

In Comprehension, students are supposed to give the answers of the questions on the basis of their understanding of the passage.

COMPREHENSION

(Unseen Passage)

A comprehension test consists of a passage upon which questions are asked. The main purpose of unseen passages is to test the candidate's ability to understand the content of the given text. Therefore, a student is required to read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer out of the alternatives, given under the questions.

Tips to Solve Comprehension

1. Read the given passage thoroughly to get the central idea of the passage.
2. Study the questions thoroughly. Turn to the relevant portions of the passage and choose the correct answer.
3. The answers must be based on the information given in the passage. You should not choose the answer according to your own thought or opinion.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Passage 1

Mahatma Gandhi is unanimously looked upon as the greatest man of the world today. This is no underserved epithet. The ideals of self-sacrifice and love of truth which he has brought before the world's eyes are simply

adorable. His message of truth has awakened the sleeping population of India. But Gandhiji, like all other personages, belongs not only to a particular country but the whole world. His philanthropic mission is exemplary in the history of mankind. It is no wonder if the future progeny will look upon him as the incarnation of God himself.

- What has awakened the sleeping population of India?
 - Gandhiji's message of truth
 - Gandhiji's faith in non-violence
 - Gandhiji's ideal of self-sacrifice
 - Gandhiji's vision of free India
- Like all other personages Gandhiji
 - belongs to the whole world
 - likes truth
 - believes only in non-violence
 - is worshipped as God
- It is no wonder if the future generation will look upon Mahatma Gandhi as
 - a great man of India
 - a lover of human kind
 - the incarnation of God himself
 - a divine person
- The two ideals Gandhiji brought before the world are
 - self-sacrifice and love of truth
 - truth and non-violence
 - self-sacrifice and non-violence
 - truth and tolerance

Passage 2

The arrival of the train did not disturb Sir Mohan Lal's sangfroid. He continued to sip his Scotch and ordered the bearer to tell him when he had moved the luggage to a first class compartment. Excitement, bustle and hurry were exhibitions of bad breeding, and Sir Mohan was eminently well-bred. He wanted everything 'tickety-boo' and orderly. In his five years abroad, Sir Mohan had acquired the manners and attitudes of the upper classes. He rarely spoke Hindustani. When he did, it was like an Englishman's, only the very necessary words and properly anglicised. But he fancied his English, finished and refined at no less a place than

the University of Oxford. He was fond of conversation and like a cultured Englishman he could talk on almost any subject-books, politics, people. How frequently had he heard English people say that he spoke like an Englishman !

- Sir Mohan Lal is portrayed as
 - an Indophile
 - a true Englishman
 - a Hindu
 - an Anglophile
- When Sir Mohan Lal spoke Hindustani it was
 - colloquial Hindi
 - literary Hindi
 - Indian English
 - anglicised Hindi
- According to Sir Mohan Lal, a well-bred person would
 - remain aloof from the crowd
 - like to drink only Scotch in public
 - always be calm and orderly
 - speak like an Englishman
- According to the passage, a cultured Englishman is able to talk effortlessly on
 - art and culture
 - modern science
 - human civilisation
 - almost any subject

Passage 3

There was once a boy who would never pay any attention to his studies. His parents sent him to school but he took to playing on the road and did not care for the opinion of even those friends who helped him in danger. One day a gentleman who was on the look out for a boy-servant, happened to come across him, wandering all alone in the street. He carried him away to a different-town and made him work day and night as a servant. Now, the boy repented his folly and one day while his master was fast asleep, he slipped away and after a good deal of trouble, reached home. He applied himself hard to his books now and rose, in after life, to be a great man.

- Who took to playing on the road?
 - A servant
 - A boy
 - Parents
 - A gentleman
- Who helped him in danger?
 - Friends
 - Parents
 - A gentleman
 - A boy-servant

3. What did the gentleman make him to do day and night?
 (a) Play (b) Study
 (c) Work (d) Sleep
4. "The boy slipped away when the master was....".
 (a) working (b) sleeping
 (c) playing cards (d) having lunch

Passage 4

The Earth is known as a 'watery planet' because it is the only planet of the solar system containing water in abundance. The presence of life on our planet is mainly due to water and air. More than two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Oceans contain about 97% of the total water available on the Earth's surface. The fresh water found in the form of snow and ice on the ground and water in lakes and rivers accounts for the remaining 3%. Ocean water is always saline. Hence, it is not of direct use to man. It is however, important as it provides the bulk of water vapour that enters the atmosphere where it forms clouds.

1. The presence of life on our Earth is due to
 (a) good food and crops
 (b) good roads and motor cars
 (c) air and water
 (d) sunlight
2. ... surface of the Earth is covered with water.
 (a) More than half
 (b) More than two-thirds
 (c) Less than half
 (d) Less than two-thirds
3. Spot the correct statement.
 (a) Man uses ocean water directly
 (b) Fresh water is always saline
 (c) Ocean water is always saline
 (d) Earth gets water from Sun
4. Clouds are formed
 (a) by the water vapours
 (b) by the sunlight
 (c) by the ice and snow
 (d) by air and sunlight

Passage 5

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make- up the teeming denizens of this Earth of ours. And no matter whether they belong or the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each, one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

1. The author's main point is that
 (a) different forms of life are found on Earth
 (b) different levels of existence are possible
 (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
 (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life
2. How is life of a mute creature?
 (a) They are ignorant
 (b) It is as dear as a man itself
 (c) Cannot be forecast
 (d) It is comfortable
3. According to the passage, the higher groups are mentioned as
 (a) all the animals (b) all human beings
 (c) under threaten (d) mute like insects
4. Who does want to die?
 (a) None of us and all other creature
 (b) Happiness, peace
 (c) Human beings
 (d) Lower groups of animals

Passage 6

One of the major crises facing the country is the looming water shortage. A recent report of the UN has named India among the worst countries for poor quality of water. The report ranks 122 countries according to the quality of their water as well as their ability and commitment to improve the situation. Belgium is considered the worst

basically because of the quality of its ground water. Rains failed in most parts of India last year and the vast areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Odisha were in the grip of devastating drought. People without water turn desperate and violent. Villagers in Rajasthan last year attacked the Food Corporation godowns. Worse may be coming. With man refusing to control pollution (America, the world's greatest polluter, refuses to co-operate with, other countries) the world's getting hotter. This means that the great ice shelves (weighing billions of tonnes) of the Antarctic are collapsing. We cannot even conceptualise the dangerous consequences.

1. Belgium is suffering acutely because
 - (a) the sluggish pace of its economy
 - (b) the discharge of industrial effluents
 - (c) quality of its ground water
 - (d) rising cost of living
2. Villagers in Rajasthan attacked Food Corporation godowns because of
 - (a) low prices offered to them for wheat
 - (b) refusal of Food Corporation to buy wheat from the local farmers
 - (c) no financial help from the government bodies
 - (d) shortage of water
3. What major crisis is the country facing today?
 - (a) Rainfall
 - (b) Water shortage
 - (c) Drought
 - (d) Violent
4. The world's greatest polluter country is
 - (a) India
 - (b) America
 - (c) Belgium
 - (d) Unknown

Passage 7

In Asia and much of Third World, trees are still destroyed in the old-fashioned way: they are cut down for fuel and cropland. In Europe, there is new and potentially more deadly culprit, The Germans call it 'Waldsterben', the dying forest syndrome. But the disease is far more than a German phenomenon. Since, it was first observed by German scientists in the, autumn of 1980, the mysterious malady has raced across Europe, blighting woods in countries as far apart as Sweden and Italy. Explanations for the epidemic range

from a cyclic change in the environment to a baffling form of tree cancer. But the most convincing evidence points to air pollution. Indeed saving the rapidly deteriorating forests of Europe will probably require a two-pronged strategy an offensive campaign that includes the breeding of pollution-immune trees and a defensive scheme that calls for reductions in toxic emissions. But both will require more money than is currently being spent on such measures, as well as total commitment to protecting the environment.

1. Saving the trees of European forests
 - (a) should not be difficult because of the advances in experimental research
 - (b) appears to be a hopeless task and therefore pointless to undertake
 - (c) requires a much bigger budget
 - (d) demands vigilance and punitive measures against those who cut down the trees
2. The dying forest syndrome is a disease that
 - (a) is peculiar to the forests of Asia
 - (b) has spread rapidly over the forests of Europe
 - (c) is confined to the forests of Germany
 - (d) has affected forests all over the world
3. The writer suggests that
 - (a) it is no longer possible to grow trees in industrialised areas
 - (b) pollution immune trees will absorb toxic emissions
 - (c) all pollution-prone trees should be destroyed
 - (d) it is not possible to grow trees that remain unaffected by pollution
4. The writer's approach toward the problem of forest devastation is one of
 - (a) tolerance
 - (b) indifference
 - (c) well through-out strategy
 - (d) despondency

Passage 8

Ravi Shankar has a large circle of friends and is very popular at parties. Everybody admires him for his fine sense of humour everybody, that is, except his six-years old daughter Meenakshi. Recently, one of Ravi's friends asked him to make a speech at a reception. This is the sort of thing that Ravi loves. He prepared the speech carefully and went to the

party with Meenakshi. He had included a large number of funny stories in the speech and, of course, it was a great success. As soon as he had finished, Meenakshi told him she wanted to go home. Ravi was a little disappointed by this but he did as his daughter asked. On the way home, he asked Meenakshi if she had enjoyed the speech. To his surprise, she said she hadn't. Ravi asked her why this was so and she told him that she did not like to see so many people laughing at him.

1. Ravi was popular because
 (a) he made speeches (b) he told stories
 (c) he had a good sense of humour
 (d) he loved parties
2. Ravi loves to
 (a) meet people (b) talk to his daughter
 (c) make a speech (d) make people laugh
3. Ravi went to the party
 (a) with his wife (b) with his daughter
 (c) with his mother (d) with his friend
4. Ravi was disappointed because
 (a) Meenakshi did not enjoy his speech
 (b) Meenakshi wanted to go home immediately after the speech
 (c) people did not like his speech
 (d) Meenakshi did not like people laughing at Ravi

Passage 9

A woodpecker is a kind of bird. Woodpeckers are found all over the world except in the North and South poles, Australia and New Zealand. There are over 200 different kinds of woodpeckers. The two largest woodpeckers, the imperial woodpecker and the ivory-billed woodpecker are most likely extinct. Animals that are extinct are no longer found on Earth. Woodpeckers have sharp bills for drilling into wood and short, stiff tails. Woodpeckers also have very long tongues, which help them get at insects deep within trees. Woodpeckers are often heard drumming loudly on trees. Woodpeckers can even become pests if they learn to drum on siding of a house.

1. Why do woodpeckers have long tongues?
 (a) So they can drum on trees
 (b) To get at insects on the ground

- (c) To get at insects within trees
 (d) To eat seeds

2. When do woodpeckers sometimes become pests?
 (a) When they become extinct
 (b) When they drum on houses
 (c) When they eat suet
 (d) When they visit feeders
3. Woodpeckers are not found in
 (a) South Poles (b) Australia
 (c) New Zealand (d) All of these
4. Woodpeckers use their sharp bills for
 (a) flying high ,
 (b) drilling wood
 (c) sitting on the tree branches
 (d) drinking

Passage 10

The martyrs who laid down their lives for the freedom of the country, had a lofty vision of the future. They wanted the nation to be free from all the slavery and bondage. They wanted an India in which all the communities would live in perfect harmony and in which there would be no high class and no lowpass and no low class of people, the curse of untouchability having been wiped out completely. Women would enjoy equal rights with men and contribute their fullest to the making of a great nation. Such a vision was in keeping with the ancient glory of the country renowned for its splendid achievements in literature, art and culture. We must now revitalise this ancient culture of ours with tolerance as its masthead. If we forget or cease to take pride in our noble heritage. We shall have to face severe indictment in the court of history which is a ruthless judge and seldom spares the erring people.

1. The martyrs who died for the freedom of India wanted
 (a) the country to be the strongest nation in the world
 (b) the country to rule over the other nations
 (c) the country to be free from slavery
 (d) the people to give up their antiquated customs

2. These martyrs wanted that
 - (a) there should be reservation in the jobs for the backward section of the society
 - (b) there should be perfect communal love and peace in the country
 - (c) the old caste system should be retained in the future
 - (d) the women should look after their families only
3. We must strive with our total commitment
 - (a) defeat and overcome the enemies of the nation
 - (b) revitalise our rich past culture
 - (c) inject scientific temper into our past culture
 - (d) make scientific advancements
4. Our freedom fighters envisioned that in free India
 - (a) there should be an egalitarian society
 - (b) women would enjoy higher privileges and rights than others
 - (c) the country would be taken forward by some selected classes of the society
 - (d) industrialisation should occupy the top priority

Passage 11

Dr. S Radhakrishnan, the illustrious philosopher statesman of India, was one of the greatest sons of our motherland. He cautioned the world against the domination of Science in society. It is erroneous to claim that scientific knowledge would bring with it perpetual progress and a steady improvement in human relations. The recent period of great scientific achievements has also increased human misery in the world wars, concentration camps, atomic destruction, cold war, deadly wars in the middle East, Persian Gulf and at many other places in the world. Growth in human wisdom has not been commensurate with the increase in scientific knowledge and power. The fear of universal destruction hangs over the world. There is a feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and even despair. Science had failed to liberate man from the tyranny of his own nature. Mankind is passing through a critical period and an education of the human spirit has become essential. In order to remake society, man has to remake himself. If

humanity is to survive, man must integrate his knowledge with a social responsibility.

1. Dr. S Radhakrishnan has
 - (a) emphasised that science should be banished from the society
 - (b) opposed the teaching of Science in educational institutions
 - (c) favoured scientific thinking in life
 - (d) counseled that preponderance of Science in life does not necessarily generate happiness
2. The recent past of tremendous scientific progress has
 - (a) made the world a very happy place
 - (b) led to global warming
 - (c) brought about internal transformation in men
 - (d) shown that human wisdom has not kept pace with galloping scientific knowledge
3. Man is despaired of Science because
 - (a) Science has given too much knowledge
 - (b) Science has brought him excessive material comforts
 - (c) he has become a captive of science
 - (d) he is confronted with the nightmare of total annihilation of the world
4. Man can save humanity only if he
 - (a) abandons science
 - (b) brings about an internal transformation in himself
 - (c) makes his life more comfortable with scientific gadgets
 - (d) goes back to nature and primitive times
5. In this passage, the writer has tried to show that
 - (a) science is the only savior that shall lead humanity forward
 - (b) science can bring about an end to all the wars
 - (c) social change comes with the advancement of science
 - (d) human wisdom must grow proportionately with growth of knowledge to evolve a creative integration to help mankind

Passage 12

I found that Mrs Heep slowly came nearer to me and Uriah got opposite to me, and they gave me all the best food on the table. They began to talk about their aunts; and I told them about my aunt. They talked about fathers and mothers, and I told them about my father and mother; and then I stopped because my aunt had advised me to be silent on that subject. But I had no chance against Uriah and Mrs Heep. They did what they liked with me. They got out of me things which I did not wish to tell.

1. The speaker told Uriah and Mrs Heep about his aunt because
 - (a) they pleaded with him to do so
 - (b) he liked talking about his aunt
 - (c) they first talked about their aunts
 - (d) they forced him to talk about his aunt
2. The speaker stopped talking about his parents because
 - (a) he did not like the subject
 - (b) he could not remember the details
 - (c) his parents had forbidden him to do so
 - (d) his aunt had told him not to discuss his parents
3. Uriah and Mrs Heep gave the speaker good food because
 - (a) they were fond of him
 - (b) they were kind by nature
 - (c) the speaker asked for special treatment
 - (d) they wanted to elicit information from him
4. When the speaker found that the Heeps were frank with him, he
 - (a) admired their frankness
 - (b) became suspicious of their motives
 - (c) told them all they wanted to know
 - (d) did not know what to do
5. The Heeps did what they liked with the speaker because
 - (a) he was a fool
 - (b) he was overwhelmed by their kindness
 - (c) he forgot his aunt's advice
 - (d) he was eager to tell them everything

Passage 13

Most of us use the products of science railways, aeroplanes, electricity, wireless and thousands of others-without thinking how did they come into existence. We take them for granted, as if we were entitled to them as a matter of right. And we are very proud of the fact that we live in an advanced age and act ourselves very advanced. Now, there is no doubt that our age is a very different one from previous ages and I think it is perfectly correct to say that it is far more advanced. But that is a different thing from saying that we as individuals or groups are more advanced. It would be the height of absurdity to say that because an engine driver can run an engine and Plato or Socrates could not, the engine driver is more advanced than, or is superior to, Plato or Socrates. But it would be perfectly correct to say that the engine itself is a more advanced method of locomotion than Plato's chariot was.

1. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) An engine driver cannot be compared to Plato or Socrates
 - (b) Plato or Socrates is in no way inferior to the engine driver
 - (c) Plato or Socrates surpassed the engine driver in every respect
 - (d) An engine driver is cleverer than Plato or Socrates
2. People today are very proud because they
 - (a) live in a philosophically advanced age
 - (b) live in a spiritually advanced age
 - (c) enjoy digital communications
 - (d) live in a scientifically advanced age
3. Many of us make use of Machines
 - (a) with full knowledge of their genesis
 - (b) without knowing how were they invented
 - (c) with very little knowledge of their mechanism
 - (d) without any knowledge of their historical significance
4. In this passage, the writer mentions Plato and Socrates to emphasise that
 - (a) they had a great respect for learning
 - (b) they were men of great scholarship

- (c) people as individuals in the modern age are not more advanced than their predecessors
 - (d) the engine is a better mode of locomotion than Plato's chariot
5. Which is not the product of science?
- (a) Wireless
 - (b) Aeroplanes
 - (c) Electricity
 - (d) Wood

Passage 14

"As a farmer I was determined that we should get on the computer bandwagon", says Krishnappa Jagannath, the 40-years old head of the Gram Panchayat who initiated the whole process three years ago. With tips from a computer-savvy brother in the US, Jagannath drew up a plan and convinced others of its merit. Within no time, he was able to raise ₹ 65000 from the public, enough for the purchase of two assembled Pentium II computers. That was easy enough. But who would operate these machines? Jagannath decided that it had to be the villagers themselves. He got in touch with a software company, which agreed to train the villagers. Although wary initially, the people knew it was worth a try. As they realised it was not so difficult, more and more villagers joined in. Those like TS Shobha who showed a greater aptitude were sent for extensive training.

1. Initially Krishnappa Jagannath raised ₹ 65000
 - (a) as a loan from bank
 - (b) as a loan from Gram Panchayat
 - (c) from the public
 - (d) as a borrowing from his brother in the US
2. Krishnappa Jagannath is a
 - (a) computer engineer trained in the US
 - (b) head of the Gram Panchayat
 - (c) district Magistrate of Belandur
 - (d) senior secondary school teacher in Belandur
3. Initially the major problem which confronted the villagers was
 - (a) whether branded or assembled computers should be purchased
 - (b) arranging finance for purchase of computers
 - (c) as to who would operate the machines
 - (d) getting clearance from the Government authorities

4. TS Shobha was sent for extensive training because she
 - (a) was graduate
 - (b) showed a great aptitude for computers
 - (c) had a computer savvy brother in the US
 - (d) was very influential
5. Computer training for the villagers was arranged through
 - (a) computer society of India
 - (b) a software company
 - (c) Government of Karnataka
 - (d) a non-government organisation

Passage 15

It will be a mistake to think that he was given only 'bouquets' he also received many 'brickbats'. The Christian missionaries took alarm at his popularity. They used to raise funds by preaching that India was a land of heathens waiting to be saved by Christianity. The American press now began to say that it was a shame that anybody should try to teach India religion; rather the world should sit at her feet to learn it. Vivekananda also said that, India did not need religion but material support. The missionaries found that the subscriptions they had so long been receiving from the people were steadily declining. They blamed it on Swamiji. They now started denigrating him in all manner of ways. They even began to spread scandals against his personal character. Strangely enough, even some of his own countrymen joined them in this for reasons of their own. But 'Truth alone prevails', as Swamiji always preached. He did not try to defend himself, but others stood up for him and vehemently protested. Finally, all such mean attempts failed and his reputation only rose higher and higher.

1. The passage teaches us
 - (a) not to believe in religions other than our own
 - (b) not to get involved in scandals
 - (c) not to visit foreign lands
 - (d) not to deviate from the path of truth
2. Vivekananda was criticised by missionaries in America because
 - (a) he was a bad student of Western theology
 - (b) he opposed the tenets of Christianity
 - (c) Americans had become very fond of him
 - (d) he did not allow them to raise funds in India

3. Swami Vivekananda told the American people that India
 - (a) did not approve of the Catholic Church
 - (b) would teach religion to those who sit at her feet
 - (c) required religious and material help
 - (d) was self sufficient in religion though poor
4. Vivekananda's rapport with the American people
 - (a) helped India get substantial aid
 - (b) made his friends desert him
 - (c) annoyed the American Government
 - (d) caused a drop in Church's collection
5. Vivekananda did not defend himself because
 - (a) he believed in the ultimate triumph of truth
 - (b) he was in a foreign land
 - (c) some of his countrymen were opposing him
 - (d) he had brought many friends a long to fight for him
3. There was no cigarette shop on that road because
 - (a) smoking is banned in that area
 - (b) just by chance nobody had opened one on that road
 - (c) it was a very narrow road
 - (d) cigarette shop owners do not make any profit
4. Albert decided not to look for a new job because
 - (a) the thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him
 - (b) he did not want to work at all
 - (c) there was no hope of finding a job
 - (d) he saw the possibility of self-employment
5. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because
 - (a) cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit
 - (b) any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers
 - (c) cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly
 - (d) a cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers

Passage 16

After submitting his resignation, Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job, Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road, but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself. It was bound to be profitable, he felt.

1. After submitting his resignation, Albert came out worried about
 - (a) a shelter
 - (b) cigarettes
 - (c) a job
 - (d) the next available train
2. Albert was sad and depressed because
 - (a) he had no money for the train journey
 - (b) he had to walk on a long road
 - (c) he was not able to buy cigarettes
 - (d) he was worried about finding a job

Passage 17

She regarded herself as the luckiest person on the Earth. Each of her sons insisted that she should stay with him. Many times, there were hot exchanges among the brothers on the issue. Her husband had left her an abundance of wealth and large property. She was so much overwhelmed with their devotion and affection that she distributed all her wealth and property among them ignoring the advice of her well wishers. Now her sons began to avoid her as if she were suffering from some infectious disease. Each turned her out of his house with one excuse or the other. One said that her presence disturbed the peace of his family. Another said that the education of his children suffered on her account. The third accused her of stealing money. She died heart broken in a home for the destitute.

1. She regards herself as the luckiest one as
 - (a) she had three sons
 - (b) her sons were apparently devoted to her
 - (c) she had a lot of wealth
 - (d) she was living with her family

2. She received so much love and affection from her sons because
 - (a) they felt indebted to their mother
 - (b) they wanted to keep her happy
 - (c) she had lost her husband at an early age
 - (d) she possessed abundance of wealth and large property
3. She distributed property and wealth among her sons because
 - (a) she was overwhelmed with their devotion and affection
 - (b) they wanted it
 - (c) she was on the verge of death
 - (d) she had lost interest in property
4. Her sons avoided her after she had given them her wealth and property because
 - (a) she could not adjust in their family
 - (b) she was suffering from an infectious disease
 - (c) she was left with no wealth and property
 - (d) she spoilt their children
5. She died heart broken because
 - (a) she had lost all money
 - (b) she was ill treated at the home for the destitute
 - (c) she could not bear separation from her sons
 - (d) her sons had abandoned her

Passage 18

It is said that once three old men set out on a journey together. One of them was bald, the second was a philosopher and the third was a barber. At nightfall, they decided that each one of them should sit for watch turn by turn. The barber was to keep watch first of all, the philosopher after that and the bald man last of all. So, the philosopher and the bald man went to sleep and the barber was on watch. For some time, he kept awake but in the end, he felt tired of it and he thought of some diversion as otherwise it was difficult for him to pass time. Then he took out the razor from his box

and shaved the head of the philosopher. At the fixed time, he woke up the philosopher and himself went to sleep. When the philosopher got up and felt his head all over, he was startled and said in surprise, "It was my turn but this wretched fellow has awakened bald man."

1. Why did the philosopher get up?
 - (a) He realised that his head was being shaved off
 - (b) It was his turn to keep watch
 - (c) He was awakened by the barber
 - (d) He had a bad dream
2. Who went to sleep first?
 - (a) The philosopher and the barber
 - (b) The barber and the bald man
 - (c) The bald man and the philosopher
 - (d) The barber
3. Why did the barber shave off the head of the philosopher?
 - (a) The barber was jealous of the philosopher
 - (b) The barber wanted to indulge in some fun
 - (c) The barber wanted the philosopher to keep watch
 - (d) The barber was feeling drowsy
4. Which one of the following is the correct sequence decided upon by the three to keep watch turn by turn?
 - (a) Barber - bald man - philosopher
 - (b) Bald man - philosopher - barber
 - (c) Barber - philosopher - bald man
 - (d) Bald man - barber - philosopher
5. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 - (a) All the three men decided to keep watch one by one
 - (b) The barber woke up the bald man
 - (c) The head of the philosopher was shaved off
 - (d) The philosopher was startled on feeling his head all over

Answers

Passage 1

1 (a) 2 (a) 3 (c) 4 (a)

Passage 2

1 (d) 2 (d) 3 (c) 4 (d)

Passage 3

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

Passage 4

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

Passage 5

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

Passage 6

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

Passage 7

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

Passage 8

1 (c) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (b)

Passage 9

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

Passage 10

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

Passage 11

1 (d) 2 (d) 3 (d) 4 (b) 5 (d)

Passage 12

1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (d) 4 (c) 5 (b)

Passage 13

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

Passage 14

1 (c) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (b) 5 (b)

Passage 15

1 (d) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (d) 5 (a)

Passage 16

1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (b) 4 (d) 5 (b)

Passage 17

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

Passage 18

1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (b)