

SIX PHRASE – VERBAL APTITUDE

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. _____ the shirt was washed twice, still he refused to wear it.

- (a) Though
- (b) Because
- (c) However
- (d) Since
- (e) While

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

2. The glass lay _____ on the table.
- (a) not touched
 - (b) untouched
 - (c) untoucheding
 - (d) not touch

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

3. Countries which _____ still undergoing the economic processes _____ known as developing countries.

- (a) were, are
 - (b) are, were
 - (c) are, are
 - (d) is, are
 - (e) are, is

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

4. _____ to be a good swimmer, you should know how to hold your breath for a while.

- (a) For while
- (b) However since
- (c) In place
- (d) In order

In the question a part of the sentence is ***italicized***. Alternatives to the ***italicized*** part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

5. Get out of the building! ***It sound like the generator is going to explode.***

- (a) It is sounding like the generator is going to explode
- (b) It sounds like the generator is going to explode
- (c) It sounds like generator exploded
- (d) No change

Select the option that best expresses the MEANING of the given word

6. VENT

- (a) Opening (b) Stodgy
(c) End (d) Past tense of go

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

7. PHOTOGRAPHIC

- (a) Distant
 - (b) Exact
 - (c) Distinguish
 - (d) Similar

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

8. PREMEDITATED

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Ingenuous | (b) Artless |
| (c) Spontaneous | (d) Natural |

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

9. EXTRAORDINARY

In questions below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labeled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order for the four sentences.

10. 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.

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS (c) SRPQ (d) PQSR

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

11. He had no interest in _____ obligatory dinners and social events.

In the question a part of the sentence is ***italicized***. Alternatives to the ***italicized*** part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

12. The appropriate atmospheric conditions made it feasible for the astronomers to see the stars ***and they could even distinguish the sizes***.
- (a) and even distinguish the sizes
 - (b) and they were even distinguishing the sizes**
 - (c) and he could even distinguish the sizes
 - (d) and even distinguishing the sizes

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

13. He _____ the position of group leader because of his effective leadership skills.

- (a) Got
- (b) get
- (c) gotten
- (d) getting

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

14. I _____ been regularly exercising for quite a few days now.

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

15. SHABBY

- (a) Pure
 - (b) Dirty
 - (c) Interesting
 - (d) Curious

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

16. SEMBLANCE

- (a) Resemblance (b) Pretense
- (c) Appearance (d) Aura (e) Dissimilarity

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

17. PETTY

Each question comprises a paragraph 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.

18. 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.

- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR (c) QPRS (d) PSRQ

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

19. _____ being poor, Kaveri still dresses more appropriately than most of her group mates.

- (a) Despite (b) Although (c) Since (d)
However

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

20. He worked really hard and thus _____ to be promoted.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) warranted | (b) deserve |
| (c) deserves | (d) merit |

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

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

- (a) person
- (b) other
- (c) contestants
- (d) individual

In the question, a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Alternatives to the *italicised* part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

22. *A belief in superstitious people is that* birth marks are the signs of influence on the mother before childbirth.
- (a) A belief in superstitious people that
 - (b) Superstitious people beliefs are that
 - (c) Among superstitious people the beliefs is that
 - (d) Superstitious people believe that

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

23. (A) I was so surprised that (B) I told me I was imagining things, (C) but later others confirmed that they too had seen the same sight.

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) No error

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

24. Salim could not make it to the party as he _____ to finish his assignment.

- (a) has
- (b) had
- (c) have
- (d) want

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

25. (A) Fatimah is a girl of principle, and she (B) would never go against her values (C) to get admission in that institute. (D) No error

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

26. Neither Surekha _____ Ravi will be able to attend the meeting on Sunday.

- (a) or
- (b) nor
- (c) and
- (d)
but also

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

27. (A) Yauhan do not understand (B) the importance of money as (C) he never had to earn himself. (D) No error

A part of each sentence below is underlined. Alternatives to the underlined part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

28. Tonight I am going to check that Raju will do his homework correctly.

- (a) Raju must be doing his homework correctly
- (b) Raju shall do his homework correctly
- (c) Raju does his homework correctly
- (d) No change

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

29. As per the recent ethical rules laid down by National Institute of Health, diseases which cannot be treated _____ would qualify for treatment involving human gene manipulation.

- (a) dangerous
- (b) similar
- (c) alternatively
- (d) uncommon

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

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

- (a) Translate
 - (b) Hypnotise
 - (c) Attack
 - (d) Convert

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

31. DISCRETE

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

32. (A) Harish likes to play cricket (B) and riding bicycle besides (C) playing videogames. (D) No error

(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) No error

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

33. (A) Guilt and self pleasure are (B) two most strong drivers (C) of any human act. (D) No error

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) (D)

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

34. There was _____ in the country when their cricket team won the world cup.

- (a) happiness
- (b) energy
- (c) shock
- (d) jubilation

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

35. FOOLISHLY

- (a) Shrewdly (b) Cannily
- (c) Wisely (d) Astutely

36. Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentence 1 and 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 in fact 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.
- (a) DCBA
BACD
- (b) ABCD
- (c) ACDB
- (d)

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

37. Many employees feel that the economic situation should not be a _____ to the performance management system of any organization.

- (a) deterrent (b) encouragement
- (c) problem (d) symptom

38. Rupa decided to put more effort to learn Mathematics as she believed that one should not give _____ easily.

- (a) away
- (b) up
- (c) in
- (d) off

39. Microsoft created a revolution _____ making the personal computer affordable for the middle class.

- (a) following
- (b) after
- (c) by
- (d) through

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

40. (A) Juhu Beach in Mumbai was filled with (B) innumerable people who had gathered there (C) to see the discovered newly ancient temple. (D) No error

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D)

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

41. He finished his novel _____ I was getting ready _____ office.

Select the correct alternative to replace the italicised part of the sentence.

42. I did not go to school *in* a week after an accident.
(a) through (b) within (c) for (d) after

In the question, a part of the sentence is ***italicised***. Alternatives to the italicised part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

43. People working in high position in companies *tend to shifting their work* burden by delegating tasks to their subordinates.
- (a) tend for shifting their work
 - (b) tend to shift their work
 - (c) tend as to shifting their work
 - (d) No improvement needed

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

44. Its always good to carry some cash as some shops
_____ not accept credit cards.

- (a) do (b) did (c) could (d) should

45. The car is in such terrible state _____ it can cause serious damage.

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

46. The fire-fighting team reached the venue quickly and extinguished the fire, _____ saving many lives.

- (a) therefore
- (b) hence
- (c) thereby
- (d) then

In the question, a part of the sentence is ***italicised***. Alternatives to the ***italicised*** part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

47. What have ***we got for dinner?***

- (a) we got for the dinner
- (b) we got for a dinner
- (c) we gotten for dinner
- (d) No change

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.

48. Residents of North Pole have different lifestyles and requirements than _____ living in other parts of the world.

- (a) their
- (b) them
- (c) those
- (d) residents

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

49. PREAMBLE

Improve the sentence by selecting the correct alternative to the *italicised* part of the sentence.

50. Rashid was *taken aback* when he got his health reports.

- (a) surprised (b) shocked
- (c) afraid (d) worried

Give the antonym for the underlined word, in the given blank.

51. Her hands are too rough now. I remember last year they were very _____.

- (a) nice
- (b) firm
- (c) smooth
- (d) fair

A part of each sentence below is underlined. Alternatives to the underlined part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

52. We will not go to work, if it shall snow tomorrow.

- (a) it would snow tomorrow
- (b) it will snow tomorrow
- (c) it snows tomorrow
- (d) it can snow tomorrow

53. Choose the logical order of the four sentences labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4 to make 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 asking “Is this the real problem?”

(a) 2431

(d) 1342

(b) 2341

(c) 3241

Directions for Q53 and Q54: Select the correct alternative to replace the *italicised* part of the sentence.

54. The code should be thoroughly checked for errors even if we have *an iota* of doubt.

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

55. INSTIGATE

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) Stimulate | (b) Prompt |
| (c) Ferment | (d) Deceive |
| (e) Prevent | |

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

57. TAMPER

- (a) Attach
 - (b) Timing
 - (c) Interfere
 - (d) Build

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

58. (A) All the guests on the (B) boat got frightened (C)
when they heard the alarm. (D) No error

(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
 (d) No error

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

59. TRUST

- (a) Insincere (b) Faith
(c) Lie (d) Tease

Select the word which best expresses the MEANING of
the word in CAPITALS.

6o. SWAP

- (a) Take from
 - (b) Exchange
 - (c) Back off
 - (d) Slide

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

61. CONCEITED

- (a) Arrogant (b) False
(c) Deceive (d) Misconception

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

62. In the first ten years after the _____ of the UGC Act, eight institutions were granted deemed university status.

63. _____ negligence of the transport company, lot of our goods were damaged in transit.

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

64. I always wanted a basket ball and _____ I pod in my collection.

- (a) the
- (b) a
- (c) an
- (d) None of these

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

65. (A) Not surprisingly, most of (B) them have proved
(C) to being spectacular. (D) No error

(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
 (d) No error

A part of each sentence below is underlined. Alternatives to the underlined part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

66. The quality and texture of jeans produced in California would be very good.

- (a) produced in California are very good
- (b) produced into California is very good
- (c) produced in California is very good
- (d) No improvement needed

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. Identify that part. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

67. (A) The study did not said (B) how the countries would (C) implement the plan. (D) No error

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) (D)

Select the option that best expresses the MEANING of the given word.

68. LACE

- (a) Paper (b) Cloth
- (c) Wood (d) Person

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

69. NOMINAL

Select the correct alternative to replace the italicised part of the sentence.

70. The election *verdict* was quite surprising as the ruling party was re-elected for the first time in fifty years.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) judgement | (b) decision |
| (c) order | (d) chaos |

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

71. COURAGEOUS

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

72. SUCCUMB

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

73. ARCHAIC

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

74. TENTATIVE

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.

75. 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

In questions below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labeled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order for the four sentences.

76. S₁: Once upon a time an ant lived on the bank of river.

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

Q: All its efforts to come up is failed.

R: One day it suddenly slipped in to water.

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

S₆: She was touched.

Each question is a passage 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.

77. S1: Soumitra lost his wallet today in the market.
S6: Apart from calling the bank, he should also lodge an FIR.
- P: He had all his cards and money in the wallet.
- Q: He is more worried about the credit cards than the money.
- R: The best thing would be to call the bank and block all his cards.
- S: This surely would avoid any kind of credit card

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

78. Today _____ the inaugural day at the pub, the drinks were served free of cost.

- (a) was
- (b) been
- (c) is
- (d) being

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.

79. The teacher stopped teaching Class VII as there were many _____ students in the class.
- (a) indisciplined (b) undisciplined
 - (c) misdiesciplined (d) nondisciplined

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

8o. EMINENT

- (a) Inferior (b) Credited (c) Prestigious (d)
Important



End of Session - 1

Thank You...

Verbal Modules

Session 2

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE to the given word.

81. NEGLECTED

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE to the given word.

82. PENDING

- (a) Unerring
- (b) Unending
- (c) Settled
- (d) Permanent

Each question is a passage 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.

83. S1: He is a famous novelist.

S6: But I doubt he would ever stop writing novels, as he makes tremendous profit out of these.

P: I think he would be more successful as a columnist.

Q: I prefer reading his magazine editorials.

R: However I am not fond of his books.

S: All his books have been completely sold out.

- (a) PQRS (b) SQPR (c) PSRQ (d) SRQP

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable options.

84. It is sad, the way she has ____ a ‘once a lifetime’ opportunity.

- (a) utilized
- (b) squandered
- (c) developed
- (d) extended

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable options.

85. In India, women _____ only three percent of senior management.

- (a) contain (b) involve
- (c) comprise (d) contains
- (e) comprises

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

86. She studied _____ entire chapter for an hour before the examination.

- (a) in the (b) the (c) of the (d) for the

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. Identify that part. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

87. (A) The accumulated toxins in our body (B) did not just affect our physical being but also (C) have adverse effect on our mental faculties. (D) No error

- (a) (A)
(d) (D)

- (b) (B)

- (c) (C)

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. Identify that part. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

88. (A) One needs to acquire many talent and master
(B) plenty of disciplines to make (C) a profitable and
reputed business. (D) No error

(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) No error

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

89. A person's shadow always _____ beside him, no matter what.

- (a) is
- (b) stays
- (c) walks
- (d) be

Select the option that best expresses the MEANING of the given word.

90. FURIOUS

- (a) Swift
- (b) Calm
- (c) Angry
- (d) Attentive

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

91. BASIS

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

92. GENERIC

- (a) Standard (b) Brand
(c) Specific (d) Individual

Give the antonym for the underlined word, in the given blank.

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

- (a) well
 - (b) weak
 - (c) uneasy
 - (d) strong

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

94. STARTLED

- (a) Amused (b) Relaxed
(c) Endless (d) Astonished

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

95. (A) It hence proven that the (B) distinction between two view points (C) is often blurred. (D) No error

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) No error

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

96. Aspirations of minorities cannot be kept in check
_____ the gun.

97. I would like to _____ a reservation for next Wednesday.

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

98. WEIRD

- (a) Friendly
 - (b) Normal
 - (c) Creepy
 - (d) Genuine

99. ACCENTUATE

- (a) Exaggerate
 - (b) Increase
 - (c) Suppress
 - (d) Low

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

100. AVAILABLE

- (a) Short
 - (b) Lack
 - (c) Cheap
 - (d) Interested

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

101. BROADLY

- (a) Specifically
- (b) Individually
- (c) Separately
- (d) Hardly

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

102. (A) The teacher whom we met yesterday (B) is highly qualified and (C) with very good reputation. (D) No error

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) No error

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

103. ABSURD

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

104. GIGANTIC

- (a) Huge (b) Invisible
- (c) Zero (d) Tiny

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

105. EMPATHY

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Care | (b) Sympathy |
| (c) Discontent | (d) Indifference |

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

106. But each attempt ended in _____ failure, just as such attempts have failed all over the world including Britain and the US.

- (a) gloomy (b) spectacular (c) intense (d)
dismal

107. This hotel has a good _____ service. They park the cars safely.

- (a) bellboy (b) callboy (c) valet (d)
doorman

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

108. PERENNIAL

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Frequent | (b) Regular |
| (c) Lasting | (d) Rare |

109. AGRARIAN

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Suburban | (b) Cosmic |
| (c) Areal | (d) Urban |

Select the option that best expresses the MEANING of the given word.

110. AGITATE

- (a) Soothe (b) Refresh
(c) Disturb (d) Suppress

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable options.

111. The power of music is known _____ us all
_____ capacity to improve our holistic health is
perhaps underestimated.

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable options.

112. The protracted illness has reduced him _____ skeleton.

- (a) till
- (b) round
- (c) through
- (d) to
- (e) from

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

113. (A) We've been saying it separately up till (B) now,
but we thought it would be (C) better if we spoke in one
voice. (D) No error

(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) No error

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

114. We urgently need to recruit a counselor _____ the vacant position.

- (a) on
- (b) for
- (c) at
- (d) in

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable options.

115. Ali is the fastest runner _____ all the students.

- (a) between
- (b) in middle of
- (c) among
- (d) in between

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

116. HUMOROUS

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. Identify that part. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

118. 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 unrecognized is that death of starvation is only the most dramatic manifestation of a much more invisible malaise - of pervasive, stubborn, chronic hunger.
- B. Yet it surfaces into public consciousness only transiently, in moments when there are troubling media reports of starvation deaths.
- C. Among these are entire communities, utterly disenfranchised and asset less.
- D. And, that there are millions of forgotten people in India who live routinely at the very edge of survival, with hunger as a way of everyday life.
6. Like the Musahaars, a proud and savagely oppressed Dalit community in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, who own not even the land on which their tenuous homesteads are built.
- (a) CBAD
BADC
- (b) BDAC
- (c) ADCB
- (d)

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

119. HISTORIC

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

120. Our bright and beautiful environment is being systematically destroyed under the pressure of a population.

- (a) proliferating
 - (b) expanding
 - (c) widening
 - (d) enlarging

121. All the efforts of the batsmen went _____ vain as the bowlers failed to perform well.

- (a) in (b) on (c) for (d) off

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

122. WORTHLESS

- (a) Costly
 - (b) Important
 - (c) Valuable
 - (d) Beneficial

Below is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange the parts to produce the correct sentence.

123. 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

- (a) SRPQ (b) QRPS (c) QPRS (d) SQPR

In the questions below, a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternative to the ***italicized*** part are given options which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

124. For as long as she could remember, Divya has loved ***to cook, to dance, and, until her poor vision made it impossible for her to do so***, reading books.

- (a) to cook, to dance, and, until her poor vision made it impossible for her to do so
- (b) cooking, to dance, and, until her poor vision made it impossible for her to do so
- (c) cooking, dancing, and, until her poor vision made it impossible for her to do so
- (d) to cook, to dance, and, until she lost her vision
- (e) cooking, dancing, and, until she lost her vision

Read the sentence and identify which part has an error in it. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

125. (A) Regardless of location, (B) internet have been a milestone in bringing various (C) people, technology, resources and academia together.

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) No error

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

126. UNYOKER

- (a) Merge
- (b) Split
- (c) Federate
- (d) Amalgamate

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

127. MIGRANT

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Foreigner | (b) Industrious |
| (c) Native | (d) Lazy |

The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced for 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.

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

130. A contract must be honored. You cannot _____ it.

- (a) back out
- (b) give up
- (c) renege
- (d) renounce

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable options.

131. Inflation can be _____ only if people limit their consumption, which will in turn reduce the demand of products.

- (a) reduce (b) reduces (c) reduced (d) reduction

132. I think I know _____ he finished his assignment early.

- (a) until (b) by when (c) how (d)
who

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

133. The petrol price has been rising for the past 5 years. It is highly _____ that it will decrease in the near future.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) unrealistic | (b) unlikely |
| (c) unnatural | (d) unacceptable |

134. We need more effective leaders and therefore we need to groom _____ leaders.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (a) enhanced | (b) good |
| (c) better | (d) best |

Select the word which best expresses the MEANING of the word in CAPITALS.

135. CREDULITY

- (a) Credible (b) Discipline
(c) Gullible (d) Weakness

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

136. He has a **propensity** for getting into debt.

- (a) Natural tendency (b) Aptitude
- (c) Characteristic (d) Quality

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

137. The leaves _____ yellow and dry.

- (a) were
- (b) had
- (c) being
- (d) was

138. At the end of the close fight, Paes emerged _____ in the Davies Cup finals.

- (a) victory
- (b) victorious
- (c) victorian
- (d) Victoriful

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

139. The company wants to _____ cost-cutting measures before it starts to incur losses.

- (a) reduce (b) modify (c) moderate (d) initiate

140. But it would not be the first time when politicians tried to _____ religious symbols to win votes.

- (a) adopt (b) invite (c) adapt (d) maintain

141. The experiment lead to the emission of _____ vapor, which resulted in immediate termination of the research.

- (a) Noxious (b) Non-toxic (c) Innocuous (d)
Bland

Select the option that best expresses the MEANING of the given word

142. CELLAR

- (a) Loft
- (b) Attic
- (c) Basement
- (d) Roof

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

143. ADVENT

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

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

- (a) wars
 - (b) love
 - (c) harmony
 - (d) conformity

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

145. LUMINOUS

In the question, a part of the sentence is ***italicised***. Alternatives to the italicised part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

146. Suraj *tipped* the policeman to avoid legal implications of breaking the traffic rules.

- (a) begged (b) cheated (c) bribed (d) focied

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

147. (A) Shalini win the race (B) as she practised too (C) hard for the tournament. (D) No error

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) No error

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. Identify that part. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

148. (A) Sita has a hobby of writing poems, (B) whenever she had been (C) free and in the mood of writing.

- (a) (A)
- (b) (B)
- (c) (C)
- (d) (D)

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

149. Heritage languages which form a part of India's rich culture are becoming _____.

150. The student searched ____ the book. He was certain that it was somewhere ____ his cupboard.

- (a) of, in (b) for, on (c) for, in (d) in, in

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.

151. Rima avoids travelling by flight as she feels afraid during take ____ and landing.
- (a) on (b) up (c) off (d) away

152. The institute reserves the right to make any change in the items ____ in the itinerary.
- (a) contains (b) contained
(c) contain (d) includes

Fill in the blank with the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in bold.

153. Anita was not happy with the bank's interest rate policy. They offered a fixed rate on all loans while she wanted a _____ rate.

- (a) moving
 - (b) floating
 - (c) free
 - (d) market

A part of each sentence below is underlined. Alternatives to the underlined part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

154. Chicago is widely known for its stuffed pizza and pizza pie joints have always bustling with innumerable people.

- (a) joints which were always bustling
- (b) joints that are always supposed to be bustling
- (c) joints that have always been bustling
- (d) No improvement needed

Select the correct alternative to replace the italicised part of the sentence.

155. The shipment should not be dispatched if there are any quality issues.

- (a) packed (b) received (c) opened (d) sent

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

156. AVERT

- (a) Entertain (b) Transform (c) Turn away (d)
Lead towards (e) Displease

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

157. SET OFF

- (a) Set Out (b) Set In (c) Get on (d) Get Back

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

158. ENCHANT

- (a) Repel (b) Evoke (c) Bewitch (d) Entice

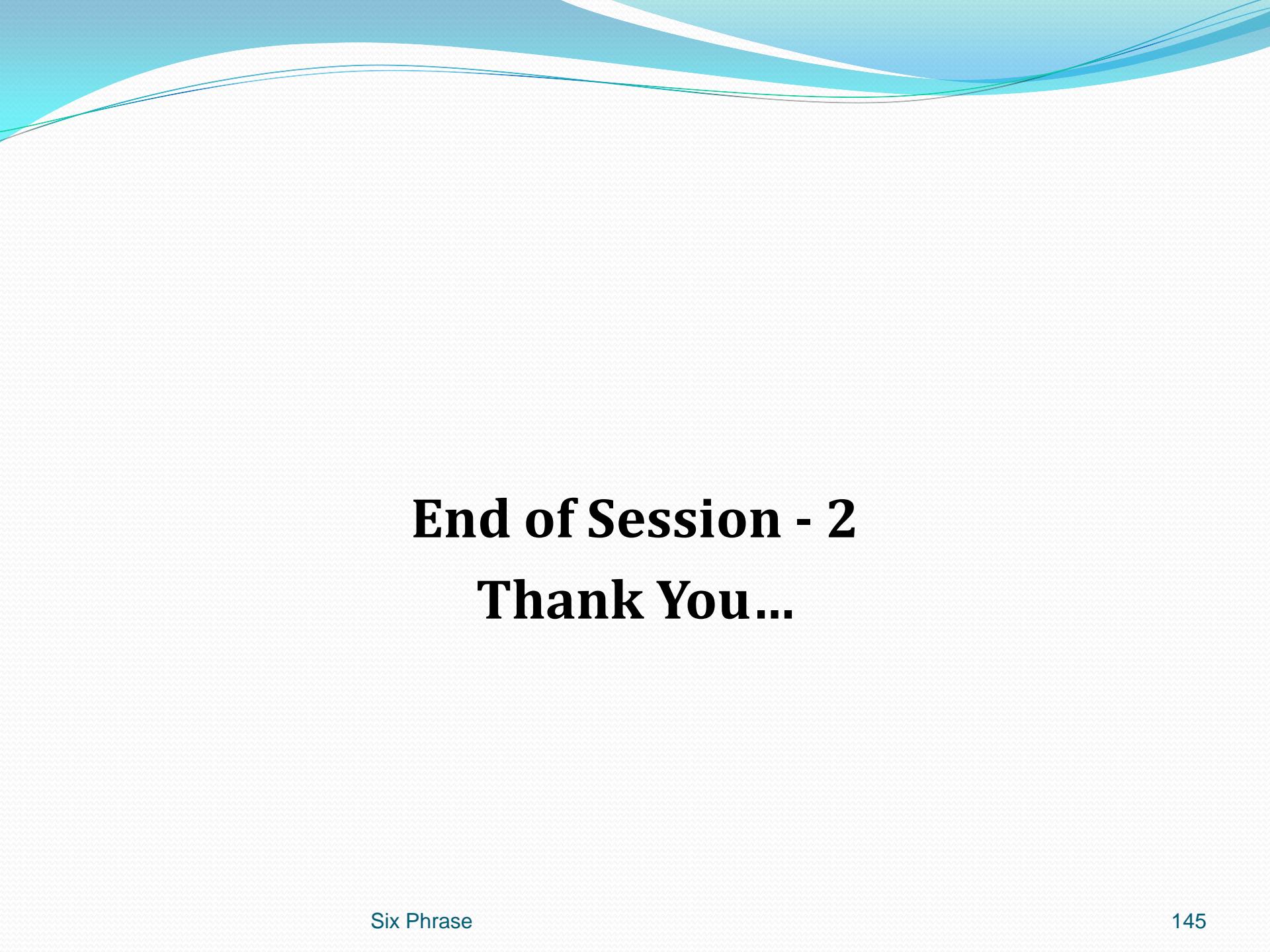
Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

159. AMPLE

- (a) Slow
 - (b) Abundant
 - (c) Meager
 - (d) Low

Each question is a passage 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.

160. S1: Aradhana has bought a new red color gypsy.
S6: Her father runs a garment export business.
P: Before this red gypsy, she used to drive a black SUV.
Q: She comes from a rich family.
R: Her car changes almost every six months.
S: She drives to college in her new car.
- (a) RSQP (b) PSRQ (c) QRPS (d) SPRQ



End of Session - 2

Thank You...

Verbal Modules

Session 3

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.

161. Rakesh had bought the book for me. I ____ him Rs.500.

162. We were thinking ____ it ____ something like a requiem for our age.

- (a) for, because (b) for, as
(c) of, since (d) of, as

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

163. VULNERABLE

In the questions below, a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternative to the italicized part are given options which may improve the construction of the sentence. Select the correct alternative.

164. She has lived in Chennai since *she was* eight.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) lived | (b) has been living |
| (c) had stayed | (d) is living |

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

165. The origin of Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), as believed by many medical experts can be congenital, whereas others believe it to be _____.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| (a) Exogenous
Pathological | (b) Deleterious | (c) |
| (d) Environmental | (e) Celestial | |

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

166. SPLENDID

- (a) Unimpressive (b) Bad
- (c) Ugly (d) Radiant

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. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

167. (A) Farmfare was the latest rage (B) on social networking sites these days and (C) has a big fan following. (D) No error

(a) (A)

(b) (B)

(c) (C)

(d)

No error

Select the correct alternative to replace the italicised part of the sentence.

168. The boss was unsure as to what triggered the argument between *Shyam* and Shankar.

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

169. VETERAN

- (a) Old (b) Inexperienced
- (c) Expert (d) Undisciplined

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

170. She was not sure if the **kind** looking old man had an ulterior motive in offering to help her find a job in a new city.

- (a) hidden (b) ingenuous
- (c) ignoble (d) overt

Each question is a passage 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.

171. S1: Rajeev and his friends went for river rafting.

S6: Later they all came to know that he is aqua phobic.

P: Rajeev forced him to have some medicine.

Q: They tried persuading him to join them for rafting, but he had severe stomach ache.

R: Which he refused adamantly.

S: Among all his friends, Kunal backed out at the last moment.

(a) PSQR

(b) QPRS

(c) RQSP

(d) SQPR

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

172. Scientists believe that during initial years of the ____ of the Earth, water bodies increased in size due to continuous rainfall.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) formative | (b) formations |
| (c) Formation | (d) formed |

173. We want to become internationally ____ in terms of technological research.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (a) equipped | (b) great | (c) renowned |
| (d) notorious | (e) familiar | |

Select the correct alternative to replace the italicised part of the sentence.

174. Surprisingly, Manipur received *scanty* rainfall this year.

175. He lost all the money in gambling, primarily because of his *avarice*.

Select the option that is most nearly opposite to the given word.

176. REMONSTRATE

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| (a) Demonstrate | (b) Lie |
| (c) Silent | (d) Agree |

177. TREACHEROUS

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| (a) Faithful | (b) Fake |
| (c) Unsurpassable | (d) True |

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in CAPITALS.

178. UNANIMOUS

Select the word which best expresses the meaning of the word in CAPITALS.

179. TIMID

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

180. Performance appraisals that contain ____ criticism are appreciated.

181. If Mr.Sharma didn't stop hunting _____ better deals now, he would lose the opportunity _____ buy this excellent mobile phone.

- (a) for, to (b) in, to (c) to, for (d) for, that

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

182. There was a lot of cheating ____ the test in the class.
(a) in (b) at (c) around (d) during

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. Identify that part. Ignore punctuation errors, if any.

183. (A) Everyone need to understand (B) that it is important to (C) respect one's parents. (D) No error
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C) (d)
No error

Select the word which best expresses the MEANING of the word in CAPITALS.

184. ABSORPTION

- (a) Suction
 - (b) Disconnection
 - (c) Separation
 - (d) Filtration

Select the correct option that fills the blank(s) to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

185. The meeting in the office was held behind _____ doors.

- (a) close up (b) closing (c) close (d) closed

Directions for Q186 to Q193: Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

Since the late 1970s when the technology for sex determination first came into being, sex selective abortion has unleashed a saga of horror. Experts are calling it 'Sanitised Barbarism'. Demographic trends indicate the country is fast heading towards a million foetuses aborted each year.

Although foetal sex determination and sex selection is an offence in India, the practice is rampant. Private clinics with ultrasound machines are doing brisk business. Everywhere, people are paying to know the sex of the unborn child, and paying more to abort the female child. The technology has reached even remote places through mobile clinics. Dr. Puneet Bedi obstetrician and specialist in foetal medicine, says these days he hardly sees a family with two daughters. People are getting the sex determination even for the first child, he says.

The 1991 census showed that two districts had a child sex ratio (number of girls per thousand boys) less than 850; by 2001 it was 51 districts. Child rights activist Dr. Sabu George says foeticide is the most extreme form of violence against women. "Today a girl is several times more likely to be eliminated before birth than die of various causes during the first year. Nature intended the womb to be a safe space. Today doctors have made it the most unsafe space for the female child," he says. He believes that doctors must be held responsible – "They have aggressively promoted the misuse of technology and legitimised foeticide."

Akhila Sivadas, Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi, feels that the PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques – Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) is very well conceived and easy to use. The need of the hour is the legal literacy to ensure the law is implemented.

"The demand and supply debate has been going on for some time. Doctors say there is a social demand and they are fulfilling it. They argue that social attitudes must change. However, in this case supply fuels demand. Technology will have to be regulated. Technology in the hands of greedy, vested interests cannot be neutral. There is a law to prevent misuse and we must be able to use it," she says.

On the 'Demand' side, experts such as Dr. Agnihotri argue that women's participation in workforce, having disposable incomes and making a contribution to the larger society will make a difference to how women are seen. Youth icons and role models such as Sania Mirza are making an impact, he says. Others feel there needs to be widespread visible contempt and anger in society against this 'Genocide'- "the kind we saw against the Nithari killings," says Dr Bedi. "Today nobody can say that female foeticide is not their problem." Time we all did our bit to help save the girl child. Time's running out.

186. What is the tone of the passage?

- (a) Factual
- (b) Biased
- (c) Aggressive
- (d) Sad

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

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

188. What does the word ‘sanitised’ imply in the first paragraph of the passage?

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

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

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

190. What is the doctors' explanation for foeticide?

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

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

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

192. Which of the following will Dr. George agree to?
- (a) The girl child is as safe in the mother's womb as after birth.
 - (b) The girl child is safer in the mother's womb in comparison to after birth.
 - (c) The girl child is safer after birth as compared to the mother's Womb.
 - (d) None of these

193. What is the solution to the problem of femal foeticide as envisioned by Dr. Bedi?
- (a) Effective use of law
 - (b) Mass public outrage
 - (c) Comparison with Nithari's killing
 - (d) contempt towards doctors

Directions for Q194 to Q197: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

The most avid users of social-networking websites may be exhibitionist teenagers, but when it comes to more grown-up use by business people, such sites have a surprisingly long pedigree. LinkedIn, an online network for professionals that signed up its ten-millionth user this week, was launched in 2003, a few months before MySpace, the biggest of the social sites. Consumer adoption of social networking has grabbed most attention since then. But interest in the business uses of the technology is rising.

Many companies are attracted by the marketing opportunities offered by community sites. But the results can be painful. Pizza Hut has a profile on MySpace devoted to a pizza-delivery driver called Ted, who helpfully lets friends in on the chain's latest promotional offers ("Dude, I just heard some scoop from the Hut," ran one recent post). Wal-Mart started up and rapidly closed down a much-derided teenage site called The Hub last year. Reuters hopes to do better with its forthcoming site for those in the financial-services industry.

Social networking has proved to be of greatest value to companies in recruitment. Unlike a simple jobs board, social networks enable members to pass suitable vacancies on to people they know, and to refer potential candidates back to the recruiter. So employers reach not only active jobseekers but also a much larger pool of passive candidates through referrals. LinkedIn has over 350 corporate customers which pay up to \$250,000 each to advertise jobs to its expanding network. Having lots of people in a network increases its value in a “super-linear” fashion, says Reid Hoffman, LinkedIn's founder. He says corporate use of his service is now spreading beyond recruiters: hedge funds use it to identify and contact experts, for example.

This techniques is also gathering momentum in “knowledge management”. IBM recently unveiled a social-software platform called Lotus Connections, due out in the next few weeks, that lets company employees post detailed profiles of themselves, team up on projects and share bookmarks.

One manufacturer testing the software is using it to put inexperienced members of its customer-services team in touch with the right engineers. It can also be used to identify in-house experts. Software firms will probably start bundling social features of this kind into all sorts of business software.

To work well in the business world, social networking has to clear some big hurdles. Incentives to participate in a network have to be symmetrical, for one thing. The interests of MySpace members—and of jobseekers and employers—may be aligned, but it is not clear why commission-hungry salespeople would want to share their best leads with colleagues. Limiting the size of the network can reduce its value for companies, yet confidentiality is another obvious concern for companies that invite outsiders into their online communities. “Social networking sounds great in theory, but the business benefits are still unproven,” says Paul Jackson of Forrester, a consultancy. But if who you know really does matter more than what you know, it has obvious potential.

194. What meaning of avid could you infer from the passage?

- (a) Dormant
- (b) Unprincipled
- (c) Unwanted
- (d) Enthusiastic

195. What are the hurdles that social networking has to overcome in order to benefit the business world?

- (a) Issue of confidentiality
- (b) Misalignment of interests
- (c) Misalignment of interests and confidentiality
- (d) None of these

196. Why does the author call "Lotus Connections" a social software platform?

- (a) Because it is used for knowledge management
- (b) It has a feature to allow employees to interact and cooperate with each other
- (c) Because IBM developed it
- (d) Because the service team can get in touch with the right engineers using it

197. What is the most probable context in which the author is talking about Pizza Hut?

- (a) Social Networking did not benefit it
- (b) Social Networking was a big success for it
- (c) Social Networking created problems for it
- (d) None of these

Directions for Q198 to Q201: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) It initiated the project.
supported it.
- (b) It eagerly
- (c) It felt the project was very unique.
apprehensive about it.
- (d) It was

200. What can be the title of the passage?

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

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

- (a) Even though staying in the huts wasn't easy for the modern people, the centre saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments.
- (b) Staying in the huts was quite easy for the modern people and the centre also saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments.
- (c) The way of living of the Iron Age proved difficult for the people of the modern age who are used to living in luxury.
- (d) The way of living of the Iron Age proved very easy for the people of the modern age since it was hot inside the huts, and they were anyway used to heated rooms.

Directions for Q202 to Q205: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Rohit brushed quickly past an elderly woman waiting on the platform ahead of him to get onto the metro. He wanted to be sure to get a seat to read his Economic Times. As the train rolled out of the station, he lifted his head from the newspaper and stared at the man directly across from him. A tsunami of antipathy came over him. Rohit knew this man, knew him all too well. Their eyes locked. As the train readied full speed, the ruckus of speeding wheels against the winding rails and a wildly gyrating subway car filled Rohit's ears. To this frenetic beat Rohit effortlessly listed in his head all the reasons this man, whose eyes he stared coldly into, was an anathema to him. He had climbed the upper echelons of his firm using an imperious manner with his subordinates, always making sure everyone knew he was the boss.

Despite his impoverished upbringing, he had become ostentatious. Flush with cash from the lucrative deals he had made, he had purchased a yacht and a home in Mumbai. He used neither. But, oh, how he liked to say he had them. Meanwhile, Rohit knew, this man's parents were on the verge of being evicted from their run-down tenement apartment in Allahabad.

What bothered Rohit most about this man was that he never even attempted to make amends for his evil ways. Could this man change? Rohit did not know. He could try though.

The train screeched to Rohit's stop. He gave the man one last hard look. 'See you around,' he mumbled to himself. And he knew he would, because Rohit had been glaring at his own reflection in the glass in the metro. It would take years of hard work and therapy, but Rohit would one day notice this man again on the train and marvel at what a kinder person he had become.

202. Why did a tsunami of antipathy come over Rohit?

- (a) Because he was angry at himself and unable to stand looking at himself.
- (b) Because the man sitting across him was his former boss who treated him badly.
- (c) Because he wanted to read his newspaper and not be disturbed, especially by someone he disliked.
- (d) Because the guy sitting across him was financially better off than Rohit.

203. What was the biggest reason (stated or implied) for Rohit disliking the man in the metro?

- (a) The man was known to be extremely rude and domineering especially with his subordinates.
- (b) The man was remorseless and had not made any effort to reform himself for the better.
- (c) The man did not bother to take care of his parents who were on the verge of being evicted from their humble dwelling.
- (d) The man did not have respect for things or money and while people did not have a place to stay, he had bought a flat which he did not even use.

204. Which statement makes most sense from what is said in the paragraph?

- (a) Rohit has few friends.
- (b) Rohit knows himself well.
- (c) Rohit has had a difficult life.
- (d) Rohit is incapable of change.

205. What does it mean to have an 'imperious manner with underlings'?

- (a) To ignore them.
- (b) To be stoic around them.
- (c) To openly humiliate them.
- (d) To not be affected by them.
- (e) To be domineering towards them.

Directions for Q206 to Q209: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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 realised 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, scaleable 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 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 mobilise savings for on-lending to the poor; this would allow for a large measure of financial independence amongst well-managed MFIs — as the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh has achieved in recent years through an aggressive and highly successful savings initiative.

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. A new paper, "Measuring the Impact of Microfinance: Taking Stock of What We Know" (which can be downloaded for free from website), shows that in most countries where quality microfinance programmes have been scaled up, poverty has been reduced, sometimes dramatically. With one state leading the way, we need to build on a successful model. By unleashing the entrepreneurial talent of the poor, we will slowly but surely transform India in ways we can only begin to imagine today.

206. What could be the meaning of the word 'panacea' in the passage?

- (a) Solution
- (b) Problem
- (c) Solution to all problems
- (d) Sustainable solution

207. Why are saving products not available?

- (a) Due to inflexibility of loan products.
- (b) Due to regulatory restrictions.
- (c) Since insurance services are not available.
- (d) Saving products are not available.

208. Why does the author talk about the ‘entrepreneurial talent of poor’ in the concluding paragraph?

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

209. Why according to the author, should microfinance be scaled up in India?

- (a) The demand for microfinance is high
- (b) It is a market-based anti-poverty solution
- (c) It is sustainable
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) (a), (b) & (c)

Directions for Q210 to Q213: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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

Other purveyors of opulence followed, from Chanel to Bulgari. In recent months a multitude of swanky brands have announced plans to set up shop in India, including Dolce & Gabbana, Hermès, Jimmy Choo and Gucci. And Indian women will soon be invited to spend over \$100 on bras made by La Perla, an Italian lingerie firm. Only a tiny fraction, of course, will do so. But it is India's future prospects that have excited the luxury behemoths.

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

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

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

But things are changing. Later this year Emporio, a new luxury-goods mall, will open in a prosperous neighbourhood in the south of Delhi. It is likely to be the first of many. Even so, India could remain a difficult market to crack. Last October the Luxury Marketing Council, an international organisation of 675 luxury-goods firms, opened its India chapter. Its boss, Devyani Raman, described India's luxury-goods market as "a cupboard full of beautiful clothes with a new outfit arriving every day—it could start to look messy without the right care". This, she said, included everything from teaching shop assistants appropriate manners to instil in the Indian public a proper understanding of the concept of luxury. "How do you educate them", she asked, "about the difference between a designer bag that costs \$400 and a much cheaper leather bag that functions perfectly well?"

210. Who are the 'new breed of Maharajas'?

- (a) Maharajas who recovered their wealth in 2004.
- (b) The children of the older Maharajas.
- (c) The new class of rich people who emerged in India post liberalisation.
- (d) None of these

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

- (a) India is encouraging luxury goods while it doesn't encourage Wal-Mart.
- (b) India is an attractive market for luxury goods.
- (c) There are different rules for retail firms and those that sell their own product.

212. What does Devyani Raman's statement imply?

- (a) Beautiful clothes are an important luxury item and should be taken care of.
- (b) The luxury goods market is becoming disorganized.
- (c) The supply of beautiful clothes is very high.
- (d) None of these

213. What is the author most likely to agree to as the reason for the inflow of luxury good groups in India?

- (a) The fast growth in Indian economy leading to bright future prospects.
- (b) To serve 'the new breed of Maharajas'.
- (c) To serve the tiny fraction of high income groups in India.
- (d) None of these

Directions for Q214 to Q217: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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

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

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

214. According to author why was Spencer so popular in the 19th Century?

- (a) He supported capitalism.
- (b) He extended Darwin's theory of evolution to a lot of things.
- (c) He had one broad and simple idea and many specific ideas followed from it.
- (d) He was a friend of Parsons.

215. What must have been the most-likely response/reaction of the New York audience to Spencer's talk in 1882?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Vindication | (b) Surprise |
| (c) Happiness | (d) Depression |

216. What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?
- (a) Darwin's idea of evolution preceded that of Spencer.
 - (b) Both Darwin and Spencer got the idea of the evolution at the same time.
 - (c) Spencer's idea of evolution preceded that of Darwin.
 - (d) Darwin and Spencer worked on totally different models of evolution.
217. Which people is the author referring to in the statement: "people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galapagos"?
- (a) People who were not interested in the bird finch.
 - (b) People who were not interested in finches in particular from Galapagos.
 - (c) People who were not interested in animal species or

Directions for Q218 to Q221: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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 super power."

But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to super power 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.

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.

218. What is an appropriate title to the passage?

- (a) Growing Indian economy
- (b) Higher education in India
- (c) India's skill shortage
- (d) Entrepreneurship in India

219. Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?

- (a) Companies are paying higher to lure skilled people to jobs.
- (b) American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers.
- (c) Entrepreneurship is growing in India.
- (d) There are not enough skilled workers, while the

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

- (a) Near to community colleges
- (b) Like community colleges
- (c) Close association with community colleges
- (d) None of these

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

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

Directions for Q222 to Q229: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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

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

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

BzzAgent, a controversial company based in Boston that is one of the leading exponents of word-of-mouth marketing, operates a network of volunteer “agents” who receive free samples of products in the post. They talk to their friends about them and send back their thoughts. In return, they receive rewards through a points program—an arrangement they are supposed to make clear. This allows a firm to create buzz around a product and to see what kind of word-of-mouth response it generates, which can be useful for subsequent product development and marketing. Last week BzzAgent launched its service in Britain. Dave Balter, BzzAgent's founder, thinks word-of-mouth marketing will become a multi-billion dollar industry. No doubt he tells that to everyone he meets.

222. What is the effect of internet on word-of-mouth marketing?

- (a) It is impeded by the internet.
- (b) It is encouraged by the internet.
- (c) Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique.
- (d) Internet has made it obsolete.

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

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

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

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

225. Where does Buzz Agent operate?

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

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

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

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

- (a) Word of mouth marketing
- (b) Selling of video-game consoles, bottled water and electric toothbrushes
- (c) Traditional advertising
- (d) None of these

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

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

229. What is the tone of the passage?

- (a) Neutral
 - (b) Biased
 - (c) Celebratory
 - (d) Critical

Directions for Q230 to Q234: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Give people power and discretion, and whether they are grand viziers or border guards, some will use their position to enrich themselves. The problem can be big enough to hold back a country's development. For most people in the world though, the worry is not that corruption may slow down their country's GDP growth. It is that their daily lives are pervaded by endless hassles, big and small. And for all the evidence that some cultures suffer endemic corruption while others are relatively clean, attitudes towards corruption, and even the language describing bribery, is remarkably similar around the world.

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

One manifestation of this is linguistic. Surprisingly few people say: "You are going to have to pay me if you want to get that done." Instead, they use a wide variety of euphemisms. One type is quasi-official terminology. 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.)

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.

Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. Baksheesh, originally a Persian word now found in many countries of the Middle East, can mean “tip”, “alms” and “bribe”. Swahili-speakers can take advantage of another ambiguous term. In Kenya a machine-gun-wielding guard suggested to a terrified Canadian aid worker: “Perhaps you would like to discuss this over tea?” The young Canadian was relieved: the difficulty could be resolved with some chai, which means both “tea” and “bribe”.

Along with the obscurantist language, bribe-taking culture around the world often involves the avoidance of physically handing the money from one person to another. One obvious reason is to avoid detection, which is why bribes are known as “envelopes” in countries from China to Greece. But avoidance of a direct hand-over is common even where there is no chance of detection. There will always be some officials who will take money right from a bribe-payer's hands, but most seem to prefer to find some way to hide the money from view.

Rich Westerners may not think of their societies as plagued by corruption. But the definition of bribery clearly differs from person to person. A New Yorker might pity the third-world businessman who must pay bribes just to keep his shop open. But the same New Yorker would not think twice about slipping the maître d' \$50 to sneak into a nice restaurant without a reservation. Poor people the world over are most infuriated by the casual corruption of the elites rather than by the underpaid, "tip"-seeking soldier or functionary. Thus there is no single cultural factor that inclines a society towards corruption, but economic factors play a big part. Most clearly, poverty and bribery go together.

230. What is the author likely to agree to, in the following?

- (a) Some cultures suffer corruptions while others do not.
- (b) Social factors incline a society towards corruption.
- (c) Bribery is not a cultural phenomena.
- (d) None of these

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

- (a) Asking for a favour
- (b) Use of double meanings
- (c) Use of quasi-official terminology
- (d) Relate to food item

232. What is bribe generally called in China?

- (a) Hand-over
- (b) Retresco
- (c) Envelopes
- (d) Baksheesh

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

- (a) Corruption is always concealed in some way, both linguistically and in the process.
- (b) Corruption exists only in developing economies.
- (c) Corruption is an unethical practice.
- (d) Corruption slows down GDP growth.

234. What is the tone of the passage?

- (a) Neutral
- (b) Biased
- (c) Celebratory
- (d) Critical

Directions for Q235 to Q238: Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

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

While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie, India's constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest disciple and soon to be India's first Prime Minister, provided it.

"Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny," he said. "At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But today his quaint phrase "tryst with destiny" resonates ominously, so enduring have been the political and psychological scars of partition. The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people, abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory mass murders and displacement, was shot dead in January, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him.

235. In the view of the author what does the phrase "tryst with destiny" symbolise today?

- (a) A celebration of Indian independence
- (b) An inspirational quote
- (c) A reminder of Gandhi's assassination
- (d) A symbol of ills of partition

236. The author persists on taking about the "Bob Hope movie" in article. Why?

- (a) Because the movie was Classic on 1947
- (b) He thinks it caused the partition of sub-continent
- (c) He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers to sub-continent
- (d) it was Mountbatten's favourite movie

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

- (a) It becomes a secular country
- (b) It becomes unsecular
- (c) It is unprosperous
- (d) It becomes a rogue state

238. Why was Gandhi assassinated?

- (a) Because he was favouring Muslims
- (b) His assassin thought he was partial to Muslims
- (c) He got killed in the violence after partition
- (d) None of these

Directions for Q239 to Q242: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

At the start of 1917 the country was ripe for revolution — growing rapidly, creating expanded social opportunities but also great uncertainty. Peasant villagers more and more often migrated between agrarian and industrial work environments, and many relocated entirely, creating a growing urban labor force.

It was becoming harder to speak of clearly-defined social groups or boundaries. Not only were groups fractured in various ways, their defining boundaries were also increasingly blurred by migrating peasants, worker intellectuals, gentry professionals, and the like.

By 1917, the growth of political consciousness, the impact of revolutionary ideas, and the weak and inefficient system of government (which had been debilitated further by its participation in World War I), increased pressure on the emperor, Nicholas II, to reform.

He was seen as being out of touch with the needs and aspirations of the Russian people, the vast majority of whom were victims of the wretched socio-economic conditions which prevailed. Socially, Tsarist Russia stood well behind the rest of Europe in its industry and farming, resulting in few opportunities for fair advancement on the part of peasants and industrial workers. Economically, widespread inflation and food shortages in Russia contributed to the revolution.

Militarily, inadequate supplies, logistics, and weaponry led to heavy losses that the Russians suffered during World War I; this further strengthened Russia's view of Nicholas II as weak and unfit to rule. Ultimately, these factors, coupled with the development of revolutionary ideas and movements (particularly during the years following the 1905 Bloody Sunday Massacre), led to the Russian Revolution.

239. What is the meaning of the term 'fractured'?

- (a) Cause harm
- (b) Create confusion
- (c) Act of breaking
- (d) Teach a lesson

240. In what way were the social groups losing their identities?

- (a) Increase in migration and relocation led to this
- (b) Groups were no longer united in their outlook
- (c) Strict rules separated the groups to different locations
- (d) Jobs outside the country appealed to some, whereas others stayed back

241. What was the economic and social impact of Tsar's rule in Russia?

- (a) Reforms were delayed due to inefficient functioning of Government
- (b) Opportunities offered to workers were inadequate.
- (c) The maximum impact was on the economy
- (d) The 'divide and rule' policy was followed

242. What was the main reason behind Russian Revolution?

- (a) Inflation and food shortage
- (b) Social and political impact of Tsar's rule made a difference

Directions for Q243 to Q246: Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

Personal development is the pursuit of developing, honing and mastering the skills that help us become the best that we can, with all that we have. It is the reaching for, and the realizing of, our full potential as human beings. We all want to live full, productive lives but, sometimes we just don't know where to begin. There is so much information 'out there' that it can be overwhelming and hard to sort. Depending on the problem, what seems to work for one person, may not necessarily work for everyone. There are so many different programs, strategies and techniques that it is hard to choose the right one.

One thing, however, is certain. If we want to accomplish anything in life and realize our full potential, we must have some skills - in this case, life skills. You begin by establishing a firm foundation. That foundation is "you". You must know who you are, what you want, and what you are capable of. You must then determine which values, goals and principles you will set up to guide your actions.

Often, the hardest part in any endeavor is getting started, however once you do, there is a surprising snowball effect. You will begin to feel good about what you're doing and you'll want to continue. You will want to keep improving yourself and you'll want to become the best that you can be. As you continue on the journey of personal development you will become aware that there is so much knowledge and information to be discovered and uncovered than you ever thought possible; knowledge about yourself, knowledge about others, knowledge about life and the world around you.

The good news is that acquiring Essential Life Skills will not only contribute to your personal growth and development, it will make you a more interesting and dynamic individual. What good is all the financial success in the world if you don't have self-confidence or high self-esteem, know who you really are, what you want, or what you're doing here? We've all witnessed many outwardly successful and famous people who have not been able to find personal happiness. No amount of fame or fortune could fill the void they felt inside.

243. What problems can we face in the beginning of personality development?

- (a) Abundance of problems makes it difficult to deal with them
- (b) Personality has various sides which are difficult to comprehend
- (c) There is no proper channel through which one can learn about personality
- (d) Different methods available to help us may not work effectively for all

244. What can you infer from the term 'snowball effect'?

- (a) Downward trends such as feeling low about oneself are observed in people
- (b) to pursue knowledge, and improve oneself
- (c) Excess of knowledge can confuse a person
- (d) Improving life skills requires tremendous effort and determination

245. Why are life skills essential for personal growth?
- (a) It is important to acquire skills that help one fit into the society
 - (b) Growth of an individual is incomplete without proper skills and manners
 - (c) One can be happy by acquiring life skills, not by measuring success
 - (d) These skills highlight the negative aspects of our personality
246. Which of the following best describes the 'foundation'?
- (a) Be clear about life and occurrence of circumstances
 - (b) Be free and explore unseen dimensions of living life
 - (c) Discover yourself and your qualities
 - (d) Master the skills that will help you achieve your goals

Directions for Q247 to Q249: Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers- in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.

Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them; the women and children waved goodbye. The cave was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. Then one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat.

This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more.

Too much of anything-too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends- creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is one of its guardians, and loss of appetite is a sort of death. So if we are to enjoy this short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.

247. What is the author's main argument in the passage?

- (a) The olden times, when the roles of men and women were clearly divided, were far more enjoyable than the present time
- (b) There is not enough effort required anymore to obtain food and hence the pleasure derived is not the same
- (c) People who don't have enough to eat enjoy life much more than those who have plentiful
- (d) We should deny ourselves pleasures once in a while in order to whet our desires and feel more alive

248. 'The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life', what does this line imply?

- (a) After so many days of being hungry, the cave men and women felt alive once again after eating the food.
- (b) People respected and were thankful for getting food after days of being hungry and also of being united with their loved ones.
- (c) Cave men and women ate and celebrated together with the entire community making the feast really enjoyable.
- (d) Cave men and women enjoyed themselves in the feast and performed a ceremony to thank the Gods for their safe return back home.

249. What are the benefits of fasting?

- (a) It is an act against the drawbacks of appetite
- (b) It brings joy in eating, and one learns to appreciate food
- (c) It is the method to understand how civilization evolved
- (d) It is a punishment for the greedy and unkind