAND apparatus in detecting neutrinos
  - (d) name some cosmic phenomena that neutrino astronomy will illuminate

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19. According to the passage, one advantage that neutrinos have for studies in astronomy is that they

- (a) have been detected for the last twenty-five years
- (b) possess a variable electric charge.
- (c) are usually extremely massive
- (d) carry information about their history with them

**Directions for Q16 to Q20: Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Virtually everything astronomers known about objects outside the solar system are based on the detection of photons-quanta of electromagnetic radiation. Yet there is another form of radiation that permeates the universe: neutrinos. With (as its name implies) no electric charge, and negligible mass, the neutrino interacts with other particles so rarely that a neutrino can cross the entire universe, even traversing substantial aggregations of matter, without being absorbed or even deflected. Neutrinos can thus escape from regions of space where light and other kinds of electromagnetic radiation are blocked by matter. Furthermore, neutrinos carry with them information about the site and circumstances of their production: therefore, the detection of cosmic neutrinos could provide new information about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena and about the history of the universe. But how can scientists detect a particle that interacts so infrequently with other matter? Twenty-five years passed between Pauli's hypothesis that the neutrino existed and its actual detection: since then virtually all research with neutrinos has been with neutrinos created artificially in large particle accelerators and studied under neutrino microscopes. But a neutrino telescope, capable of detecting cosmic neutrinos, is difficult to construct. No apparatus can detect neutrinos unless it is extremely massive, because great mass is synonymous with huge numbers of nucleons (neutrons and protons) , and the more massive the detector, the greater the probability of one of its nucleon's reacting with a neutrino. In addition, the apparatus must be sufficiently shielded from the interfering effects of other particles. Fortunately, a group of astrophysicists has proposed a means of detecting cosmic neutrinos by harnessing the mass of the ocean. Named DUMAND, for Deep Underwater Muno and Neutrino Detector, the project calls for placing an array of light sensors at a depth of five kilometers under the ocean surface. The detecting medium is the seawater itself: when a neutrino interacts with a particle in an atom of seawater. The result is a cascade of electrically charged particles and a flash of light that can be detected by the sensors. The five kilometers of

seawater above the sensors will shield them from the interfering effects of other high-energy particles raining down through the atmosphere.

The strongest motivation for the DUMAND project is that it will exploit an important source of information about the universe. The extension of astronomy from visible light to radio waves to x-rays and gamma rays never failed to lead to the discovery of unusual objects such as radio galaxies, quasars, and pulsars. Each of these discoveries came as a surprise. Neutrino astronomy will doubtless bring its own share of surprises.

20. According to the passage, the primary use of the apparatus mentioned in paragraph 2 would be to

- (a) increase the mass of a neutrino
- (b) interpret the information neutrinos
- (c) study the internal structure of a neutrino
- (d) Detect the presence of cosmic neutrinos**

**Directions for Q21 to Q22: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment. Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the first village in the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of hay - all based on original designs. Then came the second stage - getting back to the basics of living. Families were invited to stay in the 'prehistoric village' for a week or two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style. Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems were numerous - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready fireplaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however, have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay, for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open fire, and when correctly stoked, they are practically smokeless. By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns. Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation, have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods.

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

- (a) Prehistoric village where people can stay for a week or two to get away from modern living.
- (b) Replicate the Iron Age to get a better understanding of the time and people of that era.**
- (c) To discover the differences between a domed smoke oven and an open fire to identify the more efficient of the two.
- (d) Revive activities of ancient women such as weaving, pottery, dyeing, cooking and baking.



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22. What can be the title of the passage?

- (a) Modern techniques find their way into pre-historic villages
- (b) Co-existence of ancient and modern times
- (c) Glad to be living in the 21st Century
- (d) Turning back time**

**Directions for Q23 to Q30: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

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 fetuses aborted each year. Although foetal sex determination and sex selection is an 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 the unborn child, and paying more to abort the female child. The technology has reached even remote places 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 the sex determination even for the first child, he says. 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 during 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."

Akhila Sivadas, Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi, feels that the PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques – Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) is very well conceived and easy to use. The need of the hour is the 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 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. On the 'Demand' side, experts such as Dr. Agnihotri argue that women's participation in workforce, having disposable incomes and making a contribution to the 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 that female foeticide is not their problem." Time we all did our bit to help save the girl child. Time's running out.

23. Which of the following will Dr. George agree to?

- (a) The girl child is as safe in the mother's womb as after birth.
- (b) The girl child is safer in the mother's womb in comparison to after birth.
- (c) The girl child is safer after birth as compared to the mother's womb.**
- (d) None of these

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24. What is Akhila Sivadas's opinion on the PCPNDT act?

- (a) The act is inconsistent
- (b) The act needs reform
- (c) The act encourages demand for foeticide
- (d) The act is sound, but needs enforcement**

**Directions for Q23 to Q30: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

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“The demand and supply debate has been going on for some time. Doctors say there is a social demand and they are 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.

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25. What is the tone of the passage?

**Factual**

(b) Biased

(c) Aggressive

(d) Sad

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

- (a) Effective use of law
- (b) Mass public outrage**
- (c) Comparison with Nithari killing
- (d) Contempt towards doctors

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

- (a) Unforgivable      (b) Legitimate  
(c) **Free from dirt**      (d) None of these

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28. Which “demand” does the author refer to, in paragraph 5?

- (a) Demand for principled doctors
- (b) Demand for high income jobs for women
- (c) Demand for youth icons
- (d) Demand for sex determination and abortion**

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29. What is the doctor’s explanation for foeticide?

- (a) They think it is legitimate
- (b) They do it because people demand it**
- (c) The technology is available and there is no harm using it
- (d) None of these

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



- (a) Dr.Agnihotri and Dr.George
- (b) Dr.Bedi and Dr.George
- (c) Dr.George and Dr.Bedi
- (d) Dr.George and Ms.Sivadas**

32.You can get (A)/all the information you want(B) / in this book(C) / **no error(D)**

33. The bus could not(A) / ascend the steep hill(B) / **because it was in the wrong gears(C)** / No error(D)

34. No stronger(A) / a figure than his(B) / **is prescribed in the history(C)** / No error(D)

35. Most people would have(A) /attended the union meeting(B) / if they had(C) /

**37. Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

The secretary was not very sure \_\_\_\_\_ Delhi.

**A. about the duration of the minister's visit to**

B. when the duration of the ministers visit to

C. of the duration of the minister's visit to

D. how long the duration of the minister's visit to

**38. Fill in the blanks:**

Had I been there \_\_\_\_\_ and helped the child.

Could have stopped.

**Would have stopped.**

Might stopped

Should have stopped.

39. Fill in the blanks.

A rather \_\_\_\_\_ of students having trouble in economics.

- a. Large amount
- b. Large group
- c. Large proportion
- d. Large number**

**40. Throughout the 1950's, there were increases in the numbers of dead birds found in agricultural areas after pesticide sprayings. Pesticide manufacturers claimed that the publicity given to bird deaths stimulated volunteers to look for dead birds, and that the**

increase in numbers reported was attributable to the increase in the number of people looking.

Which of the following statements, if true, would help to refute the claim of the pesticide manufacturers?

- a. The publicity given to bird deaths was largely regional and never reached national proportions.
- b. Pesticide sprayings were timed to coincide with various phases of the life cycles of the insects they destroyed.
- c. No provision was made to ensure that a dead bird would not be reported by more than one observer.
- d. Initial increases in bird deaths had been noticed by agricultural workers long before any publicity had been given to the matter.

Find the synonym of the word *SCHLEP*

Take B) Carry C) Drive D) Shelf

Find the synonym of the word *Proliferation*

Growth B) Promise C) Reduce D) Deflate

Fill in the blank with correct option.

The speech at the conference became boring when main speaker went\_\_\_\_\_.

from 1 tangent to another.

Off on a tangent.

towards the centre of the circle.

None of these

Sales taxes tend to be regressive, affecting poor people more severely than wealthy people. When all purchases of consumer goods are taxed at a fixed percentage of the purchase price, poor people pay a larger proportion of their income in sales taxes than wealthy people do.

It can be correctly inferred on the basis of the statements above that which of the following is true?

- a. Poor people constitute a larger proportion of the taxpaying population than wealthy people do.
- b. Poor people spend a larger proportion of their income on purchases of consumer goods than wealthy people do.

- c. Wealthy people pay, on average, a larger amount of sales taxes than poor people do.
- d. The total amount spent by all poor people on purchases of consumer goods exceeds the total amount spent by all wealthy people on consumer goods.

Reviewing historical data, medical researchers in California found that countries with the largest number of television sets per capita have had the lowest incidence of a serious brain disease, mosquito-borne encephalitis. The researchers have concluded that people in these counties stay indoors more and thus avoid exposure to the disease.

The researchers conclusion would be most strengthened if which of the following were true?

- a. Programs designed to control the size of disease bearing mosquito populations have not affected the incidence of mosquito- borne encephalitis.
- b. The occupations of county residents affect their risk of exposure to mosquito-borne encephalitis more than does television-watching.
- c. The incidence of mosquito-borne encephalitis in counties with the largest number of television sets per capita is likely to decrease even further.
- d. The more television sets there are per capita in a country, the more time the average country resident spends watching television.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Alan Turing, the British mathematician whose concepts in the early 1950s foreshadowed the modern-day digital computer, proposed a simple test to check for artificial intelligence.

If a human judge, he said, engaged in a natural language text conversation with two other parties, one a human and the other a machine, and if the judge could not reliably tell which was which, then the machine would for all purposes have passed the test.

As of 2006 no machine has managed to do that. But now a robot messenger or chatbot has hit the Internet. It is so lifelike in its responses that many people have been fooled into thinking they're talking to a human being.

Invented by British scientists and nicknamed George, it's programmed to show emotions, tell jokes, answer questions and engage in intimate conversation on subjects as varied as love, life and the universe.

It can also speak 40 languages as its vocabulary continues to improve which, incidentally, is bound to happen considering George has already chatted with some two million people since its inception.

George is also capable of carrying on a conversation with hundreds of different people at the same time from all over the globe. To some people, though, the scary part is that George continues to evolve.

From expressing itself only as a disembodied text interface, a fully-animated 3D image of an androgynous-looking humanoid capable of an extensive range of gestures and expressions has recently been introduced to online audiences.

This new George, unlike many other conversational programs, does not merely try to be logical but attempts to form relationships and frequently behave illogically in order to seem more alive.

This is exactly what had been predicted by people ever since the industrial revolution introduced the possibility of creating mechanical human beings, and Mary Shelley wrote Frankenstein based on a laboratory-made semi-human creature.

The paranoia generated by such things has only gathered momentum since then, so that today with the advent of powerful computers it has led to an overwhelming feeling of fear of a complete takeover by machines in the future.

The reason is that robotic creatures can now also be imbued with artificial intelligence which rivals that of human beings. When robots supersede human beings there would no longer be any need for the Turing Test.

Unless, of course, machines start testing us for intelligence instead.

As understood from the passage, what makes 'George' seem more life-like?

Extensive range of gestures and expressions.  
attempts to form relationships  
Ability to talk on varied subjects  
illogical behaviour

The robot messenger 'George' was invented by

Alan Turing, the British mathematician.  
American scientists  
Scientists from Britain  
Mary Shelley

48. According to the passage, what was it that no machine had managed to do?

Pass the Turing test.  
Learn many languages  
Participate in conversation  
Show emotions and make gestures.

49. What was the impetus for the new robot?

Mary Shelley's book Frankenstein.

Industrial revolution which saw the possibility of making mechanical human beings.

Laboratory-made semi humans.

All of the above.

50. What is the author's greatest fear?

Humans will be rivaled by machines.

Machines ruling us in the future.

Robots passing the Turing test

Machines testing us for intelligence

## English Placement Papers

**Ques.** He brought him \_\_\_\_\_ with great difficulty.

A. about

B. in

C. up

D. over

Answer: Option C

**Ques.** VITUPERATE

A. abuse

B. rebuke

C. praise

D. retort

Answer: Option C

**Ques.** The young, thin boy surprised his wrestling opponent with his \_\_\_\_\_ strength. A. fraudulent

B. wiry

C. frolicsome

D. pretentious

Answer: Option B

**Ques.** An extremely deep crack or opening in the ground A. Chasm

B. Aperture

C. Ditch

D. Pit

Answer: Option A

**Ques.** Modern A. ity

B. ty

C. ize

D. ite

Answer: Option A

**Ques.** He took to (a) / reading Times (b) / for better knowledge (c) / of the facts (d) / No error (e)

- A. he took to
- B. reading times
- C. for better knowledge D. of the facts

Answer: Option B

- Ques.** Likelihood A. liken  
B. likely  
C. like

D. likeable

Answer: Option C

**Ques.** With Justine's \_\_\_\_\_ nature and passion for art, she would make an excellent tour guide for the museum.

- A. volatile B. congenial C. servile

D. fledgling

Answer: Option B

**Ques.** The train had left. A. past perfect  
B. past continuous C. past future

D. simple present

Answer: Option A

**Ques.** You will have finished this work by tomorrow. A. This work will be finished by tomorrow.

B. This work will finished tomorrow.

C. This work will have been finished by tomorrow. D. This work will have been finished tomorrow. Answer: Option C

**Ques.** He may be innocent. I do not know. a) I doubt -----

b) I do not -----

c) That he is -----



- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. A & B

Answer: Option B

**Ques.** CONVIVAL A. prodigal

- B. serious
- C. disloyal

D. hostile E. friendly

Answer: Option E

**Ques.** If he is averse \_\_\_\_\_ recommending my name, he should not hesitate to admit it.

- A. about B. for
- C. to
- D. against

Directions for Questions 1-5: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

It all started at the beginning of fifth grade. At first, Sarah wasn't really sure what was happening. In class, she had to squint to see the blackboard clearly. She had to do the same thing when she read street signs, or when she watched a movie. As the fuzziness got worse, she became more and more worried. It was important for her to see the notes and homework assignments the teacher put on the board.

It wasn't long before Sarah found herself squinting all the time, but she didn't want anyone to know that she was having a problem seeing. In class, she asked for a desk that was closer to the blackboard. One day, her teacher said, "Sarah, are you all right? I've noticed you squinting a lot. Are you having trouble seeing the board?"

Sarah shook her head. "I'm fine, Mrs.Cruz," she said, but she knew she couldn't pretend much longer.

At home, she had to sit closer and closer to the television in order to see the picture. Her mother noticed her squinting as she watched her favourite shows, and she began to get suspicious.

"Tomorrow I'm calling the eye doctor to set up an appointment for you," she said firmly. Sarah protested, but her mother's mind was made up.

Three days later, Sarah had new glasses and instructions from her doctor to wear them all the time. Sarah frowned in the car the whole way home. "All of the kids at school will think I'm a nerd," she said. Her mother smiled and shook her head. "You look just as beautiful with those glasses on as you do without them," she said. But Sarah didn't believe her. The next day, Sarah kept the glasses in her pocket as she walked into the schoolyard. She avoided her friends and stood alone, feeling miserable. Suddenly, she

heard her friend Theresa shout. Sarah ran over to the other girls. "What's wrong?" she asked. "My silver ring is gone!" Theresa cried. "My sister sent it to me from California. It's very special and I can't lose it!"

Sarah could tell that Theresa was very upset. They all looked for the ring in the grassy area of the playground.

Sarah realized that she could search better if she could see better. She took the glasses out of her pocket and put them on. The objects and people around her came into sharp focus. She caught her breath. Everything looked so different! So clear! She looked down at the ground and a glimmer of silver caught her eye. It was the ring. "Here it is," she shouted. "I've found it!" She handed it to Theresa, and Theresa slipped the ring back on her finger.

"Thanks Sarah," she said. "I never thought we'd find it." She paused. "Hey, I didn't know you wore glasses. They look great!" Sarah had forgotten that she was wearing the new glasses. "Thanks," she replied shyly. As they walked back toward the school building, two more girls from her class complimented her glasses. Sarah smiled. "Maybe wearing glasses won't be so bad after all," she thought.

1. Before Sarah got glasses she

- A) Thought having glasses wouldn't be so bad.
- B) Wasn't able to see the blackboard clearly.
- C) Found Theresa's missing ring.
- D) Sat far away from the television

Ans: B

2. Based on the end of the story, what do you think Sarah will do next?

- A) She won't tell her friends that she needs to wear glasses.
- B) She will keep her glasses in her pocket where no one can see them.
- C) She will wear her glasses all the time.

D) She will wear her glasses only when she is with her family.

Ans: C

3. Read this sentence from the story 'Her mother noticed her squinting as she watched her favourite shows, and she began to get suspicious'. What is an antonym for the word suspicious?

A) Doubtful

B) Guilty

C) Innocent

D) Trusting

Ans: D

4. Which statement does best describe Sarah?

A) She is willing to overcome her fears in order to help her friends.

B) She doesn't care how well she does in school.

C) She cares more about herself than her friends.

D) She doesn't worry about what other people think of her.

Ans: A

1. These essays are intellectually ..... and represent various levels of complexity.

A) Revealing B) Modern C) persistent D) demanding E) persistent

Ans: C

2. It was almost impossible for him to put out of his mind the ..... words which he heard from his clever father-in-law

A) Inspiring B) witty C) sarcastic D) soothing E) exhortative

Ans: B

3. The integrity of character, honesty, dependability and discipline..... with a genuine interest in your work will go a long way in the achievement of success in your professional life.

A) Coupled B) adjoined C) fixed D) attached E) joined

Ans: A

4. The soldiers were instructed to.....restraint and handle the situation peacefully.

A) Exercise B) control C) prevent D) enforce E) remain

Ans: A

5. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was one of the chief..... of women's rights.

A) Promoters B) facilitators C) instigators D) organizers E) protagonists

Ans: E

6. Her parents will never give their .....to such an unsuitable match.

A. willingness B. agreement C. consent D. acquiescence

Ans: C

7. He is ..... dancer

A) a skilled B) an adept C) an adapt D) an adopt

Ans: A

8. The degrees were awarded in the annual.....

A) conference B) convention C) Convolution D) convocation

Ans: D

9. They \_\_\_\_\_TV ever since they came home.

A) watched B) have watched C) have been watching D) should watch

Ans: C

10. That is a moving story \_\_\_\_\_.

A) that had survived the centuries.

B) that has survived the centuries.

- C) which is survived by the centuries.
- D) that is a survival in the centuries.

Ans: B

11. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ a defect in her nervous system.

- A) was unable in feeling pain because of
- B) was disabled to feel pain in
- C) was incapacitated to feel pain because of
- D) was unable to feel pain because of

Ans: D

12. As soon as the plane \_\_\_\_\_ to a hospital.

- A) landed, he was rushed
- B) was landing, he was rushed
- C) was grounded, he was rushed
- D) could be landed, he went rushing

Ans: A

13. The long, lone hours on the trail gave Doug a chance \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to get himself to know better.
- B) for getting to know himself better.
- C) to get to know himself better.
- D) in getting better to know himself.

Ans: C

14. He had \_\_\_\_\_ his face grow larger than they should.

- A) a unique disease that made the bones from
- B) a rare disease that made the bones of
- C) an unnatural disease that will make the bones of
- D) a special disease that made the bones in

Ans: B

15. When it comes to English grammar, she certainly \_\_\_\_\_.



A) gets the wrong end of the stick.

B) rings a bell

C) knows her stuff

D) carries the can

Ans: C

16. You try to \_\_\_\_\_ when you want to control your laughter.

A) put a brave face

B) make a face

C) keep your hair on

D) keep a straight face

Ans: D

17. With Justine's \_\_\_\_\_ nature and passion for art, she would make an excellent tour guide for the museum.

A) volatile

B. congenial

C. servile

D. fledgeling

Ans: B

Direction 1 – 8: In each question below is given a passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as one of the below:

A. if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e., it directly follows from the facts given in the passage

B. if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given

C. if you think the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false

D. if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in

the light of the facts given;

E. if you think the inference is 'definitely false' i.e, it contradicts the given facts.

Passage: A recent survey shows that India has the lowest death rate for blood cancer. China, Thailand and Myanmar (countries that have taste for spices) also have low rates. Higher rates are found in .S.A where spices are not used. The typical American food remains chicken rolls, butter and beef.

1. Americans are unorthodox in their food habits.

Ans: D

2. Americans dislike spices

Ans: C

3. Spices prevent blood cancer

Ans: A

4. Spices promote forms of cancer other than blood cancer.

Ans: C

5. Chicken rolls, butter and beef promote cancer.

Ans: A

Passage: The water resources of our country are very much underutilized. The main reason for this underutilization is the lack of capital and technology. A large portion of our water resources is wasted due to floods and unwise use of water for irrigation as well as domestic purposes. We can make full use of our water resources by building dams on rivers and by adopting the policy of awareness among people not to waste water.

6. The occurrence of floods adds to the water resources.

Ans: E

7. Some people do not use water resources in a judicious way.

Ans: A

8. The country does not have enough funds to develop water resources.

Ans: A

Directions 9 - 14: For each question in this section, select the best of the answer choices given

Cordon Pharmaceuticals launched the wonder drug “Cordox” that was supposed to help asthma patients. It entered the market with a ‘big bang’ amidst great rejoicing from asthma patients and doctors. It replaced the old drug that was being given to asthma patients via injection mode. Cordox did not have problems like patient compliance and cumbersome delivery mode. However, within 12-18 months, 85% of Cordox users developed severe side effects including joint pains, nausea, and weakness.

9. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?

A) Cordox should now be banned as a bad drug.

B) Cordon Pharmaceuticals did not conduct an extensive clinical trial before launching Cordox.

C) The old drug company deliberately cooked up statistics to bring down Cordon.

D) Those who developed side effects did not follow the instructions.

Ans: B

Many religions do not encourage female priests to preside over religious ceremonies. It is very rare to see female Hindu priests in temples as it is to see a female Bishop or a female Mullah. A group of radical Islamic feminists changed the map of the daily prayers in Islam when a woman

professor in a university took charge as a mullah. This action raised the hackles of the community and led to a furore.

10. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the above passage?

- A) Religion like other aspects of life is also male-dominated.
- B) Men are chauvinistic and oppose change.
- C) Feminists are the only ones who can fight for equal rights.
- D) Female priests are not as capable as male priests.

Ans: A

While reading a book with raised alphabets for the blind, the young French boy Louis Braille thought that there must be a way for a blind person to quickly feel the words on a page. There must be a way for a blind person to read as quickly and as easily as a sighted person. That day he set himself the goal of thinking up a system for blind people to read. He would try to think of some alphabet code to make his 'finger reading' as quick and easy as sighted reading, and thus he invented the Braille System.

11. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?

- A) Blind people cannot follow the common alphabet.
- B) Louis Braille was brilliant though blind.
- C) Blind people have to put up with inconveniences.
- D) Louis Braille's invention justifies the saying that necessity is the mother of invention.

Ans: D

Tom and Jerry is the enduring cartoon show of a cat and a mouse. The cat is always chasing the mouse and the mouse always manages to outwit the cat. The show is popular and is viewed across the world. The cat and mouse duo are extremely popular among all age groups.

12. Which of the following statements is a false assumption, as understood from the paragraph?

- A) Language barrier is not an issue when it comes to popular cartoons.
- B) People do not like to watch any other cartoons.
- C) Even adults enjoy the Tom and Jerry show.
- D) The duo's antics are enjoyed by most people.

Ans: B

Penicillin is one of the strongest and most potent antibiotics. It has saved many lives in the past when people used to die of wound infections. It is available in the form of tablets and injection solutions. It is given to most patients before a surgery. Some patients, however, do not tolerate penicillin.

13. Which of the following statements is a logical conclusion to the above?

- A) Some people have an aversion to penicillin.
- B) It is not as powerful an antibiotic as it is believed to be.
- C) Some people are allergic to penicillin.
- D) There are better alternatives available.

Ans: C

Rakesh was on a trip to the dense jungles of Sunderbans. The Sunderbans is the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger known for its ferocity and power. The local people show him around and insist on him wearing a mask at the back of his head.

14. Which of the following can be inferred to be true?

- A) The local people force tourists to follow their customs.
- B) The heat is unbearable if one does not wear a mask behind the head.
- C) The tiger is known for attacking people from behind.
- D) The tiger will not come unless it senses a mask.

Ans: C

Direction 1 - 8: In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no mistake the answer is 'no error'.

1. (A) My father is / (B) in bad mood / (C) today. / (D) No error

Ans: B

2. (A) Both the civilians/ (B) and army men / (C) joined the First World War today. / (D) No error

Ans: B

3. (A) The school is / (B) with in hundred yards / (C) from my house / (D) no error

Ans: B

4. (A) As soon as the teacher entered / (B) everyone fell / (C) in a silence / (D) no error

Ans: C

5. (A) He took to / (B) reading Times / (C) for better knowledge of the facts./ (D) no error

Ans: B

6. (A) I will put on / (B) a note in this regard / (C) for your consideration / (D) and necessary decision./ (E) no error

Ans: A

7. (A) He has been working on / (B) the problem from a long time / (C) but is still not / (D) able to solve it./ (E) no error

Ans: E

8. He took to (A) / reading Times (B) / for better knowledge (C) / of the facts (D) / No error (E)

Ans: B



Directions 1 - 8: In each question, a part of sentence is printed in italics. Below each sentence, some phrases are given which can substitute the italicized part of the sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, the answer is 'No correction required'.

1. He did many mischiefs.

- A) made many a mischiefs
- B) made much mischief
- C) Committed many mischiefs
- D) No Correction required

Ans: C

2. Rohit is as fast as or perhaps faster than Manish.

- A) Equally fast
- B) almost as fast
- C) as fast
- D) No Correction required

Ans: C

3. All his family members are in Kanpur.

- A) All of his family members
- B) All the family members of his
- C) All the members of his family
- D) No Correction required

Ans: C

4. I often see him dancing the top.

- A) rotating
- B) encircling
- C) dodging
- D) No Correction required

Ans: D

5. What is the time in your watch?

A) on      B) by      C) from      D) No Correction required

Ans: C

6. Columbus invented America.

A) searched      B) traced      C) discovered      D) No Correction required

Ans: C

7. Wise men catch time by the forelock.

A) Hold      B) seize      C) take      D) No Correction required

Ans: B

8. A bird in hand is worth two in bush.

A) two in the bush      B) two at a bush      C) two on bush      D) No

Correction required

Ans: A

Directions Questions 9 - 14: Identify the correct sentence

9. A) As he continued to walk, he came across some hawthorn trees in bloom.

B) Because he continued his walking he came upon some hawthorn trees in bloom.

C) As he continued to walk, he looked upon some hawthorn trees in bloom.

D) When he has continued to walk he got around some hawthorn trees in bloom.

Ans: A because 'To look upon' and 'came upon' are incorrect. Similarly, 'when he has continued to walk', is inappropriate in terms of tense usage.

10. A) A consumer reports magazine assessed the relative pesticide contents of organically and conventionally grown produce and found that in

many fruits and vegetables the difference was imperceptible.

B) A consumer reports magazine relatively assessed pesticide contents of organically and conventionally grown produce and found that among many fruits and vegetables the difference was imperceptible.

C) A consumer reports magazine was assessing the relative pesticide contents of organically and conventionally grown produce to find out that for many fruits and vegetables the difference was unobtrusive.

D) A consumer reports magazine should assess the related pesticide contents of organically and conventionally grown produce and found that for many fruits and vegetables the difference was negligible.

Ans: A because of the consistency in the tense usage.

11. A) As the level of education goes up, the percentage of reservation of seats must be progressively reduced.

B) As the level of education can go up, the percentage of reserved seats must be progressively reduced.

C) As the level of education goes up, the percentage in reserved seats must be aggressively reduced.

D) As the level of education goes up, the percentage of reserved seats must be progressively reduced.

Ans: D because it is 'the percentage of reserved seats' not 'the percentage in' or 'the reservation of seats'.

12. A) The affidavit detailed the measures taken against the state for the welfare of the children of the salt workers and for providing them with an adequate number of schools and teachers on a priority basis.

B) The affidavit has details of the measures taken by the state for the welfare of the salt workers children and by providing them with an adequate number of schools and teachers on a priority basis.

C) The affidavit detailed the measures taken by the state for the welfare of the children of the salt workers and for providing them with an adequate number of schools and teachers on a priority basis.

D) The detailed affidavit measures the steps taken against the state for

the welfare of the children of the salt workers and for the provision of with an adequate number of schools and teachers on a priority basis.

Ans: C because it is 'the steps taken by the state' not 'against' the state.

13. A) Large-scale misuse of central funds have widened the gap between the haves and the have-nots resultant in frustration especially among the youngsters.

B) Large-scale misuse of central funds has widened the gap between the haves and the have-nots resulting in frustration especially among the youngsters.

C) Large-scale misuse with central funds has widened the gap among the haves and the have-nots with resultant frustration especially among the youngsters.

D) Large-scale misuse of central funds have widened the gap between the haves and the have-nots so as to result in frustration especially among the youngsters.

Ans: B because it is 'Misuse of' not 'misuse with'. 'Misuse has widened' not 'have widened'.

14. A) The world of modeling consists of ramp, print and commercials but due to market demands and competition, the thin line of demarcation among them is blurring.

B) The world of modeling consists of ramp, print and commercials but due to a demanding market and competition the thin line of demarcation between them is blurring.

C) The world of modeling consists with ramp, print and commercials but when the market demands competition, the thin line of demarcation between them is blurring.

D) The modeling world of ramp, print and commercials due to market demands show competition with the thin line of demarcation between them having blurred.

Ans: A because it is unambiguous and consistent. When more than two things are compared, "among" is the correct conjunction and not "between".

1. An extremely deep crack or opening in the ground.

- A) Chasm
- B) Aperture
- C) Ditch
- D) Pit

Ans: A

2. A person of good understanding of knowledge and reasoning power.

- A) Snob
- B) Intellectual
- C) Expert
- D) Literate

Ans: B

3. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool.

- A) Imbecility
- B) Senility
- C) Dotage
- D) Superannuation

Ans: C

4. A place that provides refuge

- A) Sanatorium
- B) Asylum
- C) Shelter
- D) Orphanage

Ans: B

5. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's bank?

- A) Isthmus
- B) Archipelago
- C) Hinterland

D) Swamps

Ans: C

6. A disease of mind causing an uncontrollable desire to steal

A) Schizophrenia

B) Claustrophobia

C) Kleptomania

D) Megalomania

Ans: C

7. Giving undue favors to one's own kith and kin

A) Favouritism

B) Nepotism

C) Wordliness

D) Corruption

Ans: B

8. Hater of learning and knowledge?

A) Mixologist

B) Bibliophile

C) Misogynist

D) Misanthropist

Ans: A

5. Read this sentence from the story. 'In class, she had to squint to see the blackboard clearly'. What does squint mean?

A) to look with eyes partly closed

B) to move closer

C) to try hard

D) to concentrate

Ans: D

Directions for Questions 6-10: Read the passage and answer the questions

that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

Primitive man was probably more concerned with fire as a source of warmth and as a means of cooking food than as a source of light. Before he discovered less laborious ways of making fire, he had to preserve it, and whenever he went on a journey he carried a firebrand with him. His discovery that the firebrand, from which the torch may very well have developed, could be used for illumination was probably incidental to the primary purpose of preserving a flame.

Lamps, too, probably developed by accident. Early man may have had his first conception of a lamp while watching a twig or fibre burning in the molten fat dropped from a roasting carcass. All he had to do was to fashion a vessel to contain fat and float a lighted reed in it. Such lamps, which are made of hollowed stones or sea shells, have persisted in identical form up to quite recent times.

6. Primitive man's most important use for fire was

- A) To provide warmth B) to cook food C) to provide light D) Both A and B.

Ans: A

7. The firebrand was used to

- A) Prevent accidents B) provide light C) scare animals D) save labour

Ans: B

8. By 'primary' the author means

- A) Primitive B) fundamental C) elemental D) essential

Ans: D

9. Lamps probably developed through mere

- A) Hazard B) fate C) chance D) planning

Ans: C



10. Early lamps were made by
- A) Using a reed as a wick in the fat
  - B) letting a reed soak the fat
  - C) putting the fat in a shell and lighting it
  - D) floating a reed in the sea-shell

Ans: A

Directions 11 - 15: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated/ implied in that passage.

A microwave oven is a kitchen appliance employing microwave radiation primarily to cook or heat food. Microwave ovens have revolutionized cooking since their use became widespread in the 1970s.

Cooking food with microwaves was discovered by Percy Spencer while building magnetrons for radar sets at Raytheon. He was working on an active radar set when he noticed a strange sensation and saw that a peanut candy bar he had in his pocket started to melt. Although he was not the first to notice this phenomenon, as the holder of 120 patents, Spencer was no stranger to discovery and experiment and realized what was happening. The radar had melted his candy bar with microwaves. The first food to be deliberately cooked with microwaves was popcorn, and the second was an egg (which exploded in the face of one of the experimenters). In North America, microwave popcorn is now one of the most commonly cooked items in microwave ovens, virtually to the exclusion of other home cooking methods such as hot air and oil popping. Most microwaves sold in North America today have a specific "popcorn button" which is solely used to cook premeasured packages of popcorn, ostensibly to make it easier for consumers to microwave popcorn without worrying about burning it or leaving a lot of kernels unpopped. The standard time for the "popcorn" setting on most microwaves is about three minutes.

On 8 October 1945 Raytheon filed a patent for Spencer's microwave cooking process and in 1947; the company built the first microwave oven, the Radarange. It was almost 6 feet (1.8 m) tall and weighed 750 pounds (340 kg). It was water-cooled and produced 3000 watts, about three times the amount of radiation produced by microwave ovens today. An early commercial model introduced in 1954 generated 1600 watts and sold for \$2,000 to \$3,000. Raytheon licensed its technology to the Tappan Stove company in 1952. They tried to market a large, 220 volt, wall unit as a home microwave oven in 1955 for a price of \$1,295, but it did not sell well. In 1965 Raytheon acquired Amana, which introduced the first popular home model, the countertop Radarange in 1967 at a price point of \$495.

In the 1960s, Litton bought Studebaker's Franklin Manufacturing assets, which had been manufacturing magnetrons and building and selling microwave ovens similar to the Radarange. Litton then developed a new configuration of the microwave, the short, wide shape that is now common. The magnetron feed was also unique. This resulted in an oven that could survive a no-load condition indefinitely. The new oven was shown at a trade show in Chicago and helped begin a rapid growth of the market for home microwave ovens. Sales figures of 40,000 units for the US industry in 1970 grew to one million by 1975. Market penetration in Japan, which had learned to build less expensive units by re-engineering a cheaper magnetron, was more rapid.

A number of other companies joined in the market, and for a time most systems were built by defence contractors, who were the most familiar with the magnetron. Litton was particularly well known in the restaurant business. By the late 1970s, the technology had improved to the point where prices were falling rapidly. Formerly found only in large industrial applications, "microwaves" were increasingly becoming a standard fixture of most kitchens. The rapidly falling price of microprocessors also helped by adding electronic controls to make the ovens easier to use. By the late 1980s, they were almost universal, and current estimates hold that nearly

95% of American households have a microwave.

A microwave oven works by passing microwave radiation, usually at a frequency of 2450 MHz (a wavelength of 12.24 cm), through the food. Water, fat, and sugar molecules in the food absorb energy from the microwave beam in a process called dielectric heating. Most molecules are electric dipoles, meaning that they have a positive charge at one end and a negative charge at the other, and therefore vibrate as they try to align themselves with the alternating electric field induced by the microwave beam. This molecular movement creates heat. Microwave heating is most efficient on liquid water, and much less so on fats, sugars, and frozen water. Microwave heating is sometimes incorrectly explained as the resonance of water molecules, which only occurs at much higher frequencies, in the tens of gigahertz.

Most microwave ovens allow the user to choose between several power levels, including one or more defrosting levels. In most ovens, however, there is no change in the intensity of the microwave radiation; instead, the magnetron is turned on and off in cycles of several seconds at a time. This can actually be observed when microwaving airy foods like Krembos (An Israeli confection): it blows up during heating phases, while it deflates when the magnetron is turned off.

The cooking chamber itself is a Faraday cage enclosure which prevents the microwaves from escaping into the environment. The oven door is usually a glass panel for easy viewing but has a layer of conductive mesh to maintain the shielding. Because the size of the perforations in the mesh is much less than the wavelength of 12 cm, the microwave radiation can not pass through the door, while visible light (with a much shorter wavelength) can.

Professional chefs generally find microwave ovens to be of limited usefulness. On the other hand, people who are lacking in free time, or not comfortable with their cooking skills, can use microwave ovens to reheat

stored food (including commercially available pre-cooked frozen dishes) in only a few minutes.

11. The central theme of the passage is

- A) The Technique of Microwave Cooking.
- B) Microwave Technology in Ovens.
- C) Commercial Microwave Ovens and its Uses.
- D) The Discovery, Development, and Uses of Microwave Ovens.

Ans: D

12. According to the passage, it can be inferred that

- A) the microwave revolution became widespread in the 1970s.
- B) the microwave technique of cooking was more of an 'accidental discovery'.
- C) Spencer holds the highest number of technology patents.
- D) popcorn is the most popular snack in America.

Ans: B

13. According to the passage:

- A) In most ovens, the intensity of the microwave radiation cannot be altered.
- B) Fats and sugars are best cooked by microwave ovens.
- C) Microwave heating is the vibration of water molecules.
- D) None of these

Ans: A

14. According to the passage

- A) Amana's countertop Radarange priced at \$495 was the most popular model.
- B) hot air and oil popping methods of cooking popcorn is still used.
- C) microwave ovens were fitted with easy-to-use electronic controls due to the availability of cheaper microprocessors.
- D) Japan manufactures the highest number of microwave ovens.

Ans: C

15. Litton's new microwave oven

- A) resembled the one that is used commonly now.
- B) had a unique magnetron feed.
- C) could work on the no-load condition indefinitely.
- D) All of the above.

Ans: D

Directions 16 - 20: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated/ implied in that passage.

In almost all the modern opinions of women, it is curious to observe how many lies have to be assumed before a case can be made. A young lady flies from England to Australia; another wins an air race; a Duchess creates a speed record in reaching India; others win motoring trophies, and now the King's prize for marksmanship has gone to a woman. All of which is very interesting and possibly praiseworthy as means of spending one's leisure time; and if it was left to that, even if no more were added than the perfectly plain fact that such feats could not have been achieved by their mothers and grandmothers, we would be content to doff our hats to the ladies with all courtesy and respect which courage, endurance and ability have always rightly demanded.

But it is not left to that, and considerably more is added. It is suggested, for example, that the tasks were beyond the mothers and grandmothers, nor for the very obvious reason that they had no motorcars and aeroplanes in which to amuse their leisure hours, but because women were then enslaved by the convention of natural inferiority to man. Those days, we are told, "in which women were held incapable of positive social achievements" are gone forever. It does not seem to have occurred to this critic that the very fact of being a mother or grandmother indicates a certain positive social achievement; the achievement of which, indeed, probably

left little leisure for travelling airily about the hemispheres. The same critic goes on to state, with all the solemn emphasis of profound thought, that "the important thing is not that women are the same as men -- that is a fallacy -- but that they are just as valuable to society as men. Equality of citizenship means that there are twice as many heads to solve present-day problems as there were to solve the problems of the past. And two heads are better than one." And the dreadful proof of the modern collapse of all that was meant by man and wife and the family council is that this sort of imbecility can be taken seriously.

The London Times, in a studied leading article, points out that the first emancipators of women (whoever they were) had no idea what lay in store for future generations. "Could they have foreseen it, they might have disarmed much opposition by pointing to the possibilities, not only of freedom but of equality and fraternity also."

And we ask, what does it all mean? What in the name of all that is graceful and dignified does fraternity with women mean? What nonsense, or worse, is indicated by the freedom and equality of the sexes?

We mean something quite definite when we speak of a man being a little free with the ladies. What definite freedom is meant when the freedom of women is proposed? If it merely means the right to free opinions, the right to vote independently of fathers and husbands, what possible connection does it have with the freedom to fly to Australia or score bulls-eyes at Bisley? If it means, as we fear it does, freedom from responsibility of managing a home and a family, an equal right with men in business and social careers, at the expense of home and family, then such progress we can only call progressive deterioration.

And for men too, there is, according to a famous authoress, a hope of freedom. Men are beginning to revolt, we are told, against the old tribal custom of desiring fatherhood. The male is casting off the shackles of being

a creator and a man. When all are sexless there will be equality. There will be no women and no men. There will be but a fraternity, free and equal. The only consoling thought is that it will endure but for one generation.

16. In Chesterton's opinion,

A) The modern women are better because they can perform feats that were beyond the purview of their predecessors.

B) Women are not capable of significant achievement in their social lives

C) All deliberations on women's achievements are, at best, the means of occupying one's free time.

D) The equality that ignores family values cannot be accepted as progress in the real sense of the word.

Ans: D

17. From the tone of the passage, it can be inferred that the author,

i. does not approve of women engaging in daring and adventurous feats.

ii. is quite sceptical about the need for freedom and fraternity of both sexes.

iii. feels that, as more and more women claim equality, there are fortunately more people to help solve everyday problems.

A) i & ii

B) ii & iii

C) iii only

D) i only

Ans: A

18. "The only consoling thought is that it will endure but for one generation."

'It' in this sentence refers to

A) Man's revolt against fatherhood.

B) Women desiring equality and fraternity.

C) The desire for freedom among women to express their opinions freely.

D) A sexless society that gives equal opportunities to both men and women.

Ans: D

19. 'Progressive deterioration' means



- A) A steady fall in the standards and moral values of society.
- B) A compromise of sexes achieved through equality and freedom.
- C) A progress that ignores the essential norms of family and home.
- D) A man being a little too free with women.

Ans: C

20. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- A) Our mothers and grandmothers had no time to think of travelling because of family commitments.
- B) Women started revolting against the inferior treatment meted out to them, in their pursuit for social recognition.
- C) Men yearn for freedom from parenting even more than women do.
- D) Emancipation of women can bring about good and lasting solutions to all problems.

Ans: A