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

Op 1: Wild

Op 2: Hungry

Op 3: Angry

Op 4: Quick

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Fast

Op 2: Slow

Op 3: Medium

Op 4: Shy

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Inflexible

Op 2: Bitter

Op 3: Good-natured

Op 4: Disguisedly sarcastic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Agreements

Op 2: Contracts

Op 3: Documents

Op 4: Letters

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Far

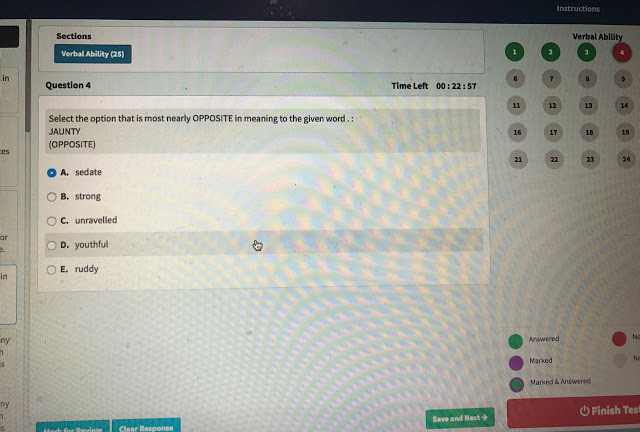
Op 2: Removed

Op 3: Reserved

Op 4: Separate

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques.  
[](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-8lV0j-ltA-E/WDukjEo63tI/AAAAAAAAEvw/MbEobPMfP4A1o1OHuHmaP5ZuNu31nwFvACLcB/s1600/AMCAT%2BEnglish%2BRestore.jpeg)

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

Op 1: Complain

Op 2: Comment

Op 3: Condone

Op 4: Console

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Poor

Op 2: Foolish

Op 3: Insane

Op 4: Strained

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Hindrance

Op 2: Repression

Op 3: Obstacle

Op 4: Restriction

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Full of confidence

Op 2: False

Op 3: Encouraging

Op 4: Provocative

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Punish

Op 2: Curse

Op 3: Dismiss

Op 4: Reprimand

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Lean

Op 2: Gaunt

Op 3: Emaciated

Op 4: Obese

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Appreciate

Op 2: Frank

Op 3: Indulge

Op 4: Pacify

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Courageous

Op 2: Rash

Op 3: Bold

Op 4: Daring

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

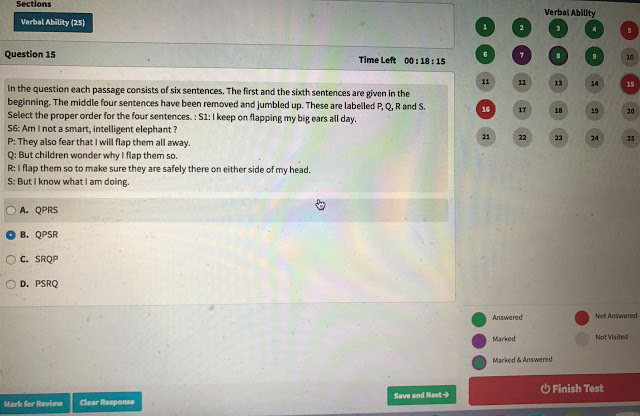
Op 1: Opening

Op 2: Stodgy

Op 3: End

Op 4: Past tense of go

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1  
  
Ques.  
[](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-LvdGFhIM_Aw/WDAEHDhaB4I/AAAAAAAAEqk/7AnUokmozEgxX0uYU0f3urO_pAdxsIvNwCLcB/s1600/780b50c8-c93e-4dfc-ad2c-0d79aec4b808.jpeg)

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

Op 1: infer

Op 2: impute

Op 3: inhere

Op 4: inundate

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : He is **averse** to the idea of holding elections now.

Op 1: convinced

Op 2: angry

Op 3: agreeable

Op 4: opposed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : True religion does not require one to **proselytise** through guile or force.

Op 1: translate

Op 2: hypnotise

Op 3: attack

Op 4: convert

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : She **corroborated** the statement of her brother.

Op 1: confirmed

Op 2: disproved

Op 3: condemned

Op 4: seconded

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : The great dancer impressed the appreciative crowd by her **nimble** movements.

Op 1: unrhythmic

Op 2: lively

Op 3: quickening

Op 4: clear

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : Swift is known in the world of letters for his **misogynism**.

Op 1: hatred for mankind

Op 2: hatred for womankind

Op 3: love for the reasonable

Op 4: love for womankind

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: libertine

Op 2: loafer-type

Op 3: criminal

Op 4: freelance

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : His style is quite **transparent**.

Op 1: verbose

Op 2: involved

Op 3: lucid

Op 4: witty

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : Only those who are **gullible** take every advertisement seriously.

Op 1: fallible

Op 2: enthusiastic

Op 3: unsuspecting

Op 4: unrealistic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : We didn't believe in his statement, but **subsequent** events proved that he was right.

Op 1: later

Op 2: many

Op 3: few

Op 4: earlier

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : The angry villagers have **lynched** two suspected child-lifters already.

Op 1: beaten up

Op 2: captured

Op 3: killed

Op 4: mutilated

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : He has a **propensity** for getting into debt.

Op 1: natural tendency

Op 2: aptitude

Op 3: characteristic

Op 4: quality

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : The **agnostic** demanded proof before he would accept the statement of the secretary.

Op 1: The pessimist

Op 2: The sceptic

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

Op 4: The atheist

Op 5: The altruist

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the word typed in **bold.** : The economic **cataclysm** which followed the industrial revolution brought with it complex problems hitherto unknown.

Op 1: Depression

Op 2: Boom

Op 3: Regeneration

Op 4: Sudden and violent change

Op 5: Unprecedented collapse

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Fatiguing

Op 2: Weakening

Op 3: Aesthetic

Op 4: Harmful

Op 5: Health

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Quietened

Op 2: Channelized into healthy directions

Op 3: Stirred up

Op 4: Contained and suppressed

Op 5: None of these

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Capricious

Op 2: Whimsical

Op 3: Flamboyant

Op 4: Pretentious

Op 5: Showily attractive

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: Infrequent, irregular

Op 2: Persistent, constant

Op 3: Continuous

Op 4: Sparing

Op 5: Corrective and preventive both

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Creditable

Op 2: Credible

Op 3: Credulous

Op 4: Sensitive

Op 5: Sensible

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Transitional

Op 2: Ephemeral

Op 3: Transient

Op 4: Transitory

Op 5: Monumental

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Epilogue

Op 2: Conclusion

Op 3: Peroration

Op 4: Permutation

Op 5: Percussion

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Iridescent

Op 2: Transparent

Op 3: Translucent

Op 4: Pollutant

Op 5: Giving off an odour

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Worldly

Op 2: Disarming

Op 3: Moving

Op 4: Inherent

Op 5: Seeking

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Pertaining to charms or magic

Op 2: Highly sensitive

Op 3: Needlessly repetitious

Op 4: Highly touchy

Op 5: Fleeting

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: entertain

Op 2: transform

Op 3: turn away

Op 4: lead toward

Op 5: displease

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: galvanize

Op 2: visualize

Op 3: locate

Op 4: quote

Op 5: signal

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: regenerate

Op 2: obese

Op 3: different

Op 4: hungry

Op 5: bloody

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: garrulous

Op 2: primeval

Op 3: vigorous

Op 4: disparate

Op 5: thin

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: paint

Op 2: garner

Op 3: adorn

Op 4: abuse

Op 5: banish

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: exculpate

Op 2: educate

Op 3: exonerate

Op 4: prepare

Op 5: embarrass

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: pious

Op 2: outrageous

Op 3: anxious

Op 4: sociable

Op 5: gloomy

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: felony

Op 2: misdeed

Op 3: indignity

Op 4: fiat

Op 5: illiteracy

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: stale

Op 2: necessary

Op 3: indifferent

Op 4: nonchalant

Op 5: vivid

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: calm

Op 2: cryptic

Op 3: practical

Op 4: salivary

Op 5: dishonest

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: revaluation

Op 2: assessment

Op 3: loss

Op 4: retaliation

Op 5: nonsense

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: soldier

Op 2: urchin

Op 3: surrender

Op 4: breeze

Op 5: spouse

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: foolish

Op 2: bitter

Op 3: voracious

Op 4: veracious

Op 5: fallacious

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: carried

Op 2: close

Op 3: permanent

Op 4: removed

Op 5: certain

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: produced by fire

Op 2: worthy

Op 3: given to questioning

Op 4: huge

Op 5: known

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: various

Op 2: lacking

Op 3: benign

Op 4: pompous

Op 5: futile

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: achieving

Op 2: serious

Op 3: capitalistic

Op 4: sneezing

Op 5: expensive

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: amuse

Op 2: treat honestly

Op 3: prate

Op 4: shackle

Op 5: vilify

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: narrowing

Op 2: prompt

Op 3: enlarging

Op 4: portentous

Op 5: sour

Correct Op : 2

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

Discrete(Opposite)

Op 1: Continous

Op 2: Secretive

Op 3: Distinct

Op 4: Cautious

Op 5: Judicious

Correct Op 2

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

Op 1: suggestive

Op 2: doubtful

Op 3: untidy

Op 4: pleasant

Op 5: bearish

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: related

Op 2: mischievous

Op 3: respective

Op 4: pious

Op 5: violent

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: youthful

Op 2: ruddy

Op 3: strong

Op 4: unravelled

Op 5: sedate

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: bridge

Op 2: dam

Op 3: praise

Op 4: blame

Op 5: solemnity

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: effortless

Op 2: proper

Op 3: conducive

Op 4: pointed

Op 5: informative

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: rude

Op 2: ruddy

Op 3: needy

Op 4: useless

Op 5: conscious

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: fiery

Op 2: clever

Op 3: intriguing

Op 4: slim

Op 5: ardent

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: imbalance

Op 2: peace

Op 3: inequity

Op 4: directness

Op 5: urgency

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: clown

Op 2: hero

Op 3: ectomorph

Op 4: neurotic

Op 5: introvert

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: polite

Op 2: perishable

Op 3: moral

Op 4: deliberate

Op 5: stubborn

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: robust

Op 2: witty

Op 3: wan

Op 4: exotic

Op 5: creative

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Big

Op 2: Major

Op 3: Tall

Op 4: Heavy

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Vocation

Op 2: Pacification

Op 3: Peace

Op 4: Destruction

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Indifferent

Op 2: Troublesome

Op 3: Weak

Op 4: Unconcerned

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Defeated

Op 2: Annexed

Op 3: Destroyed

Op 4: Vanquished

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Frugal

Op 2: Thrifty

Op 3: Stingy

Op 4: Generous

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Copious

Op 2: Extravagant

Op 3: Generous

Op 4: Ostentatious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Aggressive

Op 2: Straightforward

Op 3: Dignified

Op 4: Supercilious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Invaluable

Op 2: Worthless

Op 3: Inferior

Op 4: Lowly

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Resurgence

Op 2: Breakthrough

Op 3: Continuation

Op 4: Combination

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: indigence

Op 2: opulence

Op 3: sorrow

Op 4: exuberance

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: admire

Op 2: respect

Op 3: applaud

Op 4: appreciate

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: impractical

Op 2: impossible

Op 3: difficult

Op 4: impracticable

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: lively

Op 2: argumentative

Op 3: loud

Op 4: curious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: eagerness

Op 2: weakness

Op 3: indifference

Op 4: softness

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: intermittent

Op 2: harsh

Op 3: soft

Op 4: constant

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: indefinite

Op 2: vague

Op 3: idealistic

Op 4: optimistic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: please

Op 2: praise

Op 3: belittle

Op 4: denigrate

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: retrace

Op 2: distract

Op 3: curtail

Op 4: expose

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: ethical

Op 2: impetuous

Op 3: succinct

Op 4: lewd

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: cheerful

Op 2: consistent

Op 3: fortunate

Op 4: shapely

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: renown

Op 2: trepidation

Op 3: unconventionality

Op 4: remoteness

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: open

Op 2: frequent

Op 3: partial

Op 4: restrained

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: retribution

Op 2: compliance

Op 3: futility

Op 4: establishment

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: informal

Op 2: verbose

Op 3: secretive

Op 4: senseless

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: timidity

Op 2: bigotry

Op 3: likeness

Op 4: influence

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: seditious

Op 2: genial

Op 3: corporal

Op 4: wary

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: antidote

Op 2: intonation

Op 3: endowment

Op 4: anathema

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: energetic

Op 2: confined

Op 3: minuscule

Op 4: enlisted

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the option that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the given word . : FAR-FETCHED (OPPOSITE)

Op 1: ingenious

Op 2: facile

Op 3: myopic

Op 4: credible

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: emaciated

Op 2: sombre

Op 3: plump

Op 4: piquant

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: impudent

Op 2: brash

Op 3: savvy

Op 4: polite

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: whimsical

Op 2: machiavellian

Op 3: impish

Op 4: serious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: skillfulness

Op 2: cunning

Op 3: inventive

Op 4: dullness

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: uxorious

Op 2: parsimonious

Op 3: carnal

Op 4: chary

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: gloomy

Op 2: inglorious

Op 3: cherubic

Op 4: affable

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: pride

Op 2: humility

Op 3: conceit

Op 4: ostentious

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: ethereal

Op 2: concrete

Op 3: actual

Op 4: solid

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: dialogue

Op 2: prelude

Op 3: post script

Op 4: epigram

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: irrational

Op 2: irregular

Op 3: insistent

Op 4: irrelevent

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: active

Op 2: mobile

Op 3: rapid

Op 4: busy

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: amused

Op 2: relaxed

Op 3: endless

Op 4: astonished

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Agitate

Op1: Sooth

Op2: Suppress

Op3: Disturb

Op4: Refresh

Correct Op1

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

Photographic

Op 1: Distant

Op 2: Similar

Op 3: Exact

Op 4: Similar

Correct Op 4

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

Advent(Opposite)

Op 1: End

Op 2: Dawn

Op 3: Emergence

Op 4: Flexible

Op 5: Adamant

Correct Op 3

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

Op 1: frequent

Op 2: regular

Op 3: lasting

Op 4: rare

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) :  
(A) The teacher whom we met yesterday (B) is highly qualified and (C) with very good reputation.  
Op 1: (A)  
Op 2: (B)  
Op 3: (C)  
Op 4: None  
Correct Op 3

still

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'D'. (Ignore - the errors of punctuation,if any) : (A) The meeting adjourned abruptly/(B) by the CEO after/(C) about three hours of deliberation./(D) No error

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: (A)

Op 2: (B)

Op 3: (C )

Op 4: (D)

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: extreme

Op 2: burning

Op 3: reluctant

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: default

Op 2: deficit

Op 3: scarcity

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: got fined

Op 2: fined

Op 3: was to be fined

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: to insulting me

Op 2: of insulting me

Op 3: for insulting me

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: had known

Op 2: was knowing

Op 3: have known

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Out of these reasons

Op 2: For these reasons

Op 3: By these reasons

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. : When it was feared that the serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes *at crushing* them.

Op 1: into crushing

Op 2: in crushing

Op 3: without crushing

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: cause

Op 2: give

Op 3: pose

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: till I am invited

Op 2: unless I am invited

Op 3: if not I am invited

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: who are living in communities

Op 2: living among a communities

Op 3: who lives with a communities

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: by posting

Op 2: to post

Op 3: for posting

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: why he wrote the letter was since

Op 2: for which he wrote the letter was because

Op 3: why he wrote the letter was that

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: away

Op 2: up

Op 3: down

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: did they speak

Op 2: they will speak

Op 3: they had spoken

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: looks ahead to

Op 2: looks for

Op 3: looks onto

Op 4: No improvement needed

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. In the question a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the italicised part is given which may improve the  
construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative. :  
Today I am going to check that *Raju will do his home work correctly.*  
Op 1: Raju must be doing his homework correctly  
Op 2: Raju shall do his homework correctly  
Op 3: Raju does his homework correctly  
Op 4:No Change  
Correct Op 3  
  
Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. :  
As poorer nations Industrialize aggressively, natural resources are being severely \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Op 1: Depleted  
Op 2: Hit  
Op 3: Worsened  
Op 4: None  
Correct Op 1

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

Op 1: in

Op 2: on

Op 3: to

Op 4: into

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to …..

Op 1: back up

Op 2: back in

Op 3: back at

Op 4: back out

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: figure

Op 2: portrary

Op 3: play

Op 4: exercise

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: path

Op 2: machine

Op 3: garden

Op 4: river

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques Countries which \_\_\_\_\_\_  still undergoing the economic processes \_\_\_\_\_\_ known as developing countries.  
Op 1: Are, are  
Op 2: were, is  
Op 3: are, is  
Op 4 is, were  
Op 5 is, is  
Correct Op 3

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

Op 1: insists

Op 2: persists

Op 3: desists

Op 4: resists

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: idealistic

Op 2: generous

Op 3: lazy

Op 4: optimistic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: of

Op 2: off

Op 3: from

Op 4: under

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: for

Op 2: down

Op 3: in

Op 4: out

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: To

Op 2: For

Op 3: Towards

Op 4: With

Op 5: After

Correct Op : 1  
  
  
Ques.Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. :

But each attempt ended in \_\_\_\_\_\_ failure just as attempts have failed all over the world including Britain and the US

Op 1 Spectacular

Op 2 Gloomy

Op 3 Dismal

Op 4 Intense

Correct Op 4

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

Op 1: About

Op 2: From

Op 3: With

Op 4: Round

Op 5: Up

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: From

Op 2: With

Op 3: In with

Op 4: On about

Op 5: Up with

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: In/in

Op 2: At/between

Op 3: Inside/of

Op 4: Under/beyond

Op 5: Beyond/under

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: For

Op 2: With

Op 3: To

Op 4: Through

Op 5: Off

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Till

Op 2: Round

Op 3: Through

Op 4: To

Op 5: From

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: With

Op 2: Of

Op 3: In

Op 4: About

Op 5: None of these

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: insolence . . . .irately

Op 2: insouciance . . . .cordially

Op 3: graciousness . . . .amiably

Op 4: arrogance . . . .disdainfully

Op 5: querulousness . . . .affably

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: proud . . . . almsgiver

Op 2: noble . . . . philanthropist

Op 3: affluent . . . . mendicant

Op 4: natural . . . . philosopher

Op 5: peripatetic …………...vagabond

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: Devastate

Op 2: Devour

Op 3: Embezzle

Op 4: Defalcate

Op 5: Dawdled

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Begging

Op 2: Impecunious

Op 3: Penitent

Op 4: Impervious

Op 5: Impetuous

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: ignominiously

Op 2: privately

Op 3: magnanimously

Op 4: fortuitously

Op 5: inconspicuously

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Accord with

Op 2: Reconcile with

Op 3: Reconcile to

Op 4: Correspond with

Op 5: Correspond to

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Complicated

Op 2: Intricate

Op 3: Entrapped

Op 4: Entangled

Op 5: Tangled

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: Destructive

Op 2: Revolting

Op 3: Disastrous

Op 4: Unfailing

Op 5: Compounded

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: enthralling

Op 2: accomplished

Op 3: pedestrian

Op 4: auspicious

Op 5: masterful

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: lessened

Op 2: invalidated

Op 3: restrained

Op 4: dispersed

Op 5: fueled

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: harden

Op 2: stagnate

Op 3: inflate

Op 4: propagate

Op 5: decompose

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: satiric

Op 2: elegiac

Op 3: free

Op 4: humorous

Op 5: didactic

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: an intimacy. . . . precarious

Op 2: a fidelity . . . . munificent

Op 3: a skill . . . . excessive

Op 4: an indifference . . . . chancy

Op 5: a senstivity . . . . distinctive

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: hostage

Op 2: autocrat

Op 3: compass

Op 4: newcomer

Op 5: harbinger

Correct Op : 5

Ques. Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete. : In place of the more general debate about abstract principles of government that most delegates probably expected, the Constitutional Convention put . . . . proposals on the table.

Op 1: theoretical

Op 2: vague

Op 3: concrete

Op 4: tentative

Op 5: redundant

Correct Op : 3

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

P: but it is hard

Q: in a boy of fourteen

R: the mischief of early childhood

S: to tolerate even unavoidable faults

Op 1: RPQS

Op 2: QRSP

Op 3: QRPS

Op 4: RPSQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

P: but seeing my host in this mood

Q: I deemed it proper to take leave

R: as I had frequently done before

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

Op 1: QPSR

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: SPQR

Op 4: SRPQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. We have to

P: as we see it

Q: speak the truth

R: there is falsehood and darkness

S: even if all around us

Op 1: RQSP

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: RSQP

Op 4: QPSR

Correct Op 4

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

P: at his dispensary

Q: went to him

R: of all professions

S: for medicine and treatment

Op 1: QPRS

Op 2: RPQS

Op 3: RQSP

Op 4: QRPS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

P: and enjoyed it immensely

Q:in a prose translation

R: he had read Milton

S: which he had borrowed from his teacher

Op 1: RSQP

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: RQSP

Op 4: RQPS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

P: as we see it

Q: speak the truth

R: there is falsehood and darkness

S: even if all around us

Op 1: RQSP

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: RSQP

Op 4: QPSR

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

P: in keeping with my mood

Q: a soft summer evening

R: as I walked sedately

S: in the direction of the new house

Op 1: SRPQ

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: QPRS

Op 4: SQPR

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

S6: Many Indian Institutes of Science and Technology run special programmes on polymer science.

P: Above all, they are cheaper and easier to process, making them a viable alternative to metals.

Q: Polymers are essentially long chains of hydrocarbon molecules.

R: Today polymers are as strong as metals.

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

Op 1: QRSP

Op 2: RSQP

Op 3: RQSP

Op 4: QRPS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

S6: The main object is to maintain the interest of every member of the society and to ensure that the members participate actively in the projects of the society.

P: If the society is to be well run, it is necessary to prevent insincere officials being elected to the committee which is solely responsible for the running of the business.

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

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

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

Op 1: SQPR

Op 2: PQSR

Op 3: SRQP

Op 4: PSRQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: American private lives may seem shallow.

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

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

Q: A Chinese journalist commented on a curious institution: the library.

R: Their public morality, however, impressed visitors.

S: But in general they returned them.

Op 1: PSQR

Op 2: QPSR

Op 3: RQPS

Op 4: RPSQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe.

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

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

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

R: But this one wouldn't budge.

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

Op 1: SQRP

Op 2: SQPR

Op 3: QSRP

Op 4: QSPR

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

S6: This is because Venice has no streets.

P: There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the island of Venice.

Q: In this city there are no motor cars, no horses and no buses.

R: These small islands are near one another.

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

Op 1: PQRS

Op 2: PRQS

Op 3: SRPQ

Op 4: PQSR

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

S6: Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant ?

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

Q: But children wonder why I flap them so.

R: I flap them so to make sure they are safely there on either side of my head.

S: But I know what I am doing.

Op 1: SRQP

Op 2: QPSR

Op 3: QPRS

Op 4: PSRQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. In the question each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the proper order for the four sentences. : S1: Jawaharlal Nehru was born in Allahabad on 14 Nov, 1889.

S6: He died on 27 May, 1964.

P: Nehru met Mahatma Gandhi in February, 1920.

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

R: He became the first Prime Minister of Independent India on 15 August, 1947.

S:He married Kamla Kaul in 1915.

Op 1: QRPS

Op 2: QSPR

Op 3: RPQS

Op 4: SQRP

Op 5: 4

Correct Op : 2

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

S6: Thus she has shown the way for many others.

P: A total of twelve girls now work at the pump.

Q: She advertised in newspapers for women staff.

R: They operate in two shifts.

S: The response was good.

Op 1: PQSR

Op 2: SQPR

Op 3: QSPR

Op 4: PQRS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

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

R: It is a quality to be found among all peoples and nations in every corner of the earth.

S: Obviously, each person follows the custom of his particular country.

Op 1: RPQS

Op 2: RPSQ

Op 3: PRQS

Op 4: QPRS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

S6: Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm instead of good.

P: Nehru's idea of secularism was equal indifference to all religions and bothering about none of them.

Q: According to Gandhiji, all religions are equally true and each scripture is worthy of respect.

R: Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.

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

Op 1: SQPR

Op 2: PSQR

Op 3: QSPR

Op 4: PRSQ

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

S6: She was touched.

P: The dove saw the ant struggling in water in a helpless condition.

Q: All its efforts to come up failed.

R: One day it suddenly slipped into the water.

S: A dove lived in a tree on the bank not far from the spot.

Op 1: RQSP

Op 2: QRPS

Op 3: SRPQ

Op 4: PQRS

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

2. Chandrapur is considered as a rural area.

3. Manohar was transferred to his ofice recently.

4. Initially he was not getting adjusted to the city life.

5. Before that he was working in Chandrapur branch of our office.

Op 1: 54312

Op 2: 43215

Op 3: 12345

Op 4: 35241

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

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

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

4. Although we spend nearly half of each communication interaction listening, we do not listen well.

5. Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information in different settings.

Op 1: 15432

Op 2: 23451

Op 3: 35241

Op 4: 43215

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

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

Op 1: 2431

Op 2: 2341

Op 3: 3241

Op 4: 1342

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. Take the case of a child raised under slum conditions, whose parents are socially ambitious and envy families with money, but who nevertheless squander the little they have on drink.

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

B. He may simply be unable in later life to mobilize a drive sufficient to overcome these early conditions.

C. But infact it is not so.

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

6. This is what has been observed in a number of cases.

Op 1: DCBA

Op 2: ABCD

Op 3: ACDB

Op 4: BACD

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. The three colonial cities - Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were born at around the same time.

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

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

C. Whether it is one caste against other or the most pervasive of all trends - Hindus against Muslims.

D. It is indeed a metaphor for modern India.

6. This is about two tales of a city.

Op 1: ABCD

Op 2: BACD

Op 3: BDCA

Op 4: DABC

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. Indian golfers contemplating a round or two in China would do well to familiarise themselves with the grazing habits of water buffalo.

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

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

C. But it is not very rare to find a bamboo hatted worker excitedly directing a moving hazard.

D. Particularly not so if it is Chuangshan Hotspring Golf Club.

6. Chuangshan is unique for more than a highly picturesque phenomenon.

Op 1: ABCD

Op 2: ACDB

Op 3: ADCB

Op 4: ADBC

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6 : 1. Hunger lurks unseen in every village and city of our country.

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

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

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

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

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

Op 1: CBAD

Op 2: BDAC

Op 3: ADCB

Op 4: BADC

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Face

Op 2: Fragile

Op 3: Soft

Op 4: Easily done

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Self-confidence

Op 2: Probe

Op 3: Approval

Op 4: Distress

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Discipline

Op 2: To go away

Op 3: Deceit

Op 4: Slander

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Beautifiul

Op 2: Distasteful

Op 3: Boring

Op 4: Crude

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Disturb

Op 2: Carefree

Op 3: Distress

Op 4: Emotive

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Credible

Op 2: Discipline

Op 3: Gullible

Op 4: Weakness

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Delude

Op 2: Fancy

Op 3: Flood

Op 4: Illusion

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Conversation

Op 2: Speech

Op 3: Function

Op 4: Religion

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Discreet

Op 2: Disturb

Op 3: Different

Op 4: Defame

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Flee

Op 2: Enter

Op 3: Trap

Op 4: Tempt

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Passage

The great event of the New York cultural season of 1882 was the visit of the sixty-twoyear-old English   
philosopher and social commentator Herbert Spencer. Nowhere did Spencer have a larger or more   
enthusiastic following than in the United States, where such works as ―Social Statics   and ―The  
 Data of Ethics   were celebrated as powerful justifications for laissezfaire capitalism. Competition was  
 preordained; its result was progress; and any institution that stood in the way of individual liberties   
was violating the natural order. ―Survival of the fittest  —a phrase that Charles Darwin took from  
 Spencer—made free competition a social as well as a natural law. Spencer was, arguably, the single  
 most influential systematic thinker of the nineteenth century, but his influence, compared with that of   
Darwin, Marx, or Mill, was short-lived. In 1937, the Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons asked, ―  
Who now reads Spencer?   Seventy years later, the question remains pertinent, even if no one now   
reads Talcott Parsons, either. In his day, Spencer was the greatest of philosophical hedgehogs: his   
popularity stemmed from the   Page 54 fact that he had one big, easily grasped idea and a mass of   
more particular ideas that supposedly flowed from the big one. The big idea was evolution, but, while  
 Darwin applied it to species change, speculating about society and culture only with reluctance,   
Spencer saw evolution working everywhere. ―This law of organic progress is the law of all progress,   
  he wrote, ―whether it be in the development of the Earth, in the development of Life upon its   
surface, in the development of Society, of Government, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Language,  
 Literature, Science, [or] Art.   Spencer has been tagged as a social Darwinist, but it would be more   
correct to think of Darwin as a biological Spencerian. Spencer was very well known as an evolutionist  
 long before Darwin‘s ―On the Origin of Species   was published, in 1859, and people who had limited   
interest in the finches of the Galápagos had a great interest in whether the state should provide for   
the poor or whether it was right to colonize India.

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

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

Op 2: Because his work was perceived to justify capitalism

Op 3: Because he was a English philosopher

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: No one read Spencer in 1937

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

Op 3: Everyone should read Spencer

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Restricted

Op 2: Not interfered by the government

Op 3: Unprincipled

Op 4: Uncompetitive

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: He supported capitalism

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

Op 3: He had one broad and simple idea and many specific ideas flowed from it.

Op 4: He was a friend of Parson's.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Vindication

Op 2: Surprise

Op 3: Happiness

Op 4: Depression

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

Op 3: People who were not interested in animal species or natural evolution

Op 4: People who did not have interest in birds.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Passage

Passage not available

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

Op 1: They are in complete disagreement

Op 2: They are in partial agreement

Op 3: They are in complete agreement

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Factual

Op 2: Celebratory

Op 3: Satirical

Op 4: Cynical

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: It's quality never improved.

Op 2: It helped the consumers.

Op 3: The companies could not make money with it.

Op 4: It was an instance of Mead's Type II innovation.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Economically high and low respectively

Op 2: Economically low and high respectively

Op 3: Both economically low

Op 4: Both economically high

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Those suffering of vertigo

Op 2: Unhealthy

Op 3: Light-hearted

Op 4: Nervous

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: One should make mail coaches instead of rail roads.

Op 2: One should make rail roads instead of mail coaches.

Op 3: Incremental changes cannot lead to an innovation

Op 4: Innovations are irreversible changes.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

Op 3: Social networking may benefit the corporate sector to some extent.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

Op 3: Since enthusiastic teenagers are also on the network.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Social Networking and Business

Op 2: Social Networks

Op 3: Ethics of Social Networking in Business

Op 4: Social Networking: Pros and Cons

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Social network is only useful for recruiting.

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

Op 3: Social networking has not impacted business much.

Op 4: The prime use of social networking is for Hedge funds.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Dormant

Op 2: Unprincipled

Op 3: Unwanted

Op 4: Enthusiastic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Social networking did not benefit it.

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

Op 3: Social networking created problems for it.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Because it is used for knowledge management.

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

Op 3: Because IBM developed it.

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Issue of confidentiality.

Op 2: Misalignment of interests.

Op 3: Misalignment of interests and confidentiality.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

Op 2: Social factors incline a society towards corruption.

Op 3: Bribery is not a cultural phenomena.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Asking for a favour.

Op 2: Use of double meanings.

Op 3: Use of quasi-official terminology.

Op 4: Relate to food item.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is bribe generally called in China?

Op 1: Hand-over

Op 2: Refresco

Op 3: Envelopes

Op 4: Baksheesh

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Passage

GIVE people power and discretion, and whether they are grand viziers or border guards, some will use their position to enrich themselves. The problem can be big enough to hold back a country's development. One study has shown that bribes account for 8% of the total cost of running a business in Uganda. Another found that corruption boosted the price of hospital supplies in Buenos Aires by 15%. Paul Wolfowitz, the head of the World Bank, is devoting special efforts during his presidency there to a drive against corruption.  
For most people in the world, though, the worry is not that corruption may slow down their country's GDP growth. It is that their daily lives are pervaded by endless hassles, big and small. And for all the evidence that some cultures suffer endemic corruption while others are relatively clean, attitudes towards corruption, and even the language describing bribery, is remarkably similar around the world.  
In a testament to most people's basic decency, bribe-takers and bribe-payers have developed an elaborate theatre of dissimulation. This is not just to avoid detection. Even in countries where corruption is so common as to be unremarkable and unprosecutable—and even when the transaction happens far from snooping eyes—a bribe is almost always dressed up as some other kind of exchange. Though most of the world is plagued by corruption, even serial offenders try to conceal it.  
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·         Corruption and the law: BarefacedDec 19th 2006  
·         Party funding: Looking worseDec 19th 2006  
One manifestation of this is linguistic. Surprisingly few people say: “You are going to have to pay me if you want to get that done.” Instead, they use a wide variety of euphemisms. One type is quasi-official terminology. The first bribe paid by your correspondent, in Ukraine in 1998, went to two policemen so they would let him board a train leaving the country. On the train into Ukraine, the customs officer had absconded with a form that is needed again later to leave the country. The policemen at the station kindly explained that there was a shtraf, a “fine” that could be paid instead of producing the document. The policemen let him off with the minimum shtraf of 50 hryvnia ($25).  
Another term widely used at border crossings is “expediting fee”. For a euphemism it is surprisingly accurate: paying it will keep your bags, and perhaps your contraband, from being dumped onto a floor and sifted through at a leisurely pace. (A related term, used in India, is “speed money”: paying it can get essential business permits issued considerably faster.)  
Paul Lewis, an analyst with the Economist Intelligence Unit (a sister company to The Economist), describes the quasi-business terminology typically used for bribery in the post-communist privatisations of eastern Europe. A mostly useless but well-connected insider at the company is hired as a “consultant”. The consultant is paid a large official “fee”, nominally for his industry expertise, on the understanding that he will cut in the minister and other decision-makers.  
A second type of euphemism dresses up a dodgy payment as a friendly favour done by the bribe-payer. There is plenty of creative scope. Nigerian policemen are known to ask for “a little something for the weekend”. A North African term is “un petit cadeau”, a little gift. Mexican traffic police will suggest that you buy them a refresco, a soft drink, as will Angolan and Mozambican petty officials, who call it a gazoso in Portuguese. A businessman in Iraq told Reuters that although corruption there is quite overt, officials still insist on being given a “good coffee”.  
Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. Baksheesh, originally a Persian word now found in many countries of the Middle East, can mean “tip”, “alms” and “bribe”. Swahili-speakers can take advantage of another ambiguous term. In Kenya a machine-gun-wielding guard suggested to a terrified Canadian aid worker: “Perhaps you would like to discuss this over tea?” The young Canadian was relieved: the difficulty could be resolved with some chai, which means both “tea” and “bribe”.  
India lives in several centuries at the same time. Somehow we manage to progress  
and regress simultaneously. As a nation we age by pushing outward from the  
middle–adding a few centuries on either end of the extraordinary CV. We greaten  
like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically  
opposite directions.  
I don’t mean to put a simplistic value judgment on this peculiar form of “progress” by  
suggesting that Modern is Good and Traditional is Bad–or vice versa. What’s hard  
to reconcile oneself to, both personally and politically, is the schizophrenic nature of  
it. That applies not just to the ancient/modern conundrum but to the utter illogic of  
what appears to be the current national enterprise. In the lane behind my house,  
every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated laborers digging a trench to lay  
fiber-optic cables to speed up our digital revolution. In the bitter winter cold, they  
work by the light of a few candles.  
It’s as though the people of India have been rounded up and loaded onto two  
convoys of trucks (a huge big one and a tiny little one) that have set off resolutely in  
opposite directions. The tiny convoy is on its way to a glittering destination  
somewhere near the top of the world. The other convoy just melts into the darkness  
and disappears. A cursory survey that tallies the caste, class and religion of who  
gets to be on which convoy would make a good Lazy Person’s concise Guide to t

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

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

Op 2: Corruption exists only in developing economies.

Op 3: Corruption is an unethical practice.

Op 4: Corruption slows down GDP growth.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word dissimulation, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

Op 1: Hypocrisy

Op 2: Clarity

Op 3: Frankness

Op 4: Insult

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Appreciative

Op 2: Mildly critical

Op 3: Heavily critical

Op 4: Mildly appreciative

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

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

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Clear

Op 2: Unclear

Op 3: Nasty

Op 4: Polite

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

Op 2: Because of its unbalanced nature.

Op 3: Because it differs politically and personally.

Op 4: None of these.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

Op 2: A person meets with an accident.

Op 3: The nation is moving in two different directions.

Op 4: The nation is suffering from many road accidents

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Curious

Op 2: Hopeless

Op 3: Enthusiastic

Op 4: Speculative

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the sentence "We greaten like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically opposite directions.' implies?

Op 1: Indian people are barbaric in nature.

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

Op 3: India has a diverse culture.

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

Op 3: India has a diverse culture.

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What do you infer from the following lines-'In the lane behind my house, every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated labourers digging a trench to lay fiber-optic cables to speed up our digital revolution. In the bitter winter cold, they work by the light of a few candles.' ?

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

Op 2: Progress is unbalanced.

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

Op 4: There is shortage of electricity in India.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

Op 2: Disrespect of British towards Indian Culture.

Op 3: White people's definition for us.

Op 4: Ill-treatment at hands of British

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Due to different literacy levels.

Op 2: Due to religious diversity in India.

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Passage

The Indian government‘s intention of introducing caste based quotas for the ―Other Backward Classes   in centrally funded  
 institutions of higher learning and the prime minister‘s suggestion to the private sector to ‗voluntarily go in for reservation‘,  
 has once again sparked off a debate on the merits and demerits of caste-based reservations. Unfortunately, the predictable  
 divide between the votaries of ―social justice   on one hand and those advocating ―merit   on the other seems to have   
once again camouflaged the real issues. It is necessary to take a holistic and non-partisan view of the issues involved. The  
 hue and cry about ―sacrificing merit   is untenable simply because merit is after all a social construct and it cannot be   
determined objectively in a historically unjust and unequal context. The idea of competitive merit will be worthy of serious   
attention only in a broadly egalitarian context. But then, caste is not the only obstacle in the way of an egalitarian order.   
After all, economic conditions, educational opportunities and discrimination on the basis of gender also contribute to the   
denial of opportunity to express one‘s true merit and worth. It is interesting to note that in the ongoing debate, one side   
refuses to see the socially constructed nature of the notion of merit, while the other side refuses to recognise the multiplicity  
 of the mechanisms of exclusion with equal vehemence. The idea of caste-based reservations is justified by the logic of  
 social justice. This implies the conscious attempt to restructure a given social order in such a way that individuals belonging  
 to the traditionally and structurally marginalised social groups get adequate opportunities to actualise their potential and  
 realise their due share in the resources available. In any society, particularly in one as diverse and complex as the Indian   
society, this is going to be a gigantic exercise and must not be reduced to just one aspect of state policy. Seen in this light,  
 caste-based reservation has to work in tandem with other policies ensuring the elimination of the structures of social  
 marginalisation and denial of access. It has to be seen as a means of achieving social justice and not an end in itself.   
By the same logic it must be assessed and audited from time to time like any other social policy and economic strategy.

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

Op 1: Killing merit.

Op 2: Selection on basis of merit.

Op 3: Encouraging reservation

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

Op 3: Another word for reservations.

Op 4: Growth

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

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

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

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

Op 4: None of these.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

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

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

Op 3: There is no solution to bridge the gap between privileged and under-privileged.

Op 4: None of these.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Advocates

Op 2: Types

Op 3: Demerits

Op 4: People

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

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

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

Op 3: Caste-based reservation will help backward classes actualise their potential.

Op 4: All of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

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

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

Op 3: To do a cost analysis.

Op 4: None of these.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Neutral

Op 2: Biased

Op 3: Celebratory

Op 4: Critical

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Appreciative

Op 2: Sarcastic

Op 3: Neutral

Op 4: Speculative

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Because Gandhi was assassinated

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Grand Party

Op 2: Celebrations

Op 3: Lofty speech

Op 4: Destiny

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Mountbatten's association with India.

Op 2: Nehru's speech

Op 3: Gandhi's assassination

Op 4: The aftermath of the partition.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: A celebration of Indian Independence

Op 2: An inspirational quote

Op 3: A reminder of Gandhi's assassination

Op 4: A symbol of the ills of the partition

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Because the movie was a classic of 1947

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

Op 3: He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent

Op 4: It was Mountbatten's favourite movie.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: It becomes a secular country.

Op 2: It becomes unsecular.

Op 3: It is unprosperous.

Op 4: It becomes a rogue state.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Because he was favouring the Muslims.

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

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

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Passage

The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As stifling government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered center for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India’s seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as “the next economic superpower.”  
But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an “acute shortage of skilled manpower,” and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labor is outstripping supply.  
How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four hundred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India’s seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world. Many Indian graduates therefore enter the workforce with a low level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa, of Duke University, has found that if you define “engineer” by U.S. standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that, of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only two per cent acceptable.  
There was a time when many economists believed that post-secondary education didn’t have much impact on economic growth. The really important educational gains, they thought, came from giving rudimentary skills to large numbers of people (which India still needs to do—at least thirty per cent of the population is illiterate). They believed that, in economic terms, society got a very low rate of return on its investment in higher education. But lately that assumption has been overturned, and the social rate of return on investment in university education in India has been calculated at an impressive nine or ten per cent. In other words, every dollar India puts into higher education creates value for the economy as a whole. Yet India spends roughly three and a half per cent of its G.D.P. on education, significantly below the percentage spent by the U.S., even though India’s population is much younger, and spending on education should be proportionately higher.  
The irony of the current situation is that India was once considered to be overeducated. In the seventies, as its economy languished, it seemed to be a country with too many engineers and Ph.D.s working as clerks in government offices. Once the Indian business climate loosened up, though, that meant companies could tap a backlog of hundreds of thousands of eager, skilled workers at their disposal. Unfortunately, the educational system did not adjust to the new realities. Between 1985 and 1997, the number of teachers in India actually fell, while the percentage of students enrolled in high school or college rose more slowly than it did in the rest of the world. Even as the need for skilled workers was increasing, India was devoting relatively fewer resources to producing them.  
Since the Second World War, the countries that have made successful leaps from developing to developed status have all poured money, public and private, into education. South Korea now spends a higher percentage of its national income on education than nearly any other country in the world. Taiwan had a system of universal primary education before its phase of hypergrowth began. And, more recently, Ireland’s economic boom was spurred, in part, by an opening up and expansion of primary and secondary schools and increased funding for universities. Education will be all the more important for India’s well-being; the earlier generation of so-called Asian Tigers depended heavily on manufacturing, but India’s focus on services and technology will require a more skilled and educated workforce.  
India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the current government has made noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities have sprung up since the mid-nineties. But India’s impressive economic performance has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the government to defer difficult choices. (In a country where more than three hundred million people live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well. It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is that the more certain its glowing future seems to be, the less likely that future becomes

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

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

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

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

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Jobs provided by American companies

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

Op 3: Jobs open to only American citizens

Op 4: Jobs provided by the American government

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: The total amount of young population is low

Op 2: The total number of colleges are insufficient

Op 3: Students do not want to study

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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

Op 1: Democratic

Op 2: Liberal

Op 3: Impeding

Op 4: Undemocratic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Growing Indian Economy

Op 2: Higher education in India

Op 3: India's Skill Shortage

Op 4: Entrepreneurship in India

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: Near to community colleges

Op 2: Like community colleges

Op 3: Close association to community colleges

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

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

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

Op 3: Entrepreneurship is growing in India.

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Passage

Not Available

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

Op 1: Word of mouth Marketing

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

Op 3: Traditional Advertising

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

Op 1: Neutral

Op 2: Biased

Op 3: Celebratory

Op 4: Critical

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

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

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

Op 3: Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: It is impeded by the internet.

Op 2: It is encouraged by the internet.

Op 3: Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique.

Op 4: Internet has made it obsolete.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Nintendo before Sony, Nestle and Philips.

Op 2: Nintendo after Sony, Nestle and Philips.

Op 3: Nintendo, Sony, Nestle and Philips: all at the same time.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: It succeeded

Op 2: It succeeded with some hiccups

Op 3: It failed

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

Op 1: USA and India

Op 2: USA and UK

Op 3: USA only

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

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

Op 4: Word of mouth marketing is unethical.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Who are the 'new breed of Maharajas' ?

Op 1: Maharajas who recovered their wealth in 2004.

Op 2: The children of the older Maharajas.

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

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

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

Op 3: To serve the tiny fraction of high income groups in India.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

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

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

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

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

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

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

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

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

Op 2: The luxury goods market is becoming disorganized.

Op 3: The supply of beautiful clothes is very high.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word modish, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

Op 1: Unattractive

Op 2: Stylish

Op 3: New

Op 4: Beautiful

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

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

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

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

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: 583m

Op 2: 100,000

Op 3: 58m

Op 4: 300m

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, which of these is not a problem for the luxury good firms in the Indian market?

Op 1: High import duty.

Op 2: Difficulty in finding retail space.

Op 3: Restriction on firms to enter Indian markets.

Op 4: All of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

PASSAGE-1  
The impressive recent growth of certain sectors of the Indian economy is a necessary but insufficient condition for the elimination of extreme poverty.  
  
In order to ensure that the poorest benefit from this growth, and also contribute to it, the expansion and improvement of the microfinance sector should be a national priority. Studies suggest that the impact of microfinance on the poorest is greater than on the poor, and yet another that non-participating members of communities where microfinance operates experience socio-economic gains — suggesting strong spillover effects. Moreover, well-managed microfinance institutions (MFIs) have shown a capacity to wean themselves off of subsidies and become sustainable within a few years.  
  
Microfinance is powerful, but it is clearly no panacea. Microfinance does not directly address some structural problems facing Indian society and the economy, and it is not yet as efficient as it will be when economies of scale are realized and a more supportive policy environment is created.  
  
Loan products are still too inflexible, and savings and insurance services that the poor also need are not widely available due to regulatory barriers.  
  
Still, microfinance is one of the few market-based, scalable anti-poverty solutions that is in place in India today, and the argument to scale it up to meet the overwhelming need is compelling. According to Sa-Dhan, the overall outreach is 6.5 million families and the sector-wide loan portfolio is Rs 2,500 crore.  
  
However, this is meeting only 10% of the estimated demand. Importantly, new initiatives are expanding this success story to the some of the country's poorest regions, such as eastern and central Uttar Pradesh.  
  
The local and national governments have an important role to play in ensuring the growth and improvement of microfinance. First and foremost, the market should be left to set interest rates, not the state. Ensuring transparency and full disclosure of rates including fees is something the government should ensure, and something that new technologies as well as reporting and data standards are already enabling.  
  
Furthermore, government regulators should set clear criteria for allowing MFIs to mobilize savings for on-lending to the poor; this would allow for a large measure of financial independence amongst well-managed MFIs. Each Indian state could consider forming a multi-party working group to meet with microfinance leaders and have a dialogue with them about how the policy environment could be made more supportive and to clear up misperceptions.  
There is an opportunity to make a real dent in hard-core poverty through microfinance. By unleashing the entrepreneurial talent of the poor, we will slowly but surely transform India in ways we can only begin to imagine today.

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word panacea in the passage?

Op 1: Solution

Op 2: Problem

Op 3: Solution to all problems.

Op 4: Sustainable solution

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why, according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India?

Op 1: The demand for microfinance is high.

Op 2: It is a market-based anti-poverty solution.

Op 3: It is sustainable.

Op 4: Both 1 and 2.

Op 5: 1, 2 and 3.

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why are saving products not available?

Op 1: Due to inflexibility of loan products.

Op 2: Due to regulatory restrictions.

Op 3: Since insurance services are not available.

Op 4: Saving products are not available.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author talk about the 'entrepreneurial talent of poor' in the concluding paragraph?

Op 1: Entrepreneurship among poor is encouraged by microfinance.

Op 2: Entrepreneurship among poor is an alternate to microfinance.

Op 3: Entrepreneurship among poor is discouraged by microfinance.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is not a challenge faced by microfinance in India?

Op 1: Does not help the poorest.

Op 2: Efficient when economy of scale is achieved.

Op 3: Non-conducive policy environment.

Op 4: Structural problems of Indian society.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is correct with regard to microfinance?

Op 1: The supply is more than demand.

Op 2: The demand is more than supply.

Op 3: The supply and demand are well balanced.

Op 4: None of these can be inferred from the passage.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author's view about interest rates?

Op 1: The government should set them.

Op 2: There should be transparency with regard to them.

Op 3: The market forces should set them.

Op 4: Both 1 and 2.

Op 5: Both 2 and 3.

Correct Op : 5

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

Op 1: Indian economy growth will solve the problem of poverty.

Op 2: Indian economy growth is not enough to solve the problem of poverty.

Op 3: Indian economy growth aggravates the problem of poverty.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Passage 2

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

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

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

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

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the solution to the problem of female foeticide as envisioned by Dr. Bedi?

Op 1: Effective use of law.

Op 2: Mass public outrage.

Op 3: Comparison with Nithari killing.

Op 4: Contempt towards doctors.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

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

Op 1: Factual

Op 2: Biased

Op 3: Aggressive

Op 4: Sad

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is Akhila Sivadas's opinion on the PCPNDT act?

Op 1: The act is inconsistent.

Op 2: The act needs reform.

Op 3: The act encourages demand for foeticide.

Op 4: The act is sound, but needs enforcement.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the word sanitised imply in the first paragraph of the passage?

Op 1: Unforgivable

Op 2: Legitimate

Op 3: Free from dirt

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the doctors' explanation for foeticide?

Op 1: They think it is legitimate.

Op 2: They do it because people demand it.

Op 3: The technology is available and there is no harm using it.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the two people mentioned in the passage suggest similar solution to the problem?

Op 1: Dr. Agnihotri and Dr. George

Op 2: Dr. Bedi and Dr. Agnihotri

Op 3: Dr. George and Dr. Bedi

Op 4: Dr. George and Miss Sivadas

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which "demand" does the author refer to, in paragraph 5?

Op 1: Demand for principled doctors.

Op 2: Demand for high income jobs for women.

Op 3: Demand for youth icons.

Op 4: Demand for sex determination and abortion.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

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